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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

The battle for the women's vote
David Hewson analyses a crucial aspect of the election campaign

Can Brighton upset the favourites in the FA Cup Final?
Stuart Jones on the match of the day

The Chelsea Flower Show, its history and magical moments
Plus 10 pages of *Saturday* leisure

The man who made Mickey Mouse dance
Helene Hanff on Leopold Stokowski

Healey accuses Thatcher of lying over jobless

● Mr Denis Healey, drawing on a government report leaked to the Labour Party, accused the Prime Minister of lying about unemployment.
● The Consevatives revived the idea of £1,500 education vouchers for parents to spend at the school of their choice.
● Mr Frank Chapple, TUC chairman, provoked dismay in Labour's ranks by endorsing the SDP candidate for Islington North.
● The gap between Labour and the Conservatives has narrowed from 13 per cent to 10 per cent, according to a new poll.
● The prediction by the labour party chairman that a general strike might follow a Tory victory was amplified by Mr Michael Foot (page 5).
● Labour planed for EEC withdrawal would cause chaos in the steel, textile and farming industries, Dr Douglas Hurd said (page 5).

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Lavour Party, yesterday accused the Prime Minister and the Government of lying about unemployment, the issue on which his party whishes the campaign to be fought.

Drawing on a confidential government report which has fallen into the Labour Party's hand's and using the bluntest language yet heard on the hustings, Mr Healey said the Government was lying on five ussues of major importance to every family in the country.

His charges were at once repudiated by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, who said Mr Healey was becoming hysterical at the prospect of a Labour catastrophe.

Talk of lies was particulary rich from Mr Healey's, Mr Tebbit said, In the general election of October 1974, Mr Healey had clamied that inflation was at 8.4 per cent when he had Treasury forecasts pointing clearly to the near-30 per cent inflation which followed from his policies whithin months.

Mr Healey's broadside was fired at dawn from the studios of TV-am, where he said in an interview that the report, written in 1981 by the Central Policy Review Staff, showed that ministers were lying when they said unemployment would not reach three million: the report warned them that it would.

"They were lying when they said their youth training schemes were not simply a device to cut the registered unemployed by 200,000. This report shows it was.

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"They were lying when they said their youth training schemes would not put older people out of work, and that they did not intend to cripple the unions' power to protect their members. This report shows they were."

When the interviewer, Mr Robert Kee, asked if such strong language might not be counterproductive, and whether the Government might simply have *miscalculated, Mr Healey per*sisted. A lie was astatement which was known by the person who made it to be gfalse, he said. Mrs Thatcher had made false statements in all these areas.

"It is quite clear that three years ago she told lies about what she knew." He wanted to know what was in up-to-date reports from the CPRS.

Mr Tebbit denied Mr Healey's charges point by point. *The report*, he said, *did not* warn that unemployment could reach three million, but said such a figure had been publicly suggested by independent forecasters.

It was not true that the report gave unemployment as a factorin the breakdown of law and order. It had not broken down.

It was not true that the Youth Training Scheme was simply a device to cut the register of unemployed. Labour had themselves tried to launch it and had welcomed it. Nor was it true that it would put people out of work. If it were, it would not have been welcomed by trade union representatives on the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr Tebbit then levelled his own charge, recalling that Mr Healey had said in the same

Continued on page 5, col 1



Off-guard Reagan on the record

Candid camera: "I've been waiting years to do this", President Reagan said at a dinner for White House news photographers, believing, mistakenly, that all the cameras were off duty with their operators and that he was off the record.

In the opinion polls, the belief that the United States economy is finally on the mend has pushed Mr Reagan's standing to its highest level in nearly 18 months. And as his popularity soars so do expectations that he will run again in next year's election, Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington

According to a poll conducted by the Washington Post-ABC News, more people view the President positively now than in any poll since January 1982.

The poll showed 53 per cent saying they approved of the way Mr Reagan was handling his job as President and 42 per cent expressing disapproval. In January the figures were almost exactly reversed.

The rise in his popularity is clearly tied to the growing perception within the United States that the nation's economy is improving.

However, the poll also shows that Americans remain sharply polarized in their views about Mr Reagan. He is favoured more by men than women, whites than blacks, middle class than working class.

Mr Reagan is not expected to announce a decision about whether he will run again in 1984 until the autumn, but there is a growing body of opinion in Washington that expects him to seek a second term.

American threat to Belfast contract

By Nicholas Ashford and Edward Townsend

Short Brothers, the state-owned Belfast aircraft and missile manufacturer, is in danger of losing a $75m (£47m) export contract in the United States because of alleged discrimination in its hiring practices.

A group of American congressmen are trying to block the deal on the ground that Short's is deliberately excluding Catholics from its 6,000-strong work force. At stake in the deal are 18 Sherpas, the military version of the Short's 330 regional airliner, for delivery to the United States Air Force nect year. Orders for a further 48 aircraft could follow in 1985 – 1986.

In a letter to the Pentagon, Senator Alfonso D'Amato, a Democrat from New York, has claimed that the purchase of the aircraft "could be interpreted as US support for the flagrant discriminatory practices of Short Brothers". He urged the Pentagon to seek alternative contractors.

The British Government has responded by sending Sir Oliver Wright, the British Ambassador in Washington, into the fray. He is in the process of writing letters to 200 key American senators and members of the House of Representatives in which he argues that the allegations are totally unfounded.

The campaign to block the sale of the aircraft in the United States is led by the Irish National Caucus, a group headed by Mr Mario Biaggi, a New York Democratic member of the House of Representatives which is outspokenly critical of British policy in Northern Ireland.

The caucus has appealed to sympathetic Irish Americans to send $50 to help its lobbying campaign against Short's, whose work force it claims, includes less than 8 per cent Catholics against a Belfast Catholic population of almost 40 per cent.

In his letter, Sir Oliver points out that all employers in Northern Ireland must conform with the Fair Employment Act, which makes religious and political discrimination in employment illegal.

He also argues that it is the policy of Short Brothers to "appoint persons to positions solely on the basis of merit and capability without regard to religious belief or political opinion".

Sir Oliver's letter is accompanied by a fact sheet prepared by the company.

British sources in Washington said that they feared that the threatened blacklisting of Short Brothers would not only set an unfortunate precedent but would have a serious affect on the already high level of unemployment in Northern Ireland.

Benefits of Lebanon pact

Israel expects US to end jet freeze

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Extra benefits, including a lifting of the US freeze on delivery of 75 sophisticated F16 military aircraft, are expected by Israel as a consequence of its signing this week of the troop withdrawal pact with Lebanon and a special secret memorandum with America which accompanied it.

A visit to the White House by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, is likely to be agreed in the next fortnight. During the visit a revival of the strategic understanding between the United States and Israel is expected to feature prominently in any talks. A thaw in Israel's relations with Egypt is also being predicted in Jerusalem.

The secret US-Israeli document, on which neither Government will comment officially at Lebanese insistence, makes clear that Israel retains the right of hot pursuit across its northern border into Lebanon if the complex security arrangements on troop withdrawal break down and Israel is again attacked by "terrorists" operating from Lebanon.

The special memorandum also spells out in specific terms *that the Israeli withdrawal is* contingent on a withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian guerrilla forces still based in Lebanon. No direct metions of Syria appears in the published Lebanon-Israel agreement or the enexes which accompanied it.

The special memorandum was signed in Jerusalem by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, and in Washington by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State.

Israeli sources argue that the fact that the secret document was signed at foreign minister level, as opposed to the lower level officials who signed the actual pact with Lebanon, gives it wide significance. One senior official told reporters yesterday: "We are now hoping for a substantial improvement in our relations with the US."

Among the concrete developments which are expected to follow swiftly on this week's signings are a lifting of the F16 freeze. These were never intended to reach here before 1985 and the initial delivery date is now confidently expected to be fulfilled.

Israel has also been gratified at the backing given to the Lebanon accord by President Mubarak of Egypt. It is now looking for an acceleration of talks with Egypt on the main issues in dispute.

Mr Saad Mortada, Egypt's Ambassador to Tel Aviv, was withdrawn indefinitely last September in protest against the massacre of Palestinians in west Beirut. Israeli officials said last night that while no formal notification has yet been reached about Cairo's intentions, the Egyptian Government recently placed a large advertisement in a Tel Aviv newspaper seeking new premises for what was described significantly as "an ambassador's residence".

Expulsions sought, page 6

CND plans 'die-in' for close poll

If there is a hung Parliament CND plans a "mass die-in" on the Sunday after polling, and intensive lobbying of the Commons to prevent "pro-nuclear alliances". If the Conservatives win outright, efforts will be concentrated on a big October demonstration Page 2

Steel go-ahead

British Steel's three-year, £665m corporate investment plan has been approved. it includes £171m for the modernization of Port Talbot but takes no decision on the fate of the Ravenscraig plant Page 15

Stern peace

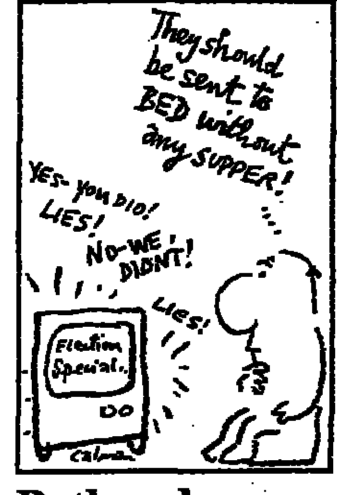
Journalists on *Stern* magazine abandoned their occupation of its offices after Herr Johannes Gross, one of the two editors named last week, had agreed not to take up his appointment Page 7

Surgery advance

Surgeons at Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge, working with Mr Terence English, are ready to perform the first combined heart and lung operation in Britain. Page 3

Output rises

The British economy grew by 2 per cent between the first quarters of 1982 and 1983, in line with government predictions for recovery. Output is the highest for nearly three years Page 15



Botha advance

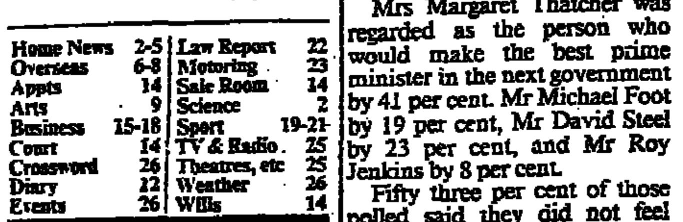
South Africa's controversial Constitution Bill, providing for a tri-cameral parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians, came a step closer to implementation, despite attacks from both left and right Page 8

Cannes awards

The Golden Palm, the top prize of the Cannes film festival, was awarded to the Japanese entry *The Ballad of Narayama.* Monty Python's comedy *The Meaning of Life* won the jury's special grand prix Page 6

Jacklin captain

Tony Jacklin celebrated being made captain of Europe's Ryder Cup team by sharing the lead with J Anglada (Spain) and Howard Clark in the Car Care Plan tournament at Sand Moor, near Leeds Page 19



Vouchers scheme is revived

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Conservatives yesterday revived the idea of a scheme to give parents a voucher worth about £1,500, to be spent at the school of their choice.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, vigorously endorsed such a system at last year's Conservative Party conference. But an official Conservative manifesto study group last month told party leaders that a majority of the group did not believe the cost of a voucher scheme could be justified "to a highly sceptical public".

The Conservative manifesto, published on Wednesday, made no mention of the project, and that had been seen as the end for the time being, of the party's flirtation with the idea.

But yesterday's editions of *Daily Notes*, an essential background guide for candidates and campaigners, explained the full significance of two bland sentences in the manifesto; which said: "Giving parents more power is one of the most effective ways of raising educational standards. We shall continue to seek ways of widening parental choice and influence over their children's schooling."

Yesterday's *Daily Notes* said: "We intend in the next Parliament to make schools more responsive to parental choice.

"One way of achieving this would be by the introduction of education 'vouchers' or 'credits', whereby every parent with a child of school age would be issued with a voucher of credit equal to the cost of educating the child in a maintained school, which could be used to pay for the child's education at a maintained school of the parents' choice."

Chapple endorses SDP candidate

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Consternation broke out in Labour's ranks yesterday when Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the TUC and electricians' leader, publicly endorsed the Social Democratic Party candidate in the London constituency of Islington, North.

Party and trade union officials struggled to plug the propaganda hole blown in the labour movement's public front of unity in support of Mr Michael Foot but it was privately admitted that the damage had been done.

Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, expressed regret at the action of the TUC chairman in telling the electors of Islington, North to vote for the SDP candidate, Mr John Grant, a defector from the Labour Party who held junior ministerial office in the Callaghan government.

Mr Chapple remained out of reach of the media, but his local political intervention sparked a national reaction from Trade Unions for Labour Victory, to which the electricians' union is affiliated.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of TULV, insisted that Mr Chapple was "speaking for himself" and not for the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which was fighting for a Labour win. But Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, called for Mr Chapple's dismissal as the TUC chairman.

Mr Chapple gave his personal backing in a message to Mr Grant, saying: "I have known him for more than 20 years. He is a man of integrity who can be relied on to keep his promises and stand by the principles on which he fights the election. If you elect him it will be a wise choice and one which you will not regret."

Mr Grant, aged ..., was elected Labour MP for Islington, Central, at the June, 1970 general election, and became minister at the Employment Department after 1974. Before becoming an MP, he was industrial correspondent of the *Daily Express*. He defected from the Labour Party in October, 1981.

He was "delighted" last night to have the "full-hearted support" of the TUC chairman, *who is a personal friend.*



Mr Chapple: Defector 'a man of integrity'

Mr Chapple's endorsement has been printed in the SDP candidate's campaign leaflet in *Islington, North*, where *Mr* Grant is fighting Mr Jeremy Corbyn, his Labour rival. Mr Corbyn, aged 34, is a full-time official of the National Union of Public Employees.

Mr Richard Hadley, the Labour Party's agent told *The Times* that informed estimates of Labour's majority in the constituency based on 1979 voting patterns and the result of local elections earlier this month suggested that Mr Corbyn would win by 7,000 votes.

Tory lead falls 3 pc in poll

By Michael Knipe and Philip Webster

The Labourt Party has narrowed the popularity gap with the Conservatives from 13 to 10 per cent, according to the latest opinion poll released last night.

The survey gives the Conservatives 45 per cent down from yesterday's National Opinion Poll's 49 per cent, Labour 35 per cent, up from 31 per cent and the Alliance 17 per cent, down from 18 per cent.

The survey is based on a *nationally representative quota* sample of 1,053 electors interviewed in person on Tuesday and Wednesday for Thames Television by the Harris Research Centre.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was regarded as the person who would make the best prime minister in the next government by 41 per cent. Mr Michael Foot by 19 per cent, Mr David Steel by 23 per cent, and Mr Roy Jenkins by 8 per cent.

Fifty three per cent of those polled said they did not feel they understood what the Alliance policies were or what the party stood for while 42 per cent said they did understand. Asked if there were any issues which they believed an Alliance government would handle better than either a Conservative or Labour government 23 per cent said unemployment, 17 per cent nuclear disarmament, 14 per cent the Common Market, 13 per cent controlling trade unions, 12 per cent the *economy and 11 per cent law* and order.

Asked for his reaction to the Alliance's poor showing in the opinion polls, Mr Steel said last night that there were still three weeks to the election and a lot could still happen.

"There are still an enormous number of people who are undecided and, even more important, many who declared an opinion in the polls who are not certain, so there is everything still to play for," he said on Yorkshire Television's *Calendar*, programme.

Meanwhile, private opinion polls commissioned by the Conservative Party confirm the lead which published polls suggest it holds

Nationwide polls, involving samples of more than 2,000 electors, double the size normally interviewed in the published polls, have been taken for the party in recent days by Gallup and Opinion Research Centre.

They give the Conservatives at least a 15 per cent lead over the Labour Party, with the Alliance trailing well behind. The figures, averaged out, put the Alliance on 15 to 18 per cent, Labour on 32 to 33 per cent and the Conservatives on 47 to 48 per cent.

Ladbrokes has taken £40,00-0on the Conservatives to win. Its latest odds are 1/7 Conservatives, 9/2 Labour, 66/1 SDP-Liberal Alliance, 7/2 No overall majority.

Lost Seveso waste located in France

From Diana Geddes in Paris

The 41 barrels of toxic dioxin-contaminated waste from the devastated chemical factory at Seveso, near Milan, which "disappeared" last September after being transported from Italy to Saint-Quentin in Northern France, have been found in a warehouse near Saint-Quentin.

The revelation last March of the existence of the dioxin waste by Greenpeace, the envrionmentalist lobby, led to a hunt throughout Europe and to much bitter recriminations between governments, each accusing the other of not doing enough to find the waste. It was at various times thought to be in West Germany, East Germany, France and even possibly Britain.

Hoffman-La Roche, the Swiss chemicals company which owned the Seveso factory that exploded in 1976, insisted that it did not know of the whereabouts of the waste. It said the disposal was consigned to the German company Mannesmann, and that it was "under 10 to 15 feet of clay, in a controlled dump, somewhere in Europe".

Mannesmann, in its turn, also denied all knowledge of where the waste had gone, saying that it had subcontracted the disposal of waste to Spelidec, a French company, and that it was Spelidec which was responsible for the storage of the barrels in Saint Quentin until they disappeared.

The one man who knew of the waste's whereabouts was M Bernard Paringaux, head of Spelidec, who was promptly imprisoned, charged with having failed to declare the characteristics and destination of imported goods.

Until now he has refused to reveal his secret, insisting that it was a matter of confidence between himself and his clients. Seven weeks in prison has evidently helped change his mind. The examining magistrate on M Parngaux's case yesterday went on his instructions to a disused abattoir in Anguilcourt-Le-Sart, a village of 300 inhabitants near Saint Quentin, where he found the 41 barrels.

The discovery, which was announced last night by M Alain le Gouic, the public prosecutor in Saint-Quentin, took the villagers by surprise.

The French Government immediately made contact with members of the Hoffmann-La Roch management to decide what steps it should now take.

Pope-Walesa meeting

A meeting between the Pope and Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, during the Papal visit to Poland next month is now a possibility, Cardinal Josef Glemp, the Polish Primate, indicated yesterday, Our Foreign Staff write.

Speaking in Rome before leaving with other Polish bishops following talks with the Pope, Cardinal Glemp said: "Certainly it will be a complicated matter but it seems to me that it is taking shape."

In an otherwise crowded programme, no official meetings are planned for the last day of the Pope's visit, June 23, when he will be in Cracow. Vatican officials have said the day has been set aside for private meetings.

Full story, page 6

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Football club wins VAT appeal

Celtic Footbal Club won its appeal in the Court of Session in Edinburgh against having to pay value-added tax on hotel bills for foreign teams taking part in European contests. The ruling could mean large savings for other British teams involved in European games.

Celtic brought the appeal in a test case against the Customs and Excise Commissioners to challenge Vat payments of £700 for accomodating Hungarian and Romanian teams and officials during the 1980 UEFA cup winners' cup competition.

Giving the court's ruling, Lord Emslie, the Lord President, said that in European cup competitions there was a rule that each club should bear all organization expenses, including accommodation and living expenses, of visiting teams. The Vat tribunal had refused to accept Celtic's claim that it was not "business entertainment".

Lord Emslie, sitting with Lord Cameron and Lord Avonside, said the Vat tribunal had misdirected itself over the meaning of the word "entertainment".

Lord Cameron said that the case showed clearly that this was not a matter of "gratuitous provision" but was an entirely "innocent obligation".

BL strikers to hear peace plan

A peace formula to end the 10-day strike at the BL Albion truck plant in Glasgow is to be put to a meeting of 1,300 workers on Monday. The management suspended the 3,000 layoffs due to take effect today at the company's Bathgate plant in West Lothian, and Leyland in Lancashire, pending the result of the vote.

Police to pay for trespass

Police were ordered in Brighton County Court yesterday to pay £500 damages for bursting into the home of Mr Gordon Redmond, aged 43, in Stanley Road, Brighton, and arresting him on suspicion of driving while disqualified.

Mr Redmond was held for 15 hours after being handcuffed and taken away wearing only underpants and a teeshirt, after a struggle. He was subsequently acquitted of the driving charge and of assaulting a policeman. A jury awarded £500 for trespass.

Lions in garden cost £100 fine

Mark Garratt, aged 23, who kept two lions in his garden was fined £100 yesterday for not having a dangerous wild animals licence. Garratt, of Roche, in Cornwall, had been refused a licence by his local council because he did not have a suitable cage for the lions.

Magistrates at Bodmin ordered Garratt to pay £15 costs and bound him over for a year to keep the peace.

Lords reject siege plea

David Pagett, jailed for 12 years for the manslaughter of Miss Gail Kinchin, aged 16, his former girl friend whom he used as a shield during a gun siege, failed in the House of Lords yesterday in his attempt to appeal against conviction.

Pagett, aged 33, of Deelands Road, Rubery, Birmingham, was refused leave to appeal to the Lords by an appeal committee chaired by Lord Diplock.

Pigs killed

More than 130,000 pigs from 144 herds have been destroyed in the past nine weeks as part of the government campaign to eradicate Aujeszky's disease which effects piglets and causes pregnant sows to abort.

CND plans a 'mass die-in' to greet a hung Parliament

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is planning a symbolic "mass die-in" and demonstration the first Sunday after polling if the result of the general election is a hung Parliament or a fragile Conservative majority, and intensive lobbying as Parliament reassembles.

If there is an overall Conservatives victory, the campaign is telling all its local groups in a supplement to its general election pack: "We will not be seeking an immediate confrontation with the government.

"We will make it clear that the campaign continues, and warn the Government not to go against the majority on cruise and Trident. We will concentrate on building towards a massive demonstration on October 22."

Should Labour win, "it will be our responsibility to ensure that the full programme of unilateral nuclear disarmament is pursued by the Government".

CND believer it would have an important role to play in the event of a hung Parliament, which "would be a very interesting time in British politics".

The campaign says "Political leaders will be attempting to form alliances and it is our responsibility to ensure that no pronuclear alliances are formed. We need to get MPs who support us to ensure that such alliances do not occur and that the more centrist parties are brought into line with our thinking."

To do that, CND plans to use the register it is compiling of candidates' views so that groups can lobby their MPs as soon as the result is known.

Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, said yesterday that an increase in civil disobedience and non-violent direct action later this year looked almost inevitable.

Speaking at the launching of the Peacemakers Relief Society, a fund to help those who suffer financial hardship as a result of imprisonment or fines after non-violent protest action, Mgr Kent said CND was not planning any mass campaign of civil disobedience, but it appeared almost inevitable because "there seems to be such determination to proceed with the missile programme".

The fund, founded by a group of individuals including Quakers, Methodists, the Roman Catholic Pax Christi group and leading figures in CND, has broad terms of reference, allowing it to support other actions than protests at nuclear bases.

The Rev Dr Kenneth Greet, one of its sponsors, and secretary of the Methodist Conference, said the churches faced something they had not had to address for many years – "the plae of civil disobedience in Christian witness".

● Fifty people started an 800-mile "Walk for Life" from the Clyde nuclear submarine base at Faslane yesterday. Their destination on August 6 is Greenham Common, Berkshire,

Politics and disarmament, page 5

Pay cuts for staff of TV-am

By Kenneth Gosling

A gradual restoration in the fortunes of TV-am, the ailing breakfast television company, was confidently forecast yesterday by Mr Timothy Aitken, the chief executive, after it was disclosed that all the station's 350 staff, including the presenters, Michael Parkinson and David Frost, had taken voluntary pay cuts.

The first signs of recovery were clearly to be seen, Mr Aitken said. But he gave the warning: "There is no panacea; it is going to be a long, hard graft. And as long as I am here this company is going to live within its means.

The contribution from those two prominent people is significant and obviously very helpful."

Mr Aitken said morale was improving by leaps and bounds. The pay cuts were "right across the board, from cleaners to journalists". The savings would be significant in what was happening in programming.

TV-am's management wants a £5m cut in the £20m annual operating budget.

The monthly target for advertising revenue is £1.5m but in February, the first month, it was £300,000 short, in March fell to £800,000 and in April to a figure not disclosed but understood to be below that.

TV-am's last ratings figure remained on 200,000, compared with the BBC's breakfast audience of 1.5 million. One difficulty Mr Greg Dyke, the new editor-in-chief, will try to overcome is how to make commercials less obtrusive.

From next Monday the early *Daybreak* programme will be scrapped and the main *Good Morning Britain* show will start at 6.25am, with the same presenters, Lynda Berry and Nick Owen.

Youth jobs scheme 'too costly'

By Patricia Santinelli

The Government's objective of giving all unemplyed young people under 18 a place on next year's Youth Training Scheme has been ruled out as too expensive by the Manpower Services Commission.

A confidential paper to be considered at the commission's next meeting, probably after the election, says that to include about 200,000 unemployed people aged 17 who are not school-leavers would cost an additional £200m on top of a forecast expenditure of £1,042 for next year

The paper, which has been prepared by the YTS implementation branch for the commission manpower group, is leikely to anger TUC representatives on the commission as well as proving embarrassing to the Government at a time when the Labour Party manifesto is emphazing 16 to 19 education and a broader scheme involving that entire age group.

But commission officials say in their paper that to include that group, which would call for the most rapid expansion of YTS, would mean that many of the 200,000 unemployed people aged 17 becoming eligible would spend a second year on the scheme. That would be before YTS's success as a one-year training programme had been established.

Instead officials have recommended a moderate expansion in YTS to become a comprehensive school-leaver programme, at a cost of £85m,

Letters page 13




Folding bicycle: Sara Lam, from Channel 4's *On Your Bikes* programme, which starts tomorrow, demonstrating the Moulton AM2 model. (Photographs: Tony Weaver).

University research unit cleared of bias

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The industrial relations research unit at Warwick University has been cleared in a report by Sir Kenneth Berrill and two other academics, of the accusation that it is biased towards the trade unions.

The report, published today by the Social Science Research Council, which funds the unit, examines the allegation, made by Lord Beloff, that there was "so much dissatisfaction with the strong pro-TUC bias of the SSRC industrial relations research unit at Warwick University that a new Institute of Labour Affairs is being founded by a group of businessmen and academics under the leadership of Sir Leonard Neal.

It says the unit was not biased in the choice of subjects for research because its initial programme reflected the main policy issues in industrial relations of the time. Secondly, with one minor exception, it was not biased in the use of evidence, and thirdly, it did not present its research in a subjective way.

The report, commissioned after a recommendation by Lord Rothschild when he examined the SSRC in 1982, also looked at the SSRC panel for the monitoring of labour regislation.

It said: "None of our witnesses made any complaints of bias against the panel or could offer any explanation for its inclusion in our terms of reference. Lord Rothschild agrees that he was under a misapprension in linking the panel and the IRRU.

On the question of alleged bias in presentation, Lord Beloff had objected to the involvement of members of the unit in the work of the Bullock committee of inquiry on industrial democracy in 1975–76.

Sir Kenneth, with Professor Sir Henry Phelps Brown and Mr D Williams, president of Wolgfson College, Cambridge, said they did not believe having its members on a government committee comprised the unit.

They said that Professor G. S. Bain, the unit's director and a member of the Bullock committee, was not commissioning research from the unit, as Lord Beloff alleged.

Report of an Investigation into Certain Matters Arising from the Rothschild Report on the Social Science Research Council (the Berrill report), SSRC, 1 Temple Avenue, London, EC4, free.



Lord Beloff: Alleged strong bias in favour of TUC.

Trust seeking £15m

By Hugh Cayton, Environment Correspondent

The National Trust wants £15m of public money to buy two stately homes if no private buyers can be found. The homes are Belton House, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, and Kedleston Hall, near Derby.

Th Belton estate, home of Lord Brownlow, contains the finest surviving example of a Restoration country house. Kedleston Hall, home of Lord Scarsdale, is an exceptional example of the work of Robert Adam.

Both owners wish to dispose of their properties, and the trust's executive committee decided to put down cautious markers yesterday. "We are saying first of all that we want a private solution", Mr Jack Boles, director-general of the trust, said: "The trust does truly believe that the private owner is the best owner. We think we are the next best owner."

The trust had already spoken to the trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund about a possible contribution towards purchase. It hoped to speak to Lord Brownlow last night.

Mine chief's warning to MacGregor

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman-designate of the National Coal Board, is not the right man for the job and his appointment may signal a rapid rundown of the industry, the leader of the industry's management said yesterday.

In his presidential address to the British Association of Colliery Management conference in Peebles, Mr Norman Schofield acknowledged the need for change but gave this warning: "Should it become obvious that his objective is to butcher the coal industry, then the membership of this association will not be with him".

Traditionally the colliery managers had always supported the NCB chairman, and Mr MacGregor would get that support when he took up the appointment. "How long he holds that support will depend on his policies."

He voiced the fear that Mr MacGregor had been appointed "to run the industry down at a rate to coincide with the progressive increase in nuclear power". That would bring the industry's capacity down from nearly 120 million tonnes a year to between 60 and 80 million tonnes.

"One wonders what are the true facts which lie behind the appointment of Mr MacGregor at this particular time", Mr Schofield said. "Clearly at the age of 71 he is not the right man to see through the completion of the programme under 'Plan for Coal' and so ensure a consolidated future

"What is even more pertinent is that the Prime Minister, the very person who should be championing the cause of British management and instilling world confidence in our expertise and ability, indicates her assessment of the country's top managers in general and the mining industry's in particular by agreeing to pay a 'transfer fee' of £1.5m to an American company for its 71-year-old employee to assume the chairmanship of NCB."

The technical "know how" and business acumen of British mining engineers were keenly sought after throughout the world, Mr Schofield added. in 1965 he had refused an offer of three times his salary from an American coal company.

"Yet here we are today saddled with a Prime Minister and Government prepared to expend a vast sum of money for a naturalized American, who has had no experience of deep mining, to direct the fortunes of our industry."

'Myths' on all-in schools dispelled by report

By Our Education Correspondent

Grammar school pupils obtain better examination results than pupils from comprehensives, according to a survey published yesterday, but the combined results of grammar and secondary modern schools (selective schools were the same as those of comprehensive schools.

The research, which comes from the National Children's Bureau, is a detailed look at 4,375 children who entered school in 1969 and took their O levels and CSEs in 1974.

Mr Ronald Davis, the bureau's director, said: "It does dispel a few myths, that comprehensives are an unmitigated disaster, or that the sun shines out of them". The report on the research founded by the Department of Education is now with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education.

Based on the National Child Development Study of 16,000 children born in Britain in one week March, 1958, it shows that grammar school pupils (26 per cent of the sample) did better than comprehensive school pupils, even after allowing for ability, at the age of 11 and social background.

In turn, the comprehensive pupils did better than those from secondary moderns.

The grammar school pupils did better in mathematics and English O level and CSE, and more A levels. But when one compared the comprehensive schools (the non-selective sector) with both grammer and secondary modern combined (the selective sector) the results were the same.

Selective and Non-selective schools and examination results (National Children's Bureau, 8 Wakley Street, London EC1. £15).

Science report

Comet is blamed for death of dinosaurs

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

As the newly discovered comet, Iras-Araki-Alcock, recedes from its close encounter with the Earth, another one is fast approaching. The second object, called Sugano-Saigusa-Fujikawa, should pass within six million miles on June 12. Although twice the distance of its predecessor, it is still unusually close.

Observatories throughout the world are preparing for an even more extensive examination of the second comet than of the first. But scientists are still analysing the large amount of data gathered by optical and radio telescopes and by the orbiting Infrared Astronomy Satellite, to determine the chemical composition and the spin of the core of Iras-Araki-Alcock.

A detailed chemical analysis could help in answering another question which has intrigued scientists and laymen for 150 years: what happened to the dinosaurs?

The link between comets and dinosaurs is raised in a book published this week, *The Great Extinction*, which poses a new theory about the disappearance of the great reptiles.

The dinosaurs, the new theory suggests, were victims of acid rain which devastated the planet about 70 million years ago. The cause of the catastrophe was a comet or planetismal which entered the atmosphere at a shallow angle, ricocheting off to disperse thousands of tons of material, converted into aerosol particles from the heat of entry, throughout the atmosphere.

The evidence presented by Dr James Lovelock, FRS, and Mr Michael Allaby is persuasive. Dr Lovelock is one of the world's leading scientists in atmospheric chemistry.

The fate of the dinosaurs has been the subject of speculation ever since the first fossilized bones were found, a century and a half ago. But all that seems reasonably certain is the period over which the great reptiles thrived, because the rocks bearing their remnants are found only in the era designated the Cretaceous on the geological time scale. Fossils are then absent from the overlying strata which form the younger Tertiary period.

The boundary between them marks the end of one chapter in the history of the planet and the beginning of another.

However, the division between Cretaceous and Tertiary is not as sharp as it appears in the geological calendar. In many parts of the world a thin layer of clay exists, representing a relatively short time period, with chemical contents that are quite different from those of ordinary clays and rocks found in the stratum above and below.

The explanation offered for this anomaly is that an extraterrestrial object entered the atmosphere. Volcanoes erupted, earthquakes ripped the continents and tidal waves swept the oceans; but these were instant events. The catastrophe was caused by dust shrouding the Earth for years and distorting the climate.

***The Great Extinction* by Dr James Lovelock and Michael Allaby; Martin Secker & Warburg; £10.95.**

Text of the Hoskyns report to Thatcher

The following is the text of observations by Mr John Hoskyns, former head of the Number 10 Policy Unit, on the confidential report by the Central Policy Review Staff entitled "Unemployment and Young People". The report was written in February, 1981. Mr Hoskyns's paper was addressed to the Prime Minister.

There is one mistake in Mr Hoskyn's draft. Near the beginning, in paragraph 1.1 (b), where he refers to "Measures to reduce the differential between young people's and adults' wages", he means to refer, as is clear from the next paragraph, to "measures to increase" the differential.

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 The CPRS paper E(81) 22 makes three main proposals:

(a) A mandatory training year of work experience and work preparation for 16+ school-leavers.

(b) Measures to reduce the differential between young people's and adults' wages.

(c) A new programme of community work for the long-term unemployed.

1.2 We strongly support the *second* of these proposals, including the reduction in the level of benefit. We have minuted separately on one important way of widening the differential: the abolition of wages councils.

We also strongly support the CPRS proposal for more skill-training for able school-leavers. The rest of this note addresses the value of the CPRS package as a whole, particularly the political value, and its presentation.

2. MORE COMMUNITY WORK

2.1 We all know that there is no prospect of getting unemployment in the more difficult regions down to acceptable levels within the next few years. Against this background, we think the political arguments in favour of a greatly expanded programme – CPRS suggests 100,000 places – of community work for the long-term unemployed are compelling. We agree with the CPRS assessment that it would only be necessary to offer a very small premium above the benefit level. There are many people who would like the opportunity to do something even if it is of marginal economic value.

2.2 We must show that we have some political imagination: that we are willing to take steps to salvage something, albeit second best, from the sheer waste involved. Organizing community work is a much more justifiable, and much more cost-effective, measure than support for some of the lame duck industries which consume energy and materials, while paying wages far above the local equilibrium level, thus preventing the adjustments which could help lead to creation of new enterprise.

2.3 This scheme needs to be aggressively marketed. Up to now, the various Manpower Services schemes have had curious labels (like WEEP) which seem unlikely to fire the public's imagination. If we are to sell this scheme effectively and get some credit for it, perhaps there could be a junior Employment Minister with special responsibility for it; a national television advertising campaign to explain it and invite participation in its setting up – ideas for local projects, offers of management skill in leading projects. This would help to tap the large reservoir of resentment against the wastage involved in mass unemployment. It needs to be branded with a snappy title, perhaps itself the subject of a public competition.

2.4 The key to making these operations successful is likely to be the local leadership for individual projects. There is plenty of scope for asking companies to supply young trainees, gaining valuable management experience, to lead these projects.

3. THE TRAINING YEAR

3.1 The political value of the compulsory training year is more difficult to assess. There are obvious ideological problems: is a Tory Government really going to outlaw a shopkeeper taking his own 16-year-old son on his payroll as soon as he leaves school? What are the political consequences of reversing the tide towards greater juvenile independence from parental income and influence? Would it damage industry to remove the supply of 16-year-old labour from the market? Would the NSC be capable of organizing traineeship for an extra 70,000 16-year-olds?

3.2 All these questions are worth asking. But they have to be set alongside the reality of 20 per cent unemployment among under-18-year-olds now and the CPRS prediction of this rising to between 50 per cent and 70 per cent during 1983. If this really is the prospect, many of the arguments above become secondary. A year spent in training/work experience is not as good as a year spent paying one's way. But the question is whether it is better than a year spent doing nothing. We feel certain that it is.

Compulsory or voluntary? Although we think it would be right to make the training year as universal as possible, there are obvious hazards about the "compulsory" label. These dangers could be reduced by the right presentation and by designing some flexibility into the system. Specifically:

(a) As paragraph 30 of the CPRS report suggests, the scheme could be presented as an entitlement. 16-year-olds could be free not to participate in the scheme, but they would receive no benefit at all.

(b) Instead of appearing to outlaw the employment of 16-year-olds we should explain the new obligation on a company employing a 16-year-old to ensure that he was employed in a way which met the traineeship requirements.

(c) The Government would be accepting an extended obligation to provide the (modest) youth benefit and to find/arrange training year places for all 16-year-olds that did not find approved places themselves.

(d) Small businesses, particularly family businesses, could be treated more flexibly than large companies. Even work in, say, a shop, might be accommodated.

4. UNION REACTION

4.1 We can anticipate union opposition to the package on several points:

(1) The training year seeks to provide a substitute for the apprenticeship system.

(2) A widened wage differential between young people and adults could lead to substitution of older workers (union members) by younger people. It could also reduce wages at the margin.

(3) Reduced youth benefits could look like the thin end of the wedge – with other benefits to follow.

(4) The community work programme could supplant some public service employment (though the aim would be to avoid this).

Despite these objections we think it would be very hard for unions to carry public opinion against a package so clearly intended to help solve youth unemployment; provide better training, including skill training; and help the long-term unemployed. It is hard to see how they can oppose these objectives or a plan involving modest public spending to help solve them. This is one area where public opinion must be on the Government's side. But careful preparation would be needed to anticipate and head-off union opposition.

5. CONCLUSION

We think the CPRS proposals could provide the basis of a politically imaginative package.

I am copying this minute to members of E Robin Ibbs and to Sir Robert Armstrong.

(Signed) John Hoskyns.

Supergrass magistrates criticized by judge

Magistrates who gave a police "supergrass" a private hearing to protect his new identity before sentencing him on theft and damage charges should have sent hin to be dealt with by a "professional judge", the High Court ruled yesterday.

Lord Justice Ackner said that magistrates in Reigate Surrey, had handled the case of Mr Norman Crawford badly after he pleaded guilty to charges of criminal damage, theft and burglary.

The judge refused to make a declaration that the magistrates had wrongly exercised their jurisdiction in allowing a private hearing, because certain information and documents before them had not been put before the High Court.

The magistrates caused a public outcry last November when they decided to hear mitigation on Mr Crawford's behalf *in camera* so that no one would learn that he was an informer.

"In my judgment they should without doubt have committed him for sentence to a crown court", Lord Justice Ackner said. Instead they continued the case and imposed an "excessively lenient" six-month suspended sentence on Mr Crawford, the reasons for which went unexplained at the time.

"The very fact that the Bench found the sentencing operation so difficult that they were unable or unwilling to give any justification for their decision is further ground for saying they should have remitted this task to the crown court to be performed by a professional judge", Lord Justice Ackner said.

He was giving judgment in a case in which Argus Newspapers, backed by the Newspaper Society, asked the court to declare that the magistrates had exercised their jurisdiction wrongly in allowing a private hearing and to warn other magistrates that the case was not to be taken as a precedent.

A reporter from an Argus newspaper, the *Surrey Mirror*, was shut out of court because of the magistrates' action. The editor had complained that this was against the principle of open justice.

The judge said that Argus could not establish that no reasonable bench of magistrates would, in those particular circumstances, have heard mitigation *in camera*.

After the judgment Mrs Margaret Mair, the Newspaper Society's legal officer, said: "The judgment has vindicated the action of the *Surrey Mirror* in taking up the case. It has provided much needed guidance on the circumstances in which courts have power to exclude press and public."

Law Report, page 22

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هكذا من الاصل

Surgeons ready for first heart and lung transplant in Britain

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Britain is on the verge of doing its first combined heart and lung transplant operation. It would be performed at the Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge, by a team working with Mr Terence English.

Surgeons at Papworth planning the procedure are encouraged by the success of the world's leading centre for this operation at Stanford, in California.

In the latest issue of the *Lancet* the Stanford transplant team, headed by Professor Norman Shumway, reports on combined heart and lung transplants of 10 patients between March, 1981, and December, 1982.

Three of the early patients died within a month of the operation but the other seven are at home and well, four months to two years after their transplantation.

Dr Shumway says the survivors have returned to normal activity. In addition to being the only successful combined heart and lung transplant centre in the world carrying out the operation regularly, Stanford has the highest survival rate in heart transplants.


Mr English: Pioneering heart-lung surgery.

There has been an exchange of surgeons between the two teams, and Dr Shumway was in Cambridge last month explaining the latest advances made by his group.

The first heart-lung transplant was done at Stanford in March, 1981. Although more than 200 heart replacements had been performed at Stanford by then, there was a fundamental difficulty that prevented the combined operation.

The steroids needed by a recipient to avoid rejection of a graft have an additional effect in combined heart-lung operations. They prevent the tissues which have to be connected from healing.

The answer to the incompatibility between the combined transplant procedure and steroid antirejection drugs came with the discovery of cyclosporin A.

Scientists at Cambridge University demonstrated that cyclosporin, a substance tested originally for antibiotic properties and put on the shelf, could be a more effective immunosuppressive agent than steroids.

It was introduced into the heart transplant programme at Stanford in December, 1980, and adopted by the other centres in the world.

The results of the combined operation are far better than those attempted for just lung transplantation. Surgeons at Cambridge describe the latter efforts as unmitigated failures. The number of patients who could possibly benefit from a lung replacement outnumber those for whom a heart transplant would be possible.

About fifty cases a year in Britain would be suitable for heart transplants.

The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, arriving with Princess Anne at Horse Guards Parade yesterday to present new standards to the cavalry.

Widow loses fight to cut children out of will

Mr Charlotte Dickson, a racehorse breeder, yesterday lost her High Court fight to cut her children out of their late father's £250,000 estate. She had asked a judge to uphold a copy of the will of Mr Donald Dickson, who died, aged 62, leaving everything to her.

But what happened to the original of the will remains a mystery, and Mr Justice Goulding ruled that he had to presume that it had been deliberately destroyed by Mr Dickson.

The decision means that his six children, four by his widow and two by a previous marriage, are now entitled to a share of his money under an intestacy.

Mr Dickson, aged 59, of Start Hill Drive, Churt, Surrey, was not in court to hear the judge paint a picture of a "none too happy family". He said there was "little real affection" between the couple and their chilren.

But, Mr Justice Goulding said, husband and wife "had a mutual devotion in spite of the strange way they conducted their life together".

It was clear that Mr Dickson, retired head of an engineering company, had made a will in favour of his wife in May, 1978. His solicitor retained a copy and Mr Dickson said he was going to lodge the original with his bank, which never received it. Mr Dickson died in December 1981.

The judge had been told that Mrs Dickson's most successful horse was a stallion called Gold Rod, which won *more* than £90,000 in three years of racing, and after two years at stud was eventually sold in 1975 for £45,000. But Mrs Dickson calculated that over the years her business just broke even.

Triple rapist trapped by his car keys

A man from Mitcham, south London was jailed for a total of 14 years at the central Criminal Court yesterday, for a series of attacks on womem at knifepoint, including three rapes.

His reign of terror spanned six months until a bunch of keys trapped him in April last year. During a struggle with a woman whom he tried to rob she grabbed his key ring, which contained three different car keys and police began a search throughout south London for a car with three different locks.

They finally found that the keys fitted a brown Cortina outside Eriel's Ennis's house in Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham. At first Ennis, aged 24, a die caster, married with two children, denied a chain of attacks on women. But when police accused him of being a Jekyill and Hyde character he confessed, Mr Richard Hawkins, for the prosecution, said.

"You see a girl and cannot control yourself – then ten minutes afterwards you wonder why you did it and try to put it out of your mind", the police told Ennis. He broke with his previous denials, saying: "Yes, it was me. Thet are going to lock me away for life, aren't they?", Mr Hawkins said.

Ennis was found guilty of three rapes, one robbery and one attempted robbery between October, 1981, and April, 1982, in a series of four trials. He had denied all the charges.

One of his victims, a model aged 17, was grabbed as she left a block of flats in the Mitcham area. *Ennis had been watching* the flats from bushes. The police accused him of waiting for the most attractive girl to come out before striking. Ennis replied: "I suppose so. . .", Mr Hawkins said.

Ennis pulled the girl to a shed, holding a knife at her throat, then punched and pushed her to the floor before raping her.

Another of his rape victims, a schoolgirl aged 15, again from the Mitcham area, told how she was on her way home when Ennis drew up in his car and *grabbed her by the arm*.

The girl said: "It was snowing and slippery. I could not stand up. He got me to his car–I was shouting for help but none came. He started punching me in my face saying: 'I am going to kill you of you don't stop struggling.' I was frightened".

His other victim, a secretary aged 32, was beaten and raped on the pavement in a quiet road in the Mitcham area. An arm went round her throat and Ennis told her: "Do not move. I have a knife and I will use it." She too called for help in vain.

Fox in bag allegation withdrawn

By Rupert Morris

Mr Paul Woodhouse, a former kennel huntsman, who denounced the sport in a Sunday newspaper, citing such practices as dropping foxes from bags for hounds to hunt, retracts many of his allegations today.

He admits to being "totally ashamed at the wrong publicity I have caused to hunting", in a letter published in *Horse and Hound*.

Mr Woodhouse, who was kennel huntsman and whipper-in of the Derwent Hunt, in north Yorkshire, told his version to the *News of the World* after he left his job last October. It was published underthe headline "Foul Tricks of the Foxhunters – The Man who Quit in Horror Reveals All".

But Mr Woodhouse refused to attend an inquiry into the allegations by the sport's ruling body.

Mr Michael Clayton, editor of *Horse and Hound*, writes in the latest issue: "Far from being a man who 'quit in horror', Woodhouse admits that he was having a row with his master about conditions of work

Mr Woodhouse says he was pressed into making the allegations.

Prices fall in cigarette war

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Plunging sales, manufacturers' price rises and the Budget increases in duties are fuelling a new price war in cigarettes. A combination of special offers by manufacturers and retailers' clipping their profit margins is shaving 6p or more off recommended retail prices.

Some cigarettes being sold in the shops below £1 for a pack of 20 probably represent a net loss to manufactureres, according to *Mr Colin Mitchell*, a leading tobacco industry analyst at Buckmaster & Moore, the City stockbrokers.

Nor can the makers be seeing a profit on cigarettes sold in shops for £1, when normally they are £1.07, Mr Mitchell said. That is assuming that the price reduction is shared equally by manufacturer and retailer.

There is also a rash of special offers by manufacturers on popular ranges of cigars, mostly in the form of "flashpack" labelling. Cigar sales have been 4.5 per cent down on the year, but since the Budget there has been no worsening of the trend.

The decline in pipe tobacco sales appears to have been *halted after the Chancellor's* decision not to increase duties.

Cigarette sales have fallen by between 5 and 10 per cent since the Budget, compared with the same post-Budget period of last year, according to Mr Harry Tipple, chairman of the tobacco trade affairs committee of the Retail Confectioners' and Tobacconists' Association.

Mr Tipple has just completed monitoring sales among association members in the south of England.

Smokers' reactions to higher prices are only just becoming clear, because of unusually heavy stocks in the wholesale and retail pipeline. There are still a few slow-moving brands on shop shelves at pre-Budget prices, Mr Tipple said.

The manufacturers put through a 2p-a-pack increase last January, with part of the benefit going to distributors, and the Chancellor added 3p

Hot spell could ruin crops, farmers told

By John Young

Farmers who are unable to plant potatoes and sugar beet or to spray other crops because of bad weather, have been warned that a hot, dry spell in June and July might make things worse by creating conditions similar to those in a drought.

The reason, according to officials of the government's *Agricultural Development and* Advisory Service, is that roots are likely to have rotted in the wet soil and if the top soil dries out in the coming weeks their ability to absorb moisture will be limited.

Plane disappears over Atlantic

Oxygen clue to crash of jet

By John Witherow

The West German authorities yesterday started investigating the disappearance of a private jet over the North Atlantic amid speculation that the crew of the aircraft fell unconscious during an accidental decompression.

Three pilots were on board the Learjet, one of the most widely used and reliable private aircraft in the world, when the plane changed direction on its route from Vienna to Hamburg and headed north west over Scotland towards Iceland. Dutch and RAF fighters intercepted the jet but saw no one at the controls or in the cabin.

The Federal Office of Aviation, in Brunswick, began an inquiry to determine the fate of the aircraft, which was believed to have crashed into the ocean when fuel ran out more than 300 miles north-west of Scotland.

A search on Wednesday night by an RAF Nimrod and a US Navy Orion based in Iceland over and area of 50,000 square miles found no wreckage. It was thought that plane may have plunged into the sea and quickly sunk. The search was abandoned yesterday when it was decided there could be no survivors.

The Dusseldorf air taxi firm owning the Lear, Air Traffic GMBH, said the plane had taken a passenger to Vienna on Wednesday and the three pilots, two of them experienced captains, had decided to fly to Hamburg to carry out routine tests and add to their flying hours.

The company denied reports that the crew might have simulated a decompression for training purposes only to find that it had gone wrong. A similar incident occurred two years ago during a training flight over England. A Beechcraft Super King Air 200 crashed after the plane's captain released the cabin pressure at 30,000 ft to demonstrate an emergency descent.

The two pilots put on masks which were not connected to the oxygen supply and were overcome by hypoxia, a state of apparent well being which quickly leads to unconsciousness. The autopilot continued to fly the aircraft and it crashed in a French vineyard seven hours after taking off.

The company's denial widened speculation that the Learjet's crew was victim of an accidental decompression and that for unknown reasons they were unable to use the emergency oxygen masks.

Captain Ian Cooper, one of the few experienced Learjet pilots in Britain, said yesterday: "It is my theory that there had been a decompression that was not apparent to the crew and that they were overcome by lack of oxygen".

He speculated that the man in the cabin would have been alerted to the fall in pressure by the appearance of the automatic oxygen masks, but that the two in the cockpit would have had to reach for them.

It was possible, he said, that the man in the cabin might have tried to drag the two men into the cabin, towards the oxygen, before he too was overcome.

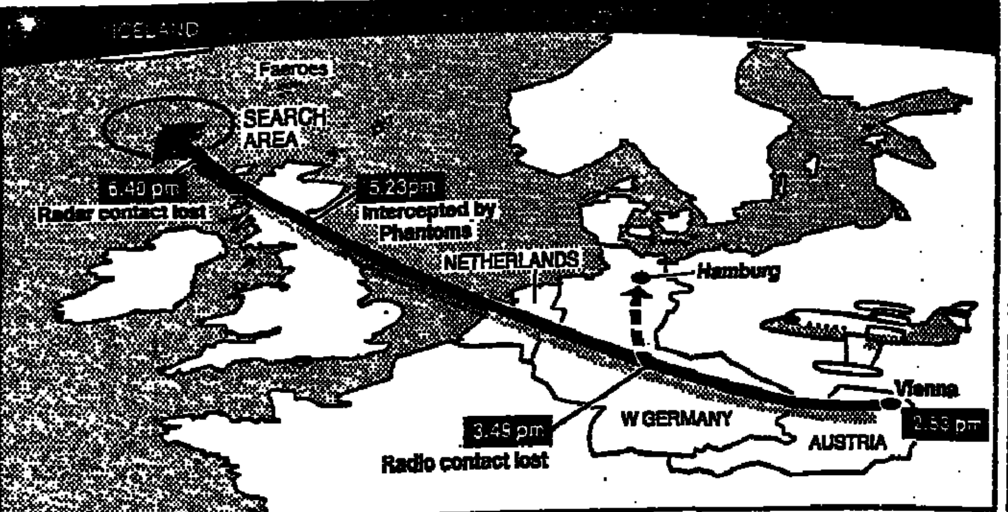
That could explain why two RAF Phantom jets from Leuchars, Fife, which intercepted the Learjet, could see no one at the controls. Flying Officer Mark Hanna, aged 23, piloted his Phantom to within 30 ft of the jet nine miles above Scotland as it flew at 450 mph.

"We could see seats inside the front cockpit and the white headrests. There was certainly no one in there", he said.

The flight from Vienna, which took off at 2.53 pm, was normal until 3.49 pm, when radio contact was lost as the jet flew about 60 miles north-east of Frankfurt. The plane, which had been switched to autopilot soon after takeoff, setting a course and altitude, continued north-west as air traffic controllers alerted Nato air forces.

An aviation expert argued that the plane might have suffered a failure in the machinery which compresses the air from the twin engines and then cools it to cabin temperature.

Dr John Lemon, of the Civil Aviation Authority, said that could lead to a rapid decline in performance through hypoxia.



The route probably taken by the Learjet.

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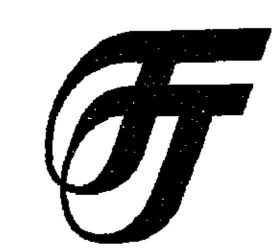
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How opinion polls can transform the mood of a campaign

By David Butler

If opinion polls did not exist this would be a very different election. Mrs Thatcher might not have called it in the first place, had Conservative Central Office not had sustained poll evidence of her strength.

Moreover, in the days since the announcement the mood would have been transformed if the polls had not been giving daily indications of a buoyant Conservative lead and of an Alliance slump. There would be far more talk of hung Parliament and even the Conservative might be running scared.

In the ten days following the announcement on May 9, no fewer than 14 national polls were reported. The Conservative lead over Labour varied between 7 and 21 per cent (with an average of 15 per cent). Alliance strength has varied between 14 and 22 per cent.

When allowance is made for dates at which the interviews were taken, it would seem that the mere coming of the elections has increased the Conservative proportion by about 4 per cent and reduced the Alliance by a similar amount.

Six independent polling organizations are responsible for all those surveys. They are MORI, Gallup, Marplan, NOP, Harris and Audience Selection.

There can be no categorical answers about which is the best poll. All the main pollsters are well-established market research companies with a great commercial interest in being seen to be accurate. There must always be the temptation, for reasons either of cost or of getting speedy results, to cut corners in methods of sampling or training of interviewers, but no one has ever pinned serious malfaisance on any of the major companies.

However, the polls ave on occasion been decidedly wrong in their election forecast. The average error of the major polls in their final predictions of the winning party's lead has been 4 per cent over the last four elections. Away from the final validation of the ballot box the discrepancies between the polls have been even greater.

Twenty-two per cent would give the Conservatives a 250 overall majority; 7 per cent would give them a mere 34.

Conscientiously conducted polls can produce different results for many reasons. There are the refusals (the 10 per cent who will not be interviewed) and the "won't says" (the 4 per cent who refuse to answer the "how will you vote" question) and the "don't knows" (those who pretend to be or who really are uncertain).

The numbers will vary with the training and the skills of the interviewer, and the quality of the interviewing teams does vary. But the "won't says" can have a vote imputed to them on the basis of their other answers. And the "don't knows" can, in the professional vernacular, be "squeezed" to say ow, if they really had to, they might incline. Sqeezing, competently done will reduce the "don't knows" from, say 17 to 7 per cent.

Moreover, as the election advances, there arises the problem of a turnout "sieve". How many of the intending voters will actually go and mark a ballot? In 1979 the nominal turnout was 75 per cent. Allowing for the inefficiency of the register one can calculate that 15 per cent of possible electors refrain from voting. Such people have the potential to falsify any prediction.

When all these uncertainties are added to the problems of fraudulent interviewers, office errors, accidents of sampling and last-minute changes of mind, the miracle is not that polls differ so much but that they agree so closely and that their record in forecasting elections is, relatively speaking, so good.

Polls are fallible and must not be slavishly believed. But, as one who has followed elections closely since the 1940s, I must confess that, with a very full awareness of the possibilities of error, I watch the polls more closely than any other source of information.

Mr judgment of what is happening is more swayed by the relatively objective evidence of the latest poll than by the most informed tip from the most inside of inside tipsters.

OPINION POLLS: HOW THEY VARY

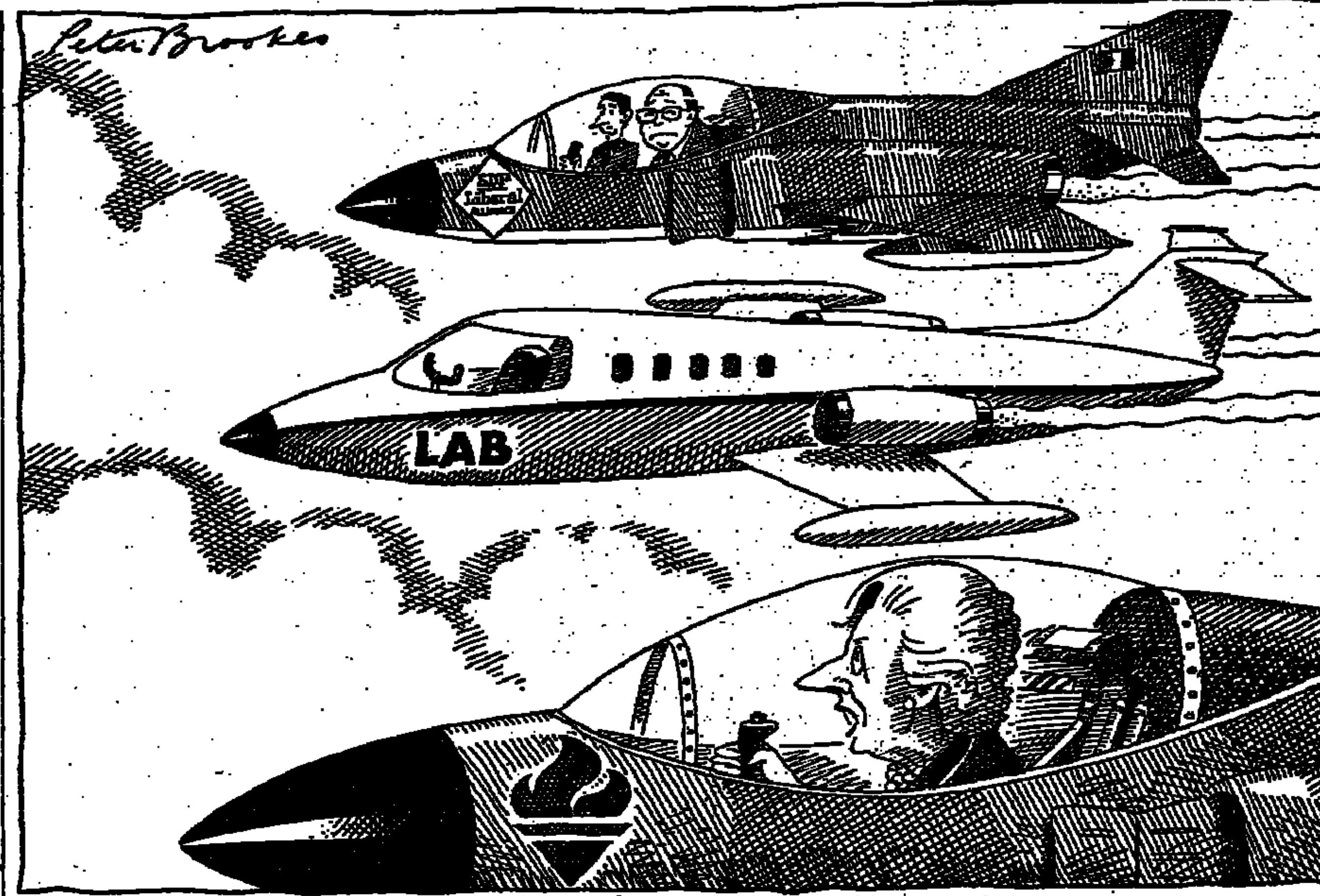
% Conservative Lead

Conservative · Labour · Alliance

Gallup, Marplan, MORI, NOP, Gallup, MORI, NOP, Marplan, NOP, MORI, MORI, Marplan, Gallup, Harris, NOP, MORI, MORI, Marplan, MORI, Harris, Gallup, MORI, MORI, Audience Selection, NOP, Audience Selection

MARCH · APRIL · MAY

50 % · 40 · 30 · 20 · 10



Foot mastering the small screen

By David Felton

Concerted attempts by Mr Michael Foot's advisers to improve his public image and his appeal to the electorate appear to be paying off as he displays a growing confidence in dealing with television, a medium which does not easily suit his political style.

The Foot camp realized that as the campaign was to be fought largely on television screens a relaxed conversational manner before the cameras was essential. So far he appears to be taking that advice, not least from his wife Jill; who has been travelling with him this week.

There is no doubting Mr Foot is far happier on the platform at the big political meetings where he feeds off his audience enthusiasm and fervour, than in the calm one-to-one television interview.

Seasoned observers of Mr Foot pronounced his appearence at the cavernous Apollo Theatre in Glasgow at the start of the week to be the Foot of old; he was buoyed by his enthusiastic reception from the 1,200-strong audience, most of whom were the party faithful.

His aides say that however tired he is after a strenuous day, a big political rally gets the adrenalin pumping and rejuvenates him. They attribute the turn-round in the successful Darlington by-election campaign to his appearence in the constituency and in particular to a typical Foot speech at a key rally.

But the problem has been television and his appearence on regional programmes this week have been monitored by Sir Thomas McCaffrey, his public relations adviser, and Mrs Foot as the process of trying to smooth the rumpled image continues.

There was an example of Mr Foot's lack of awarness of the way a small detail can be exaggerated by the cameras in television studios in Glasgow on Monday. He had to be told to unbutton his jacket because his habit of leaning back at an angle in an interview chair crumples the expensive suits that his wife insists he now buys.

Sh has been persuading him not to take his oratorial style into the studios and wants him to appear more chatty on the screen. Most of all he has been urged to sit still while on camera, which Mr Foot finds difficult.

His nervousness and impatience with having to wait until the end of a long question before he can answer can produce almost comical mannerisms inluding a tendency to allow his head to move from side to side.

The Foot camp feel, however, that his television style is improving although there is an acknowledgement that he will never have the same impact on the screen that he can produce in a packed hall when in full flow. There is also the obvious point that age does not count for much at political rallies whereas unflattering lighting in a studio can emphasize Mr Foot's 69 years.

So far he has pleased his advisers and the Foot camp is exuding optimism about the future of the campaign.

THE ISSUES
FIELDSPORTS

Activists' policy adopted

By Hugh Clayton
Envirnmental Correspondent

The Labour pledge to ban hunting and coursing is the most radical of its kind ever made by a party trying to regain power. It marks the success of years of intense lobbying by animal protectionist activists. Field sports are a classic example of single issue politics. Many people hold no strong views, but for some it is of crucial importance.

The campaign began in 1979 when The League Against Cruel Sports gave the Labour Party £80,000 after its election manifesto said that it would end hare coursing and stag hunting.

The policy in the new Labour manifesto almost mirrors that of the league, whose executive director, Mr Richard Course is a member of the party. The party intends to stop all forms of hunting live prey with hounds. "This will not affect shooting and fishing", it adds, echoing the league's approach.

The league may decide before its annual meeting on Saturday to give more money to the Labour Party. But yesterday it faced an attempt in court by Mrs Janet Simmonds, one of its members, to declare the 1979 gift to the Labour party unlawful. Mr Hugh Simmonds, her husband, was displaced as prospective Conservative candidate for Cambridgeshire, South, last month, when his wife's league membership became known.

"If anyone wants to see hunting stopped in the next Parliament, they have got to vote Labour", Mr Course said.

Mr John Anderton, director of the British Association for Shooting and Conservation, said: "We all know that if they go for hound sports, they will also go for shooting. I do not trust them an inch."

Many leaders of the field sports lobby believe that Labour support for shooting and fishing reflects awareness of the political risk of trying to ban them. Fishing is the most popular of all sports in which live prey is killed, and the manifest includes a pledge to "stop landed interests from preventing access for anglers".

Animal protection activists decided months ago that they had a strong chance of winning a strong abolitionist pledge from Labour, and none of winning it from the Conservatives. Many Conservative politicians are associated with hunting, including Mr Stephen Hastings, master of foxhounds, chairman of the Field Sports Society and the former MP for Mid-Bedfordshire.

An internal pressure group called Liberals and Social Democrats Against Bloodsports has worked for more than a year to persuade the two Alliance parties to place the abolition of hunting and coursing in their manifesto. Neither is mentioned in the document despite admitted personal distaste for hunting by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader.

Alliance leaders have calculated that strong opposition to hunting could reduce support in rural areas where Liberals have some of their best chances of beating Conservatives. "Their manifesto shows that they are gutless", Mr Course said. "They deserve to be slaughtered".

He would not comment about the policy of the Animal Protection Alliance, a federation of welfare groups of which he is secretary. It is almost certain to advise its 500,000 supporters to vote Labour.

Tomorrow: home ownership

Sedgefield spoilt for choice

By Ronald Faux

Some weighty names and political reputations have been rejected by the executive committee of Sedgefield Constituency Labour Party, in Durham, in drawing up its short list of prospective candidates for the much sought-after seat.

There were 45 nominations and 17 hopefuls. The local election results gave Labour 40 of the 49 seats on Sedgefield District Council, which could account for the keen interest to stand as MP for Sedgefield shown by such eminent people as Mr Joel Barnett, former Chief Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Sidney Weighell, former general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr David Watkins, former MP for Consett.

The executive short list, which will be put to the 120 members of the local general committee tonight, recommends Mr Reginald Race, the former MP for Wood Green, London, Mr Leslie Huckfield, the retiring MP for Nuneaton, Mr Frank Robson, a Darlington district councillor, Mr William Giffin, a fire brigade union official, and Ms Patricia MacIntyre, a local Labour stalwart.

The local party is certain Labour will win Sedgefield because of the local election results and the severe effects of the recession on the area.



Weighty matters: Mr Roy Jenkins making a serious point to Mr Cyril Smith at the SDP/Liberal Alliance press conference yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Alliance programme 'the only hope'

By Our Political Staff

Of the three party manifestos now published, Labour's and the Conservatives' "offered more of the same tired, failed policies", Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic Party leader, said yesterday. Only the Alliance programme offered realistic hope for the future.

"Only the Alliance has faced up to the need both to bring about expansion and to establish an effective pay and prices policy so that jobs can be created without inflation taking off," he said.

Labour's claim to be able to reduce unemployment by 2.5 million by huge increases in spending was simply not credible. "We would be back, in no time and in an exaggerated form, to the 1974-75 position," Mr Jenkins said.

"The International Monetary Fund would be into Whitehall and the brakes would jammed on; with a still further increase in unemployment." It was also clear that Labour's policy on Europe would be "devastating" in terms of lost jobs.

The Conservatives had merely offered more of the same policies which would mean even more people out of work. "Any sustained reduction in unemployment without running into inflation barrier is not possible unless you are prepared to bite the bullet on a fair prices and incomes policy."

Sharing the platform at the daily Alliance press conference, Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale, was spokesman for the Liberals. He said the Conservatives plan for local government reform would have his total support. "County councils are an unnecessary burden and an absolute waste of time, and the sooner we get shot of them, the better".

On the other hand, the Alliance would want to see some further devolution of power from Whitehall to "the lowest geographical level of local government as possible compatible with economic viability."

The Alliance stood for the establishment of regional government.

Communists' twin aim

By John Winder

With the twin themes, Jobs not Bombs and Tories Out, the Communist Party manifesto was launched yesterday, showing close points of similarity to the Labour manifesto.

Mr Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the party, said at an introductory press conference in Camdon that the general policy was to unite with the left in parliament, councils, unions and the like, and to struggle for agreement, although on occasions, Communists would have to stand on a matter of principle when agreement could not be reached.

The manifesto sets the party's target as the defeat of the Thatcher Government and says that its policies would begin to open the way for a socialist Britain governed by and for the people.

"It would be run for the benefit of the majority, not for the interests of big business. Production would be socially controlled and planned. Everybody would have the right and opportunity to work, to be educated , to a home".

Militia pledge

The vision of a new Britain with the police and the Army replaced by a "people's militia", dedicated to the defence of the communist bloc, was unveiled in London by the Workers Revolutionary Party.

The party also called for nationalization of the banks, land and industry in its election manifesto. It is putting up 21 candidates.

Only when the anarchy of the capitalist market was replaced by a socialist planned economy would the scourge of unemployment be ended, but immediate measures could take millions off the dole queue.

The market for goods should be expanded by increasing people's purchasing power with higher wages and pensions and rejection of any incomes policy.

Strict controls should be imposed on export of capital coupled with a huge Government investment programme in industory. A big increase in public investment would stimulate the private sector. Financing that would partly. be by savings on the cost of unemployment; drastic cuts in arms spending; a wealth tax for the rich; and using North Sea oil revenues for investment.

Extended public ownership should be accompanied by compulsery planning agreements in private firms.

Import controls are vital to expansion of the economy and that should include expansion of trade with Third World and socialist countries. Import controls and other measures needed for an expansion policy would come up against EEC rules, so immediate British withdrawal from the Community was crucial.

Britain should renounce the claim to the Falklands and support UN negotiations; should support sanctions against apartheid in South Africa and recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Tax thresholds should be raised substantially

The party is hoping to field 36 candidates. In the 1979 election, it polled 15,958 votes.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Stirling**

Where extremes meet

CANDIDATES

Michael Forsyth	C
Michael Connerty	Lab
Ross Finnie	L
Bill Houston	SNP

Profile of Stirling

1981	% Own Occ	39
1981	% Loc Auth	48
1981	% Mid cl	46
1981	% Prof man	16
1978	% electorate	47,000
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result:	C maj 700

New seat

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid cl:

Architecturally and historically speaking Stirling's loyalty is to the Scottish Nationalists and Liberals. The royal borough is dominated by the memorial to the battle of Bannockburn and statues of William Wallace, Robert the Bruce and Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal Prime Minister who represented the town for 40 years. Even the Conservative Party headquarters are situated in Gladstone Place.

In this election, however, the battle between the Liberals and nationalists will be to avoid bottom place in the poll. Stirling is one of Scotland's key marginals with a left-wing Labour candidate facing a right-wing Tory.

The new seat, which occupies some 800 square miles of Central Region has been formed by taking 19,500 voters from the old Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth constituency and 22,000 from West Stirlingshire, both safe Labour seats, with a further 13,000 voters from the old Kinross and West Perthshire seat of Mr Nicholas Fairbairn the, Conservative.

Most of the voters live in the south-east corner of the new constituency, which is a mixture of commuter towns for Glasgow and Edinburgh and local light industrial areas. But there is a substantial rural and agricultural vote which could prove the key to the results.

The Labour candidate, Mr Michael Connerty, is aged 35, a teacher of the handicapped and leader of Stirling District Council. His opponents portray him as a kilted version of Mr Kenneth Livingstone, who has plastered his council vehicles with CND stickers, refused a civic reception for the RAF but granted one to an East German delegation and put up the rates by 122 per cent. He describes himself simply as a socialist who is very happy with Labour's manifesto.

His Tory opponent is Mr Michael Forsyth, aged 28, a former president of the Federation of Conservative Students, who now runs a London advertising agency and is a member of Westminster City Council. Forsyth's opponents make much of his commitment to privatization, for which he is an unashamed enthusiast, and he is also portrayed as an outsider, despite the fact that he was brought up in a council house in Montrose.

The battle between Connerty and Forsyth is likely to be fierce. The local Conservatives have already taken Connerty to court and obtained an injunction to stop him giving trade unionists representation on the policy committee of the council. Five full-time union officials have been seconded to help him in his campaign.

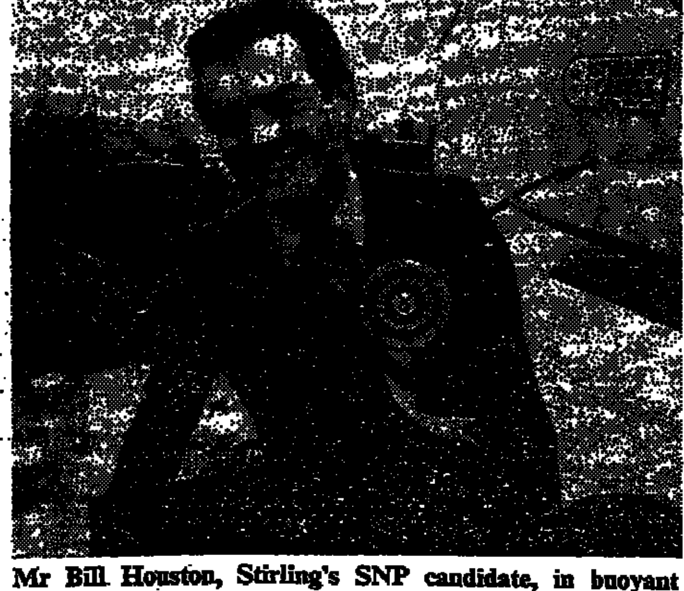
Another battle is looming between Labour and the local electoral registration officer over whether the 2,000 or so students at Stirling University, which ends its semester at the end of this month, can get postal votes for June 9. There is a strong Labour vote in the university which has ben badly hit by government cuts and faces a reduction in student numbers.

Mr Forsyth also sees the university as an important issue but prefers to emphasize a successful recent deal with the Japanese electronics company, Wang, which will bring 700 new jobs to a factory adjoining the campus. He cites this as an example of public and private partnership and predicts the development of a high technology science park in the area.

The SNP, which came a close second in the October, 1974 election in all three of the old seats from which the new constituency has been formed, is fielding Mr Bill Houston, aged 31, a community worker. He says the nationalist vote is starting to come back and will be campaigning hard on the nuclear issue and education cuts.

Mr Ross Finnie, aged 38, a Glasgow merchant banker, will be carrying the Alliance standard. Mr Finney who is chairman of the Scottish Liberal Party, says his Liberalism derives from Hobbhouse and has the services of a Church of Scotland minister as his agent.

Ian Bradley



Mr Bill Houston, Stirling's SNP candidate, in buoyant mood yesterday

Stunt called off

Mr Henry Bellingham, Conservative candidate for Nrofolk, North West, has cancelled an aircraft wing-walking stunt for charity. Legal advisers told him that the cost of the stunt would be set against his election expenses.

Bakewell visit

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, yesterday visited the Bakewel pudding shop in Bakewell, Derbyshire, where the famous jam tarts are made to a secret recipe.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Carmarthen**

Hope pinned on U-turn

CANDIDATES:

Roger Thomas	Lab
Gwynfor Evans	PC
Nigel Thomas	C

Profile of Carmarthen

1981	% Own Occ	62.8
1981	% Loc Auth	23.8
1981	% Black/Asian	81
1981	% Mid cl	45.8
1981	% Prof man	17.7
1982	% electorate	43,883
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result: PC	maj 8,700

General electin: R G Thomas (Lab), 18,667; G Evans (PC), 16,689; N M Thomas (C), 12,272; R C C Thomas (L), 4,186; C G Grice (NF), 149; E J Clarke (ICBUP), 126. Lab maj 1,978.

Supporters of Plaid Cymru are hoping that a surprising policy switch which now commits the party to support membership of the EEC will enable them to recapture from Labour the agricultural and highly marginal seat of Carmarthen.

After years of calling for Britain to leave the EEC, Plaid has now decided that its policies are likely to protect Wales from the "worst of Thatcherism" and the U-turn should help their candidate, Mr Gwynfor Evans, in his bid to capture the seat for the third time.

His first victory in 1966 was one of the great turning points in the party's history and he is now revered by supporters as its elder statesman. It was his threat to embark on a hunger strike which forced the Government to concede the establishment of a Welsh Language television channel.

At his adoption meeting last night Mr Evans returned to his persistent theme of Wales winning the democratic right to make her own decisions instead of seeing them made in London.

"Th only way of influencing Westminster to pay attention to the problems of Wales is by strengthening Welsh nationalism for which London has a healthy respect and even fear", he said.

Dr Roger Thomas, the Labour candidate, who defeated Mr Evans in the last election, does not accept the analysis which suggests that the seat would be vulnerable to Plaid Cymru on a swing of only 0.8 per cent.

"Boundary changes have brought traditionally Labour areas of the Amman Valley into the new constituency and will, I believe, strengthen my position".

The main thrust of his campaign will be pitched against unemployment and the need for special economic development status for his constituency.

There has been controversy over the role of Welsh language schools in the constituency and Dr Thomas favours them for anglicised areas, but believes they are counter-productive in the more rural parts.

Mr Nigel Thomas, who polled 12,272 votes to come third when he fought the constituency for the Conservatives in 1979, hopes to build on that 18 per cent swing by concentrating on agricultural issues.

"There is a great deal of feeling against the Labour threat to nationalise tenured land people are frightened that it is a first step towards the nationalization of all land. He will be telling the voters that Plaid in Parliament always votes with Labour and he will draw attention to the Government's record in helping small business.

The need for continued membership of the EEC will also figure largely in the campaign of Mrs Joan Collins, the Alliance candidate who represents the SDP, although she will be arguing for the need to reform the common agricultural policy.

"My message is that we represent the alternative between the most right wing government of the century and the Labour Party that has gone far to the left," she said.

In the coming weeks all four candidates will spend a lot of their time visiting livestock markets for they know it is the farmers who will decide

Tim Jones

Tomorrow: Norfolk NW, Richmond and Barnes

هكذا من الاصل

Treaty warning ● Strike threat derided ● Selection upheld ● CND membership **ELECTION JUNE 83**

Labour's EEC plans mean industrial chaos, minister says

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour plans for EEC withdrawal would create choas in the steel, textile and farming industries, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said yesterday.

Mr Hurd told the *The Times yesterday that a Labour* government, by fulfilling its pledge to repeal section two of the European Communities Act, 1972 would not only be acting in breach of the Treaty of Accession, 1972 – a diplomatic rebuff which would torpedo chances of future agreements which had been built up, by Community regulation, around steel, textiles and agriculture. Price support for British farming could lose its legal foundation, textiles could flood in from South Korea and Hong kong, and regulations for curbing steel imports could become *illegal*.

The minister said: "All the detailed arrangements for agricultural pricing would be called into question. Would we still apply the common external tariff? A farmer wants to know how he is going to sell his produce.

"If a new Westminster Parliament at once repeals section two, that farmer would be in uncertainty as how he is going to sell his produce. Similarly, the British Steel Corporation and the private steel producers would be in uncertainty about what rules they were going to operate, what prices they were free to fix and what they were not.

"A chap wanting to buy textiles, import textiles, would be uncertain, All these matters would have to be dealt with. I think you would quickly find that you needed legislation to deal with these points. There is no suggestion in the Labour documents that that has been understood."

Mr Hurd said that uncertainty and chaos would result. "And therefore it would not happen. They would find that they would be drawn by the immediate force of events into rushing into all kinds of detailed legislation which would take them further into argument about breach of treaty and further into arguments of substance; and therefore the process that they have described is an unreal one."

He also quoted the precedent of Greenland's withdrawal as an example of the complex negotiation which was necessary in advance of departure.

"We have said that will mean a change of the treaties, and before there can be a change of the treaties to give Greenland some sort of status outside the Community, there has to be negotiation about the actual things – fish, trade and aid – and it is only when that has been done that we, the member states, can agree to Greenland's withdrawal."

The Danish Government had fully realized that it could not get a satisfactory deal for Greenland by passing legislation, *unilaterally*, and then talking about the substance.

"The idea that, having done that, you could then go into friendly relations as if nothing has happened is quite unrealistic'," he added.



Ready to go: The prime Minister on board the campaign coach in which she will begin her tour of Britain today. She made clear yesterday she intends to keep up a furious pace. "We do not have a moment of time to lose or waste," she said. The coach that will ferry her and personal entourage of about a dozen is a specially adapted British-made Leyland Tiger. The vehicle's rear half has been converted into an office with telephone, typewriter, desks, television, coffee and tea machine and there will be a radio link with the accompanying press coach. "We have it all set up so that we do not waste a moment," Mrs Thatcher said. "We get a tremendous amount of work done on policy matters, correspondence and speeches." Mrs Thatcher will be returning to London most evenings. With her on the trip, in addition to her husband and daughter, will be Mr Peter Wolfson, Downing Street chief of staff, Mr John Whittingdale, research head, Mr Roger Boaden, tour organizer, Mr Derek Howe, press adviser and, on days when key speeches are to be made, one of either of her two main speech writers, Mr Ferdinand Mount and Sir Ronald Miller. Mr Ian Gow, her parliamentary private secretary, and Mr Michael Spicer, party vice-chairman will be with the Prime Minister for about half the tour.

(Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

One of the features of this campaign has been the way in which Mr Denis Healey has chosen to intepret Labour defence policy. From 1964 to 1970 he was a distinguished Secretary of State for Defence, who won much respect inside the ministry and outside. But it is an open secret that he is not happy with what Labour is now proposing in this field. Having been unable to change it, he is restating it in terms which are worth examining.

The principal defence proposals in the manifesto are to cancel the Trident programme and to refuse to deploy cruise missiles on British territory; to remove all nuclear bases from Britian within the lifetime of the Labour government, in due course to remove all nuclear weapons from this country; to include Britain's Polaris forces in the nuclear disarmament negotiations; and, "after consultation", to "carry through in the lifetime of the next parliament our non-nuclear defence policy".

No Healey qualms on cruise ban

That is what the manifesto says. But what does Mr Healey say? He has no difficulty over the cancelllation of Trident and the rejection of cruise missiles. He accepts these proposals

The removal of all nuclear bases from Britain evidently causes him no qualms because "as the Trident submarine comes into service the American nuclear base in Holy Loch will no longer be required". Moreover, "Mrs Thatcher herself told Jimmy Young that the F111 bombers that are here are obsolescent". But if Mrs Thatcher did say that, she was misinformed.

The F111 is not approaching the end of its known useful life, it can continue to be modified as required, and it is understood that there are no plans to withdraw it. So far as Trident is concerned, the United States does indeed have two of these submarines in service, with plans for others, but Holy Loch will be needed until the end of this century for servicing Poseidon.

So if Mr Healey intends to wait until the Americans withdraw of their own accord, all nuclear bases will not be removed in the lifetime of the Labour government. If, on the other hand, that commitment is to be kept, it will not, in other words, be a painless operation for the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr Healey seems reasonably enough to have interpreted the commitment on Polaris in multilateralist terms. If the Soviet Union will not do a deal at Geneva, then we keep it. But what then of the promise to remove all nuclear weapons from British territory, even though no timescale is attached to that commitment?

Mr Healey's interpretation of "our non-nuclear defence policy" is particularly interesting: "what Labour supports is organizing Nato strategy so that it can deter a massive Soviet conventional attack without requiring to threaten the first use of nuclear weapons." He has therefore restated the proposition so as to imply that it means simply a Nato *strategy of flexible* response with no first-use of nuclear weapons.

Condemning UK to disrupting Nato

So Mr Healey has formulated the party's defence programme to mean that, apart from cancelling Trident and rejecting cruise missiles, a Labour government would wait for a voluntary American withdrawal from their nuclear bases that would not take place, make an offer to bargain away Polaris that the Soviets might well not take up, and advocate a Nato strategy that the alliance would probably not accept.

An ingenious exercise, it might be thought, that would enable a Labour administration to govern rather more in the national interest than the manifesto would suggest. Up to a point it may be. But it would condemn Britain not only to disrupting Nato by rejecting cruise missiles, but also to pressing an unrealistic strategy upon the alliance. To promise no first-use of nuclear weapons would make sense only if our conventional forces were to be much strengthened–and Labour is proposing to "reduce the proportion of the nation's resources devoted to defence". So Mr Healey's policy would depend upon Britain's allies believing that he did not really mean what he said.

Campaigns launched

Plaid Cymru demands £2bn to help jobless

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Plaid Cymru yesterday launched itself officially into the general election campaign with a demand for a £2bn investment programme to reduce unemployment in Wales, which it claims is closer to a quarter of a million than the officially conceded figure of 176,000.

Mr Dafydd Wigley, the party's president, said that the programme would be funded from controlled borrowing, a reduction in defence expenditure and increased personal taxation for high wage earners.

During a packed press conference, the largest since the days in 1979 when the party's two MPs held the balance of power, Mr Wigley poured acid-laced invective upon the Conservatives and scorned the Labour Party for failing to defend Wales.

Wales, he said, had never given the Conservatives a majority. "Yet we are forced to suffer English right-wing Tory policies because we are tied to England's apron strings."

He added "When the Tories are in office Wales is shamelessly exploited, its resources appropriated and its people told that if they want work they must leave Wales. Labour *prefers Wales to be governed* from London because Labour needs Welsh MPs as lobby fodder."

He said that although Wales could not prevent Mrs Margaret Thatcher from becoming Prime Minister of England it could stop her from ruling Wales if its people voted for their own parliament.

SDLP attacks IRA

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The campaign for the votes of Ulster's nationalist people began in earnest yesterday when the Social Democratic and Labour Party attacked Provisional Sinn Fein and its military wing, the Provisional IRA.

The PSF is mounting a significant electoral challenge to the constitutional nationalism of the SDLP as part of its strategy to replace it as the main voice of the province's Roman Catholic population.

Dr Alistair McDonnell, the SDLP candidate in South Belfast, denounced the PSF as an organization prepared to manipulate the despair in areas of high deprivation when he launched the SDLP campaign

In West Belfast Dr Joe Hendron, the SDLP candidate who faces a tough struggle to prevent the PSF winning the seat from Mr Gerard Fitt (Independent Socialist), accused the Provissional IRA of crippling young people in "kneecapping" punishments for minor crimes.

SNP seeks new ministry

The people of Scotland are faced with a stark choice at the ballot box, Mr Gordon Wilson, chairman of the Scottish National Party said yesterday in launching his party's manifesto in Edinburgh.

Scots could vote for one of the British parties and accept longer dole queues and greater economic misery, he said. "Or they can choose Scotland by voting for the SNP. Only the path of Scottish independence offers the chance to revive our economy and regain our national self-respect."

The manifesto proposes the setting up of a Scottish transport authority to control an integrated transport system and priority for rail electrification and cheap fares policies. It seeks a new Ministry of Industry and Development and aid for small businesses and cooperatives.

The SNP would increase stock of new and modernized homes and encourage home ownership. It wants a single system of multi-purpose councils to replace the present two-tier system.

Selection of Tory upheld by judge

A last-minute attempt to prevent the adoption of a Porthcawl businessman, Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles, as prospective Conservative candidate for the New Bridgend (South Wales) constituency failed at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Eastham heard arguments from Mr G. Forbes Hayes, an executive council member of Bridgend Conservative Association, before *dismissing the writ opposing* Mr Hubbard Miles's adoption.

The judge said there had been minor breaches of the rules in the adoption procedure, but they were not sufficient, in his view, to render the proceedings null and void.

A complaint that a meeting which voted on Mr Hubbard-Miles had included members with less than six months' standing was reiected by the judge.

Young Liberals' 'white list'

The Young Liberals revealed last night that they are drawing up a "white list" of people who will receive their concentrated support during the election.

The list, which is still being completed, includes Mr David Alton, Mr Richard Wainwright, Mr Simon Hughes and Mr Bill Pitt, all former MPs, and Mr John Alderson, the former chief constable of Devon and Cornwall.

Visit cancelled

Mr Casper Weinberger the United States Defence Secretary, has cancelled a lecture he was due to give at the Oxford Union next Friday after being told by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, it was inadvisable during an election campaign.

General strike threat derided by Jenkins

By Our Political Staff

The prediction by Mr Sam McCluskie, chairman of the Labour Party, that a general strike might be the result of a Conservative victory and an increase in unemployment, was the subject of comment at party press conferences in London yesterday.

Mr McCluskie made his prediction at the Fire Brigades Union conference in Bridlington, Humberside, on Wednesday but later explained that he *had suggested the strike threat* would come if the total of unemployment went up to six million.

For the Liberal/Social Democratic Party Alliance Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, commented: "It is nonsense to talk about general strikes in protest against a Tory government being elected. The way to prevent it being elected is by votes in the ballot box, not by threats of industrial action.

"This election is about democracy being properly settled by individuals voting, not by unions using their industrial power for political ends."

Mr Michael Foot, at the Labour Party press conference, said "I advise people to read what Mr McCluskie said. It was that if unions are attacked, they are likely to defend themselves. It is not such an extraordianry statement.

"When I heard about it, I was reminded of what was said about the natives of Papua–that they were such a fierce and intractable race of savages that, if fired upon, they had no scruples about retaliating. I tell you that if the trade unions are fired upon, they will retaliate."

Mr Foot asked Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the party, to comment on the Conservative proposals for regulating the unions, in the light of his long experience as chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Mr Mortimer said the vital principle was that the unions should be independent and free. Governments should not ligislate to order how unions should be run. "Is not this our criticism of Poland?" he asked.

Replying to a question, Mr Mortimer said that he did not regard the introduction of secret ballots as an attack on trade unionism; after all, many unions had provisions for balloting. There were others, in industries with a different history and tradition, where there were different arrangements.

Under the government proposals, the responsibilities of union executives would have to be defined. In pay bargaining and disputes, as he knew from experience, issues could not always be referred back to the membership.

Foot in Banbury

Mr Foot took his campaign to the heart of Tory Oxfordshire yesterday and came face to face *with market forces arguments in* Banbury from people who doubted the ability of Labour to win on June 9, David Felton writes.

As Mr Foot walked round market stalls he laid a 50p bet that there would be a Labour victory in Banbury and was given a lecture by a stallholder on the evils of creating unnecessary jobs.

The Labour Party has hopes of capturing Banbury from the Conservatives, who had a majority of more than 15,000 at the last election. Since then there have been boundary changes, although the new nominal majority is still 13,000 and Sir Neil Marten, a former Minister for Overseas Development, retired when Parliament was dissolved.

Mr Foot swept aside suggestions that the seat was a Tory stronghold and said that the recent local elections showed the seat was winnable.

Healey and Tebbit jobs clash

Continued from page 1

interview that the extremists of the Militant Tendency had been declared ineligible for Labour Party membership, but Labour had five Militant Tendency parliamentary candidates with two of whom Mr Michael Foot shared a platform on Tuesday.

It wold be uncharitable to call Mr Healey a liar but what he said was untrue.

The CRPS report, entitled "Unemployment and Young People", examined youth unemployment in February 1981 when there were 2.2 million registered unemployed. It said that prospects for young school leavers were bleak, and that by the end of 1983, between 50 per cent and 70 per cent of the labour force under 18 might never have had a proper job.

The report recommended that a compulsory year of "foundation training" for school leavers should be considered; that various measures should be taken to reduce young people's wages in relation to those of adults; and that government funded community work programmes should be expanded.

The political sensitivity of any steps to widen the differentials between youth and adult wages was recognised in a paper commenting on the CPRS proposals, written for the Prime Minister by Mr (now Sir) John Hoskyns, then head of the No 10 Policy Unit.

Yesterday the Government's critics, most of whom based themselves on excerpts from the papers published with a hostile commentary by the radical journal, *Time Out*, said the papers showed that ministers received and concealed accurate forecasts of the heights to which unemployment would rise.

Policies on jobless 'deceitful'

By Our Political Correspondent

The protrayal of Labour's policy for economic recovery as a cruel deceit emerged last night as a consistent theme of the Conservative counter-attack against the week-long Labour campaign on unemployment.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at adoption meeting in Limpsfield, Surrey, that Mr Michael Foot and his shadow chancellor, Mr Peter Shore, had failed to learn the lesson of Mr James Callaghan's administration: that employment could *not be increased by cutting* taxes and boosting borrowing.

He added: "They are peddling Labour's simple, painless option as though it had never been tried before. It is a cruel deceit."

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, made the identical point at his adoption meeting in Watlington, Oxford.

The Secretaries of State for Employment, Environment and Wales are among the Conservatives speaking at adoption meetings round the country tonight.

Mr Norman Tebbit will speak in Chingford, east London, Mr Tom King in Bridgewater, Somerset, and Mr Nicholas Edwards will address his adoption meeting in Pembroke, Dyf 1.

Mr Nigel Lawson is speaking in Countesthorpe, Leicestershire and Mr Norman Lamont is addressing party workers in Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

For the Labour Party, Mr Foot will address public meetings in Leicester and Northhampton and Mr Denis Healey will speak in Portsmouth and Southampton.

How politics sit beside disarmament

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Michael Heseltine Secretary of State for Defence, has returned to his attack on CND as an organization led and dominated by the left.

Its real purpose, he suggests, is "the advance of the socialist and communist cause". At its most extreme that was "to argue the cause of the Soviet Union at the expense of the free societies of the West".

CND has reacted by dismissing the charges as a smear. Its executive decided against responding by compiling a list of council members' political affiliations. Such an act, it was felt, would be a distraction from the issues and would smack of McCarthyism, with Mr Heseltine trying to equate membership of the Labour Party with support for Soviet domination.

The executive, however, decided that members were free to discuss their own political affiliations, and from inquiries to individual council members and from published sources it is possible to give CND's political make-up.

Mr Heseltine listed 14 of the 26 nationally elected members of CND's council as left-wingers, "ranging through the Labour Party to the Communist", and naming four others on the 107 strong council (see table) as Communist Party members.

CND council

Officers*	6
Ordinary members*	20
Regional representativest	73
Specialist sectionstt	8
Total	107

*elected at annual conference; telected and delegated from 18 regions. ttOne each from Labour, SDP, Liberal, "green", youth, student, Christian and trade union CNDs.

His list contained several errors. Two Communist Party members Mr Heseltine named, for example, are not on CND's council at all.

The literat meaning of Mr Heseltine's argument that the council's political affiliations are to the left is clearly true; CND opposes the Conservative Government's nuclear weapons policy, as do, to a greater or lesser extent, all the other main parties.

There are no Conservative Party members on CND's council.

On the 26 nationally elected officers and members of the council, 14 belong to the Labour Party. These include Mrs Joan Ruddock, CND's chairman, Professor Michael Pentz and Mr Roger Spiller, two of the four vice-chairmen, and Mr Mick Elliott, the treasurer. Of the other 12, one belongs to the Communist Party, two to the Ecology Party and the remainder to no party, although two describe themselves as socialists.

Among the 73 regional representatives there is a wider spread. A survey around the Wales, West and East Anglia regions produces six Labour Party members, one Communist two Plaid Cymru, one Liberal and five who are not party members.

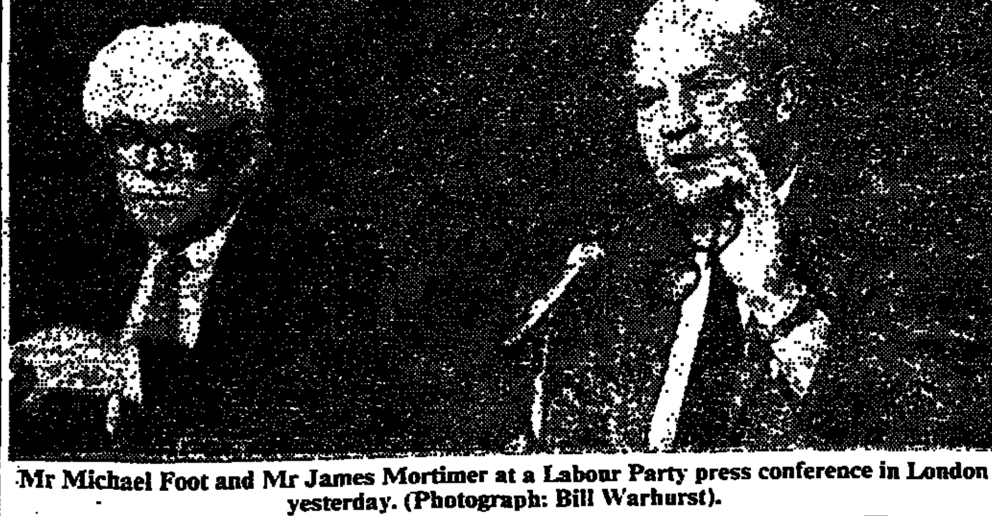
CND's council, which meets quarterly, elects from its ranks an executive of 24 which meets monthly, of which the six officers are ex-officio members Currently only 23 strong, it comprises 10 Labour Party members, nine who belong to no party, with influences ranging from socialist to feminist, "green" and Christian, one Liberal and three Communist Party members.

CND denies hotly that this adds up to Mr Heseltine's "conspiracy of the left), much less to support for the Soviet cause. Council members stress that they are CND first, anything else second, and that such concentration on political affiliation ignores a range of other influences. The council includes, for example people from the Roman Catholic, Methodist and Quaker traditions

In 1977, when CND's membership was down to 3,000, both the chairman, Mr John Cox, who is now a vice-president, and the general secretary, Mr Duncan Rees, who is now on the staff and in the Labour Party, were Communist Party members.

Altogether there are more than a dozen past of present Communists among the 144 people who make up CND's council, staff and vice-presidents. Some, such as Mr Will Howard, who left the party a few months ago, or Mr Paul Nocholls, Mr Ian Davison and Dr Alan Mackinnon, who are on the executives and current party members, are in positions of influence on CND's committees and day to day management.

CND's national council acting on conference resolutions, can lay down policy and tactics, but it is up to the hundreds of CND local groups to carry them out. As one executive member said last week: "We can pass resolutions until we are blue in the face, but if local groups do not want to carry them out there is nothing we can do about it."



Mr Michael Foot and Mr James Mortimer at a Labour Party press conference in London yesterday. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

BROADCASTING

Clash over job figures

By Barbara Day

The Government had neither lied nor suppressed the truth about the "think tank" report on youth unemployment, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said yesterday.

Speaking on BBC Radio 4's *The World At One* programme, he said: "The report quoted some publically known employment forecasts from outside organizations. Of course the think tank pointed out that there were difficult times ahead for young school leavers and that is why the Cabinet decided to launch the Youth Training Scheme."

If Mr Denis Healey, deputy Labour leader, claimed the Government had been trying to massage the figures, why had the Labour Party welcomed and voted for the scheme in Parliament, he asked. "Mr Healey is becoming more and more hysterical as the campaign goes on and he sees himself staring at the largest defeat the Labour Party has had since 1935."

Interviewed on the same programme, Mr Peter Shore, Labour's chief spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said: "If this report is correct, clearly. the think tank was already in 1981 putting to Mrs Thatcher the urgent need to ease and massage unemployment, rising to three million, which they accurately forecast, in 1983."

The think tank's message to the Government had been a forecast of three million unemployed

Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party, said: "There is no doubt the Government has been doing its very best to use schemes to massage the unemployment figures. The main motivation of many of its schemes, in particular the Community Programme and aspects of the Youth Training Scheme, are directed towards one thing and one thing only and that is to get the unemployment statistics down for this election."

10,000 mourners follow Solidarity banner to police victim's funeral

Warsaw (AF,AP,Reuter) Some 10,000 people attended the funeral here yesterday of Grzegorz Przemyk, aged 19, who died in hospital on May 14, two days after his family say he was savagely beaten up in a Warsaw police station.

Thousands of people carrying armfuls of flowers began to converge on Stanislas church in the Zoliborz district, north of here, before noon. Police cut off traffic around the area and posted radio vehicles at each crossroads near the Powazki cemetery.

The mourners, who walked over a mile to the cemetery, were headed by flag bearers carrying the Polish flag and the banner of the banned Solidarity trade union at half mast.

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, sent a telegram to the dead man's mother. "Every death is painful, but this brutal death is especially dramatic," he said. "I assure you that this victim will not be forgotten."

Mrs Barbara Sadowska, the mother, who is a Solidarity supporter and a poet, says she herself was beaten on May 3 when unidentified men broke into a Catholic relief centre in Warsaw.

The police have said Mr Przemyk was already injured when he was arrested last Thursday for drunken brawling after a celebration. He was discharged from a first aid centre but later admitted to a hospital where, despite surgery, he died on Saturday of injuries to the liver and spleen.

The city prosecutor is investigating and an official verdict has been promised on the cause and circumstances of his death.

One of the most radical of Solidarity's underground leaders, Mr Zbigniew Bujak, has signed a typewritten bulletin, circulated on Wednesday night, describing Mr Przemyk's death as a "bestial murder".

● Wajda returns: Poland's best-known film director, Andrzej Wajda, returned from the West to Poland yesterday after his sacking as head of a state film studio this month, Reuter reports.

Mr Wajda, who is 58, was one of several film industry figures dismissed in what was regarded as a campaign to purge the cultural community of opponents and critics of the Communist establishment.

The authorities said he spent so much of his time abroad that he was unable to perform his duties as managing director of the "X" film unit, but he would be free to work as a film director in Poland.

He was greeted at Warsaw airport by several dozen well-wishers carrying banners that said: "We are with you" and: "Welcome Master 'X'."

● ROME: Josef Glemp, the Polish Primate, is trying to arrange a meeting between the Pope and Mr Walesa during the Papal visit to Poland next month, Peter Nicholls writes.

Before leaving here yesterday with other Polish bishops after talks with the Pope, Cardinal Glemp said: "Certainly it will be a complicated matter but it seems to me that it is taking shape. We hope to find a way that will satisfy both sides."

He added that at the end of this month Mgr Achille Silvestrini, the Secretary of the Vatican's Council for Public Affairs, would go to Warsaw to agree the final details of the visit with the Polish authorities.

Cardinal Glemp said he believed that the Pope would be received with warmth, with prayer and with religious feeling.

In an otherwise crowded programme for his visit to his homeland, no official meetings are planned for the Pope on his last day in Poland, June 23.


Andrzej Wajda: Returned home after sacking.

Japanese film wins top Cannes award

By Our Foreign Staff

The Golden Palm, the top prize of the Cannes film festival, was awarded yesterday to Shohei Imamura's *The Ballad of Narayama*, a film depicting life in a poor Japanese village in the nineteenth century.

It is the heart-rending story of an elderly woman played by Sumiko Sakamoto, who obeys the tradition of her village by killing off the useless mouths and goes off to the mountains to die.

The announcement of the award, made by William Styron, the American writer and president of the jury, was greeted by cheers at a press conference in Cannes.

The jury's special grand prix went to a British entry, Monty Python's comedy *The Meaning of Life*.

Mr Styron also announced that instead of the traditional director's prize, the jury was awarding a grand prix of creative Cinema to both Robert Bresson, the French director, for *L'Argent*, and to Andrei Tarkovsky, the exiled Soviet director, for the Italian entry of *Nostalgia*.

***L'Argent* is a moral tale about a young man wrongly convicted of using counterfeit money and a spiral of events that lead to him killing a whole family.**

Tarkovsky's film concerns a Russian exile's search for his identity when he is far from his native land. Both these films were well received by the press but less so by the public.

M Bresson, generally considered one of the great French film-makers, said in Cannes this week: "If I don't receive the Golden Palm, I don't want any award". Hearing of this Mr Tarkovski remarked: "I too will only accept the Golden Palm".

The jury prize was awarded to Mrinal Sen, an Indian director for his film The case is Closed.

The prize for the best artistic contribution went to Carlos Saura the Spanish director, for his operatic Carmen.

The Best Actress award went to Hanna Schygulla of West Germany for her role in the Italian film Story of Piera by Marco Ferreri, in which she portrays a woman trying to lead an independent life in a small Italian town.

The award for best actor was voted unanimously to Gian Maria Volonte of Italy for his role as a television journalist in the Swiss film The Death of Mario Ricci by Claude Goretta.

The award for the best short film went to I Know I'm Wrong by France's Pierre Levy.

It was the first time that Mr Imamura, aged 57, had presented an official entry at Cannes. The Golden Palm Award can mean a 15-40 per cent increase in box-office revenues in Western Europe.

Mr INamura, a native of Tokyo, has directed 15 films characterized by a baroque style and themes on contemporary sexuality. His other films include Hogs and warships, The Insect Woman, Unholy Desire, The Pornographer and Eijanaika, which was shown here as a special, unofficial entry last year and became a considerable international success.

He told reporters that in making his latest film "I want to enlighten myself on the meaning of human life."

David Robinson, page 9


Golden moment: Sumiko Sakamoto, the leading actress in the prize-winning Japanese film 'The Ballad of Narayama', after the presentation of the top Cannes award.

Independent elected to Zimbabwe Senate

Harare (AFP) – Mr Brian Grubb, aged 52, a white independent, won the Senate seat previously held by Mr Paul Savage, of the Republican Front who was murdered by rebels at Easter.

He is a former president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, and has urged the white community to cooperate with the Government.

Mr Grubb's election brings the number of independent white senators up to three in the 40-seat Senate. The Republican Front has seven.

Car driven into Berlin Wall

Bonn – A heavily armed East German military construction group began repairing the Berlin Wall after a West Berliner committed suicide by driving his car at about 90mph straight into it, Michael Binyon writes.

The man, named only as Claude F, a tobacconist, was apparently anxious that his driving licence would be taken away because he had hit a parked car when drunk, according to the West Berlin police.

Mob rule

Delhi (Reuter) – A crowd attacked the headquarters of Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in Srinagar, capital of Jammu and Kashmir state, in northern India, setting it on fire and injuring at least 50 people.

Soviet hint

Islamabad (Reuter) – Afghanistan is willing to set a timetable for the total withdrawal of Soviet troops provided it has guarantees against intervention from across its borders, Mr Vitaly Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, said in an interview published in *The Muslim*, an Islamabad daily.

Hongkong job

Peking (Reuter)–China has appointed a new chief representative in Hongkong, Mr Xu Jiatun, until recently Communist Party chief in the eastern province of Jiangsu. He will have the title of head of the Hongkong bureau of the New China News Agency.

Guerrilla clash

Bogotá (Reuter) – Nine people were killed in clashes between police and about 60 members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), who seized the gold mining town of Bagre, 400 miles north of the capital, according to police sources.

Marcos warning

Manila (AP)–President Ferdinand Marcos warned opposition politicians against dealing with "subversive groups" and hinted that he might otherwise have to impose martial law again in the Philippines.

Storm victims

Tuscaloosa, Alabama (AP) – Storms involving at least 25 tornadoes and up to 7in of rain killed at least nine people, and injured at least nine in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri.

Forest threat

Murrhardt, West Germany (Reuter) – If "acid rain" pollution continues at its present rate all fir and spruce trees in 50 areas of Baden Württemberg, including the Black Forest, will be dead by the 1990s, the state Agriculture and Forestry Ministry says.

Taiwan mission

Cape Town (AP)–Mr Chiu Chang Huan, Taiwan's Deputy Prime Minister, arrived for a week's tour, to discuss trade and military cooperation.

Taxi protest

Athens (AP) – About 15,000 taxi drivers began a two-day strike yesterday demanding tax reductions and lower fuel prices.

Test tube 'first'

Singapore (Reuter) – Mrs Tan Siew Ee, aged 25, has given birth to South-East Asia's first test-tube baby at the government maternity hospital. The 6lb boy was delivered by forceps.

Pot luck

Washington (AP) – Nine members of the Army's 200-strong White House guard company are being reassigned to other units after tests showed traces of marijuana, *The Washington Post* reported.

Korea amnesty

Seoul (AP) – The South Korean Government announced an amnesty for 1,186 prisoners, 967 adults and 219 juveniles, to mark the 2,527th anniversary of the birth of the Buddha.

Homecoming

Cairo (Reuter) – Private Abdel-Fattah Farghali, an Egyptian soldier who was declared dead in 1962 has come home after 21 years in captivity in North Yemen.

Greenham women arrive in Moscow

From Richard Owen, Moscow

An advance party of "peace women" from Greenham Common arrived in Moscow yesterday in an attempt to talk to "ordinary Russians" about nuclear disarmament and "the Soviet and American threat to Europe".

If they are successful, a group of between 20 and 30 women peace campaigners will "extend the nuclear debate beyond the iron curtain".

The two women who arrived yesterday are from Dyfed in Wales, and are among the women who marched from Cardiff to the planned cruise missile base at Greenham Common in August 1981. They are accompanied by a Russian-speaking American student from Somerville College, Oxford, Miss Jean McCallister.

The campaigners, who wore the now conventional Greenham Common uniform of tee shirt, anorak and cropped hair, said they were "not naive people".

"If the Russians think we are merely anti-American then they have another think coming," one woman said. "We know that the nuclear threat to Europe comes from both superpowers. But we also know there are reasonable people in Russia who want peace just as we do."

The women, who wore badges in Russian saying "Pacifists of the world unite" and "Women for life on earth", said people were unwilling to listen to the peace movement because they feared and mistrusted the Russians.

The group said they were well aware that independent peace campaigners in Russia had been suppressed, but they had been contacted. They would be talking to official Soviet peace organizations, but would not be "foisted off" with an organized tour.

As the aircraft prepared to land the women homed-in on the one Soviet official on board, and asked him for his views on peace. He said he had never heard of Greenham Common, but had spent a week in England and wished for world peace.

At the airport, immigration officials cast a quizzical eye over the "pacifists unite" badges, and waved the women's group through.

"Sure these people want an end to the arms race," said one."The question is how to get that across to their government as well as ours".

Sergei Batovrin, a Soviet peace campaigner, arriving in Vienna yesterday.

Left offers cure for recession

Paris (Reuter) – European Socialist leaders yesterday issued a left-wing plan for world recovery, throwing their weight behind President Mitterrand of France in his stance at the Western economic summit at Williamsburg on May 28.

In a 14-page document approved after a Paris meeting, the heads of government set out a plan to stimulate expansion and stabilize the world monetary system that closely echoed the doctrines of the Mitterrand administration.

M Mitterrand has recently stepped up criticism of United States economic policies, accusing Washington of making the allies pay for its deficit, and demanding action for monetary stability.

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, told a press conference that the Socialist blueprint was not intended as a mandate for M Mitterrand at the summit, which is being attended by the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan and West Germany.

But Mr Olof Palme, Sweden's Prime Minister, said: "I hope we have strengthened his hand." He said there was a consensus across the world that Williamsburg should give a signal for growth, but there was a danger that the Western leaders would not agree on this.

The Paris meeting was also attended by Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Finland's Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, and the Portuguese Socialist leader, Dr Mario Soares, who is expected to head a new coalition government after elections last month.

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, who is a member of the informal European Socialist government grouping, was represented by officials.

Soviet trade gap irks Whitehall

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain has made clear to the Soviet Union its disappointment over last year's trade gap between the two countries, which saw Britain go into the red by £291m.

Petroleum used for blending with North Sea oil accounted for nearly two-thirds of a £647m import bill from the Soviet Union.

But a 14 per cent slump in British exports is being held mainly responsible for the reverse after two years of relatively even balance.

Disappointment in Whitehall is all the keener because a number of other Western countries, including Italy, Japan, West Germany and the United States managed to increase their share of the Russian market.

The chief reason for the poor British performance is thought to be the high sterling exchange rate in 1979-80, the effects of which have been working through the system.

Officials are now hoping that the lower exchange rate since then will bring about a reverse effect during the next few years.

But they also tried to persuade the Russians to buy more British goods, at the two-day annual meeting of the British-Soviet Joint Commission, at Lancaster House, which ended last night.

In a joint statement summarizing their views, the leaders said the present crisis was the worst since 1945 and called on governments to "refuse the false dilemma of inflation versus unemployment".

It urged concerted management of demand in order to sustain recovery and less restrictive economic policies in order to raise growth rates. It said a cut in the US budget deficit and associated high interest rates was an indispensable condition.

It also proposed measures to launch new industries, stabilize unemployment and transfer resources to the Third World, as well as endorsing M Mitterrand's call for a new international conference to fix an exchange system.

The 20 or so Soviet delegates, who included representatives of foreign trade organizations, did not dispute the imbalance in trade, while stopping short of any pledge to do anything about it.

They did however sign four "modest" contracts with British companies, each worth several million pounds, involving pumps, copying machines and machinery.

The two sides, with the Department of Trade leading the British team, also set up two specialist working groups to help to increase trade between them. One will concentrate on machinery and the other on agriculture and food processing.

West Bank expulsions sought

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A bitter controversy has arisen over reports that the two most senior Israeli officers responsible for overseeing the military occupation of the West Bank have advised the Government to introduce tough new security measures, including the right to deport Arab demonstrators.

The demand for the new guidelines was made in a private memorandum to Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, by Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the new Chief of Staff, and Major-General Uri Orr, the head of Central Command, whose region includes the area captured from Jordan in 1967.

It is understood that the two generals also recommended that troublemakers not deported should be given what were described as "deterrent sentences", since intelligence reports indicated that their military court fines were paid by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yesterday Mr Uri Avnery, one of Israel's leading doves and chairman of the left-wing Sheli Party, sent a telegram to Mr Arens calling on him to reject the advice of the officers. Mr Avnery recalled acidly that the British mandatory government had failed when it tried to suppress "the Jewish struggle for independence" by deporting its leaders.

Mr Avnery emphasized that by banishing West Bank leaders in the past, the Israeli Government had turned them into heroes. He also called on the Defence Minister to permit the Arab population in the occupied are to organize politically as an alternative to violence.

The call for tougher powers for the occupying forces followed closely on the publication of disturbing new statistics for the year ending on March 31, which showed that terrorist attacks in the West Bank had risen by 69 per cent over the previous 12 months and street disturbances by 79 per cent.

● BEIRUT: About 30 Palestinian civilians have been murdered in southern Lebanon by unidentified armed men since the end of January, a United Nations refugee official said here yesterday, Reuter reports.

Hundreds more had left their homes to seek refuge in camps run by the UN Relief and Works agency which has responsibility for about 250,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Mr John Defrates, local head of UNRWA, said at a press conference.

● TRIPOLI: Libya is calling on the Arab League to boycott Lebanon for what it calls "capitulation and humiliation" in the Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

Libya's Jana news agency said yesterday that Tripoli was calling for measures similar to the boycott of Egypt that followed the 1979 Camp David peace accords with Israel.

Seventeen Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt after it signed the peace treaty with Israel.

Upper Volta tells Libya envoy to go

Ouagadougou (AFP) – Libya's Chargé d'Affaires has been given 48 hours to leave Upper Volta, official sources said yesterday. Life is said to be returning to normal after the arrest of Captain Thomas Sankara, the Prime Minister, and other "radical" members of the Ruling People's Salvation Council.

The country's land borders remained open throughout the week and Ouagadougou airport, which was closed on Tuesday, reopened to international traffic on Wednesday.

Military sources said that the decision of Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, the head of state, to arrest Captain Sankara had triggered a short-lived resistence movement within the Camp Guillaume Ouedraogo military base in the capital.

Captain Henri Zongo, a member of the ruling party, had held out inside Camp Guillaume until late on Wednesday when he and his supporters gave up to loyalist troops.

There had been no bloodshed, the sources said. Captain Sankara had been taken from the capital and was being held in a garrison.

He was appointed Prime Minister in January, two months after the overthrow of the two-year-old military government of Colonel Saye Zerbo.

Nigeria and Chad fight for lake island

Lagos (reuter) – More than 400 troops have been killed or wounded in renewed fighting between Nigerian and Chadian forces in the Lake Chad area, according to a Nigerian newspaper report here.

There has been no official confirmation of border clashes since early this month, when the Defence Ministry confirmed that several Nigerian soldiers were killed in clashes last month.

Earlier this week, the Government-owned *New Nigerian* newspaper reported a Nigerian counter-offensive to retake an island in Lake Chad occupied by Chadian troops.

Yesterday, the *National Concord* newspaper said Chadian forces had resumed attacks intending to annex some villages on the Nigerian side of the border. It alleged that French mercenaries were fighting on the Chadian side but gave no source for its information.

It quoted offical sources as saying that Chadian forces had lost 300 men and the casualty ration was three to one in Nigeria's favour.

Diplomatic sources here said they had reliable reports that Nigerian troops were attempting to retake lost ground among the sand banks and small islands of Lake Chad, so far unsuccessfully. They said it was possible that the Nigerian newspaper reports had exaggerated the scale of the fighting.

● A group of about 50 Nigerians from the coastal state of Bendel who are studying in Britain have been left destitute by the state Education Ministry, David Cross writes.

A spokesman for the group, which arrived in Britain three years ago, said yesterday that the final instalment of their three-year scholarship had not been paid in spite of repeated pleas. Several of their number had been thrown out of their British colleges for non-payment of fees.

OAU summit hope, page 8

UN supports Contadora group on Nicaragua

From Zoriana Pysariwsky
New York

The United Nations Security Council yesterday unanimously bestowed international recognition and moral support to the Contandora group of four Latin American countries seeking to bring a negotiated peace to Central America.

But it was a resolution, at the behest of the United States roundly innocuous, which neither the two antagonists, the Americans nor the Nicaraguans, could find great comfort in. The role of Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary General, which Nicaragua had hoped to create as the focus of negotiations to the conflict was virtually brushed out of the resolution.

Nevertheless, Nicaragua succeeded in bringing the Reagan Administration once again to infamy in the eyes of the international community for its reported efforts to destabilize the Sandinist Government, and won a symbolic battle by prompting the Council to record that Nicaragua indeed has a case.

For its part, the US proved it retains tremendous diplomatic strength in Latin America and that it is not about to relinquish its power for the sake of heeding Nicaragua's request for bilateral negotiations. Nicaragua had wanted the Council to strengthen its hand in trying to get such discussions.

Mini-budget to save Australia £547m this year

Canberra (AFP)–Australia yesterday announced a new range of budget measures affecting health, taxation and social security, and aimed at saving $A985m (£547m) in the 1983-84 financial year.

The mini-budget was introduced by Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, just 10 weeks after Labour took office. He said it was aimed at improving Australia's tenuous economic situation, with inflation of 11.5 per cent and unemployment running at 10.3 per cent.

The new Government has consistently attacked its predecessor for leaving a projected $A9.6 billion deficit for 1983-84.

The budget outlined an estimated $A557m spending programme.

Mackerel quota left open in EEC shareout

From Ian Murray
Brussels

The first shareout of fish in Community waters under the terms of the brand new Common Fisheries Policy has been proposed by the European Commission for discussion at next month's meeting of fisheries ministers. The quantities have been put forward in line with scientific evidence

One important figure specifically left open for negotiation is that for mackerel off the west coast of Britain. The Commission say that the quota of 258,000 tonnes being suggested is so low that it could have serious economic consequences for the fishing communities which depend on it, but that a higher permitted level would exhaust all the stocks

French doctors threaten to strike again

From Diana Geddes

Just over a fortnight after the end of the longest hospital strike in French history, junior doctors and senior registrars in teaching hospitals threatened yesterday to go on strike again from June 1 unless the Government provides firm assurances that its earlier undertakings on the autonomy of medical faculties and doctors' contracts will be respected.

It was undertakings given by M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, on May 3 that led doctors to call off the strike action they had begun on March 22.

Road haulage companies also gave warning yesterday of "tough action, beside which the action of students and farmers will look like child's play", unless the Government gave a satisfactory reply to their demands by June 2. They are unhappy about new government regulations for road haulage, higher petrol costs and price controls.

The protest by students and farmers throughout the country is continuing. In Brittany, some 200 poultry farmers released 15,000 chickens and attacked the local police headquarters in Morlaix with eggs and stones, breaking several windows.

In Perpignan, farmers attacked warehouses of a fruit and vegetable importer on Wednesday night, destroying 300 tons of Moroccan tomatoes, while in Montpelier, seven lorry loads of Spanish fruit and vegetables were destroyed. Police did not attempt to intervene.

Both M Michel Rocard, the Agriculture Minister, and M André Chandernagor, junior Minister for European Affairs, have denounced the farmers' violent attacks on foreign goods, while expressing sympathy for their demands for the abolition of the EEC monetary compensatory amounts, and a halt to the importation of agricultural produce of which there was already a surplus in France.

The police seem much less reticent about intervening in student demonstrations, and there were again violent clashes on Wednesday night and early yesterday in Bordeaux and Lyons, when police attempted to break up student demonstrations, using batons, teargas, percussion grenades, and water cannons.

The students retaliated from behind their barricades with a hail of stones. Several students and police were injured.

More violence was expected in Montpellier last night, where some 800 medical students had erected barricades of barbed wire, old cars, tyres and paving stones in front of the medical faculty. Riot police were standing by, but had not intervened by late afternoon.

The previous day, employees of the local tax offices had marched to the Montpellier police headquarters to protest against "acts of violence and vandalism" by students, who had forced their way into the offices, hurled cabinets to the floor, and thrown files out of the window, injuring two employees

In Paris and most other parts of the country, the cold, rainy weather seems to have dampened the students' appetite for protest, but more demonstrations are promised over the next few days, leading up to the mass demonstrations planned for next Tuesday, when Parliament is due to give a first reading to the Government's highly-contested Bill to reform higher education.

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Stern journalists halt sit-in after new editor gives up post

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Stern journalists called off their symbolic occupation of the magazine's headquarters yesterday and seemed ready to make peace with the management after it had asked Herr Johannes Gross, one of the two new editors appointed last week, not to take up his job. Herr Gross acceded to the request on Wednesday evening with evident bitter disappointment.

A spokesman for the editorial staff said, however, that they had not dropped their demands that Herr Henri Nannen, the founder and editor-in-chief of *Stern*, together with Herr Gerd Schulte-Hillen, chairman of the publishing company Gruner and Jahr, should resign because of their involvement in the Hitler diaries fiasco.

The 200 journalist held more meetings yesterday to discuss the terms of the compromise worked out after day-long negotiations on Wednesday. This confirmed the appointment of Herr Peter Scholl-latour, the other new editor appointed by the board, and specified that *Stern* would continue to represent a left-liberal political line.

Herr Gross, editor of the successful Gruner and Jahr business magazine *Capital*, flatly rejected accusations that as editor of *Stern* he would have pursued a more right-wing political line. At the same time he did not hide his "regret and disappointment" that he had been asked to step down

He said in a statement that the board had asked him to consider the widespread opposition to his nomination and consequent harm this might cause to all the magazines in the Gruner and Jahr group.

The compromise agreement lays down that *Stern* would do its best to expose the background to the disastrous purchase of the Hitler diaries forgeries.

In this week's issue, which went on sale yesterday, *Stern* reported on the dubious circumstances surrounding Herr Konrad Kujau, the man who sold *Stern* the diaries.

It referred to the bizarre way in which packets containing the forgeries were thrown through the window of the Mercedes of Herr Gerd Heidemann, the *Stern* reporter, from an unknown East German car while both were speeding round a corner side by side in East Germany.

Stern also described the sequence of events leading to the exposure of the forgeries, noting, self-critically, that when the announcement was made by the Bonn Government "laughter broke out throughout the world, and in *Stern* there was chaos".

Romania may lift emigration tax

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Romania is seriously considering lifting its controversial tax on potential emigrants and thus avoiding losing its "most favoured nation" trade benefits with the US, informed sources said here yesterday.

Mr Stefan Andrei, Romanian Foreign Minister, held talks with the Reagan Administration this week on the controversial "education tax." These discussions were described as "positive" by the State Department spokesman.

The tax officially is repayment to the state of the cost of an emigrant's higher education. It ranges from about $3,700 (£2,460) for the Romanian equivalent of two years of high school to about $40,000 for those who have advanced degrees.

The loss of this status could cost Romania an estimated $200m in trade in the first year, according to American officials.



Diplomat expelled: Mr Victor Barryshev, the Soviet Embassy commercial officer, who was ordered out of Thailand yesterday after being found with a document allegedly showing Thai troop and artillery placements along the Thai-Cambodian border. Mr Barryshev was held for eight hours after his arrest.

Broadcasts shock Jews

Race hate message from Dodge City

From Christopher Thomas, New York

The last time anything notable happened in Dodge City was courtesy of Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp. The hot little frontier town, population 18,000, is in the news again, once more because of miolence.

Twice a night the local country music station, KTTL-FM, broadcasts an unbelievable message of hatred and bigotry against blacks, Roman Catholics, Asians, public officials, the courts, tax authorities and – in particular – Jews. But because of America's obsession with the freedom to say almost anything about almost anybody, the nightly litany looks like continuing unheeded.

Words are not minced. The station suggests that listeners should learn to garrotte people in their sleep with lengths of rawhide, recommends the hanging of public officials, elimination of blacks and preparing for the coming "racial Armageddon".

The local community is shocked. It is a peaceful area with hardly any blacks and few Jews and the hysterical messages are a mystery. They are prepared by two men described as paramilitary evangelists associated with a group called Posse Comitatus, which has reportedly conducted terrorist training sessions in Kansas and other areas of the country.

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas has demanded that the Federal Communications Commission should determine whether the station's "intimidating racist programming" breached the law.

The licence is up for renewal next month and several groups are uniting to oppose it. But it will not be easy to take it away because of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech.

The generally held view is that as long as the station avoids obscenities or any direct connexion with an act of terrorism, it will be able to stay open.

There are precedents to support that view, such as when a Georgia politician broadcast messages in 1972 saying that a vote for him was "a vote against the niggers". Two radio stations initially refused the advertisements but were ordered by the Federal Communications Commission to use them.

The ruling stated: "However abhorrent some speeches might be there was in this case no evidence of a clear and present danger of imminent violence which might warrant interfering with speech which does not contain any direct incitement to violence."

The owners of the Dodge City station, meanwhile, are determined to continue their nightly "sermons".

When a drop of blood turns white into black

New Orleans (Reuter) – A judge yesterday upheld a Louisiana law designating anyone with "1/32nd black blood" as black, ruling against a fair-skinned woman who wanted to be declared white.

Judge Frederick Ellis also said a rule requiring Louisiana to collect information on race at a child's birth was legal.

He decided that Mrs Susie Guillory Phipps, 49 who said she was shocked five years ago to learn that her birth certificate listed her as coloured, failed in a trial last September to prove that she was white.

She has testified that she was raised as a white and twice married white men. She learnt of the classification on her birth certificate only when she requested a copy to apply for a passport.

Louisiana refused to change he birth certificate and she began an action, claiming racial discrimination was inherent in the state's birth certificate laws.

Mrs Phipps could not be reached yesterday for comment, but her lawyer said he was stunned and would appeal.

The judge gave one reason for not declaring the 1/32nd law unconstitutional: the Louisiana Supreme Court ruled it was constitutional in 1974. "I'm just a little ole district judge, and I can't overrule the Supreme Court," he said after his judgment was delivered.

Bonn ends Aeroflot privileges

From Michael Baily
Cologne

Russia and West Germany are exchanging notes over the rights of their national airlines to fly over and sell tickets in each other's country.

Aeroflot has complete freedom to sell tickets in West Germany and uses it as a successful black market offering flights to various parts of the world at up to 50 per cent below the official price, the Germans say.

But when Lufthansa wanted to sell tickets in Moscow, mainly to Western residents, and was the only Western airline to try to do so, it was told it was against the Soviet constitution.

Similarly Aeroflot flies over West Germany 70 to 80 times a week, but Lugthansa is allowed only one flight a week over Siberia to Japan. Requests for more have been refused.

Talks between the two airlines have been going on for five years without success. The Bonn Government has now told Moscow it has ended the bilateral aviation agreement, which means Aeroflot could lose its German privileges from next year.

Lufthansa's profits increased to DM45m (£11.8m) last uear and more then DM100m is expected this year. Herr Heinz Ruhnau, Lufthansa chairman, has given a warning against too optimistic a view of the current airline recovery.

Brazil lets planes go to Libya

From Patrick Knight
São Paulo

The impasse which has held four Libyan aircraft grounded in Brazil for more than a month after it was discovered they were carrying arms for Nicaragua and not medical supplies as stated, has now been resolved. Brazil has finally agreed that the arms can return to Libya in the aircraft which brought them.

This has hitherto been strongly opposed by the Air Force, which has very close links with the United States. But the view of the Foreign Ministry, equally concerned with the maintenance of links with the Third World, has finally prevailed.

The arms are now at Rio de Janeiro, where escort jets can ensure that the aircraft do in fact return to Africa and not head north to Nicaragua, as might have been possible from Recife or Manaus, where they have been grounded.

There has been great concern that the incident might endanger Brazilian arms sales to Libya, the main customer for armoured cars, bombs and rockets.

With an order for 100 trainer aircraft worth £100m now at risk Colonel Muammar Saddafi, the Libyan leader, has blown hot and cold on the issue, initially saying he had not known about the arms, but later accusing Brazil of being subservient to the United States.

Eight nations accused of press restrictions

Amsterdam (AFP) – The governments of eight nations Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Turkey, Kenya, South Africa and Morocco – have come under attack by the International Press Institute (IPI) for curbing press freedom.

In resolutions adopted on Wednesday at the thirty-second general assembly of the IPI, an organization which has 1,800 members fro 64 countries, journalists denounced the military governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

In those countries, they said, emergency and national security laws were maintained "in blatant contradiction to stated plans to restore political democracy".

In those three countries alone, the IPI said, seven magazines have been closed or suspended in recent months and journalists forced to undergo police interrogation. Some are imprisoned, while judicial proceedings have begun against others, it said.

The IPI also expressed great concern with the situation of the media in Nicaragua. It called on the leftist Sandinista Government to cease press censorship and denounced "methods of economic harassment" used to deal with dissenting opinion.

The IPI condemned recent sentences against two Turkish journalists and accused Turkey's military rulers of violating guarantees for freedom of the press following a national referendum on the constitution last November.

On South Africa, the IPI attached the "continued harassment and persecution of journalists" and singled out the case of Joe Thleloe, a journalists" imprisoned on charges of posessing banned literature, and the forthcoming trial of Allister Sparks, former editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, and his wife.

The organization also criticized the Kenyan Government's refusal to allow George Githii, a leading editor anf former IPI vice-chairman, to attend the IPI general assembly here.



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MPs back Botha's race proposals despite attacks from left and right

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government's controversial Constitution Bill came a step closer to implementation on Wednesday night, when it was approved by 129 votes to 40 at the end of the Second Reading debate in the House of Assembly in Cape Town.

Both the far-right Conservative Party, which broke away from the ruling National Party last year, and the liberal Progressive Federal Party voted against the Bill. The small New Republic Party, the residue of the conservativce wing of the old United Party of General Jan Smuts, voted with the Government.

The Bill will now be referred to an all-party select committee, which could sit for weeks, or even months, possibly prolonging the parliamentary session beyond the end of June, when it normally terminates, into July or even August.

During the select committee stage, the Government will consider amendments to the details of the Bill, but not to its basic principles. The Bill then goes to the committee stage of the whole House, at which individual MPs can propose changes, before being submitted to the formality of a Third Reading.

That will not be the end of the story, however. The Government has pledged that before the Bill is signed into law and promulgated by the State President, it must be endorsed by a majority of voters on a whites-only referendum, the outcome of which could be much closer than the Nationalists' huge majority in Parliament might suggest.

No date has been set for this plebiscite. Nor has the Government said unequivically that similar positive proof of Coloured (mixed-race) and Indian support for the Bill will be required before it becomes law, though some Coloured and Indian leaders claim to have obtained such an assurance from Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister.

As it stands, the Bill would provide for the creation of a tricameral parliament for Whites, indians and Coloureds, elected on segregated rolls and subject to the overriding veto of an executive president. The president would be chosen by an electoral college dominated by members of the majority party in the white chamber.

During the debate, the Bill was assailed left and right as "a witches' brew", "mad", "deformed", and "illegitimate".

The Conservative Party concentrated its fire on what it saw as the injection of the bacillus of racial integration into the South African body politic. The Progressive Federal Party, by contrast, denounced the Bill as a fraud, arguing that it would further entrench the Government's power behind a multiracial facade.

The exclusion of blacks, who form thee quarters of the population, from the new parliamentary structure was an irredeemable flaw, the PFP said. At one point, Opposition taunts about the inevitability of black majority rule, induced a memorable outburst from Mr Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance.

"At this moment, it (black rule) cannot be done. For a long, long time, it will not be possible to do it. It cannot be done in my time, not in the honourable members' time, not in our grandchildren's time".

This, PFP members were quick to point out with some relish, sounded uncommonly like Mr Ian Smith's notorious pledge that black rule would not happen in Rhodesia in 1,000 years. Mr Smith is related to Mr Horwood through marriage to his wife's sister.

● **FRAUD SENTENCE:** John Rees, a former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was yesterday sentenced to an effective 10 years in prison, suspended for five years, and fined 30,000 rands (about £16,700) after being found guilty on Wednesday on 29 counts of fraud involving 296,000 rands.

The leniency of the sentence, given the amount of money at issue, was attributed by Mr Justice Goldstone to what he called the "unusual, if not bizarre" features of the case. He agreed with the defence that no purpose would have been served in sending Rees to jail.

The judge said the council had put an unfair burden of responsibility on Rees, a prominent and widely-respected Methodist layman in his mid-forties, by placing millions of rands controlled by the organization in his care. No evidence had been produced that he had misappropriated the funds for greed or selfish indulgence.



Up to his neck: More trouble for Argentina as the Paraguay river floods the town of Formosa and most of the north.

Hopeful OAU tries again for summit pact

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

Prospects for reviving the paralysed Organization of African Unity with a summit in Addis Ababa next month still appear very uncertain. Intense diplomatic lobbying underlines the continuing deep split between Africa's moderates and radicals.

Two attempts to hold last year's summit collapsed because of failure to achieve a quorum. The first time, a group of states boycotted the meeting because the Polisario guerrilla movement, which has been fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, had been seated as a full OAU member.

On the second occasion, a wrangle about which delegation should represent Chad caused the failure.

Both of lsat year's abortive summits were to be held in Tripoli and many ministers said that the determination of the boycott by the moderates was partly due to the venue, which made Colonel Gaddafi, the controversial Libyan leader, the host and therefore chairman of the meeting.

The two debacles were seen by most African leaders – moderate and radical alike – as a humiliation for Africa, and since then strenuous efforts have been made by a committee of twelve states to prepare the ground for a summit which would actually take place.

The Addis Ababa summit is due to open on June 6, but though the OAU Secretariat says the physical preparations have been completed to welcome Africa's leaders to the Ethiopian capital, where the organization was founded 20 years ago, it is by no means certain that the necessary two thirds of the membership will turn up.

Chad is less likely to cause a problem than the last time because any invitation has been sent to the government in Ndjamena, led by Mr Hissène Habré, who the boycotting moderates insist must be seated.

But the Western Sahara issue could still sabotage efforts to reconcile the continent because Polisio Front has said it is determined to attend this time. King Hassan of Morocco who regards the Western Sahara as Moroccan territory, will certainly not attend if Polisari Front is seated at the conference table. Other moderates have already said they would also stay away.

The big question remains: Would sufficient moderates boycott the summit to deny it a quorum, or would some drop their objections now that the meeting will no longer be chaired by Colonel Gaddafi, who is the *bête noire* of many African moderate leaders?

In what looked like an attempt to rally the moderates, Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, spent last weekend delivering messages from King Hassan to the leaders of five moderate states – Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Cameroon.

Chile angry over human rights charges

Santiago (Reuter) – Chile says it will lodge a "most energetic protest" with France in an angry reaction to charges by M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, on Chilean human rights abuses.

A Chilean Foreign Ministry statement on Wednesday night said M Cheysson's remarks were an unacceptable intervention in Chile's internal affairs.

Chile reacted a day after M Cheysson recalled the French Ambassador, M Leon Bouvier, from Santiago for consultations. It is a diplomatic gesture to show displeasure at the handling of demonstrations against President Augusto Pinochet's right-wing government.

French radio had quoted M Cheysson as saying: "General Pinochet is a curse on his people".

More than 300 people were arrested after the violent demonstrations here last week, which were seen as the most serious anti-government protest in 10 years of military rule.

The Foreign Ministry statement said: "The Government of Chile regrets and rejects the damanging statements by the French Foreign Minister which constitute an unacceptable intervention in its internal affiars.

"These unsolicited and unfounded statements contrasts with the norm permanently observed by the Government of Chile of maintaining the most absolute restraint with regard to what happens internally in other countries.

"Appropriate instructions have been given for the Chilean Ambassador in France immediately to make the most energetic protest."

Odinga man may contest election in Kenya

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Excitement is mounting here as preparations for a general election in September – a year ahead of schedule – get under way after an unprecedented period of political turmoil.

President Moi called the election after claiming that a foreign power was grooming an unnamed Keyan to take over the presidency, which brought widespread demands for the "traitor" to be named.

He named neither the alleged "traitor" nor the country backing him, but complained that a number of ministers and senior officials were disloyal. They would be dismissed and disciplined if they did not support him.

Politicians have said that no "traitor" must be allowed to stand for election, and Mr Robert Matano, secretary of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), confirms that all candidates must be cleared by the party leaders, a process that has been used before to bar prospective candidates.

Mr Achieng Oneko, who was Information Minister in the 1960s, and was detained in 1969, says he wants to stand for election in Nairobi.

He was a right-hand man of the former Vice-President, Mr Oginga Odinga, who has been under house arrest since last November.

Officials say no new restrictions have been placed on the movements of diplomats. They are already required to inform government officials before visiting areas outside Nairobi, but this does not apply to Commonwealth representatives, who do not have to do so unless they are carrying out official engagements in up-country areas.

Civil guard major is jailed

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

A Civil Guard major yesterday began two months in custody for refusing to return to jail four captains in the force who took part in the 1981 coup attempt.

Major Luis Rodriguez, who is respected by his fellow officers, defied the orders of an army general at the Civil Guard headquarters. He is likely to be released at the end of the month during the Armed Services Day celebrations.

The four captains had their sentences for military rebellion increased last month by Spain's Supreme Court when seven civilian judges heard the coup plotters' appeals.

At the court martial the officers received one-year sentences which they had completed. Now they must serve what remains of the two-year term to which their punishment was increased.

The Spanish Army must carry out the judges' instructions but it is proceeding slowly. The officers with the highest sentences have still not been officially deprived of their ranks or decorations, or had these actions notified in the Army Gazette.

Big win for Sri Lanka ruling party

From Our Correspondent
Colombo

President Junius Jayewardene's ruling United National Party won 14 of the 18 parliamentary by-elections and also took control of 34 out of 46 local authorities in results announced yesterday. Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Freedom Party won only three of the 14 parliamentary seats it contested. Among Freedom Party candidates who lost was Mr Vijaya Kumranatunge a son-in-law of Mrs Bandaranaike, who was beaten by his UNP rival by only 45 votes.

As in the 1977 general election, all the Trotskyist and Communist candidates were defeated and all six candidates of the Natioanl Liberation Front, which staged the 1971 youth insurrection, were also beaton.

There were two shooting incidents resulting in deaths during Wednesday's polling. In the Tamil Northern Province soldiers are alleged to have gone on a rampage after a colleague was killed in a terrorist attack on a polling booth. In Colombo, a Freedom Party Supporter was shot dead in the constituency in which contested by Mrs Bandaranaike's son-in-law was a candidate.

Senate approves Bill to curb illegal aliens

Washington (NYT) – The Senate passed a comprehensive inmmigration Bill to outlaw the employment of illegal aliens and offer amnesty to more than 9 million people who are in the United States illegally.

The final vote was 76 to 18. The Senate passed a similar Bill last August but it died when the House of Representatives failed to act.

The Reagan Administration generally supports the legislation. The Bill is designed to curtail unlawful immigration by denying jobs to illegal aliens, which is presumed to be their main reason for coming to the U.S. The Bill now goes to the house, where similar legislation is awaiting a floor vote.

Senator Alan Simpson, said the legislation was needed because the first duty of a sovereign nation was to control its borders.

The Bill sets a scale of fines and prison terms for employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens. Employers would be required to ask job applicants for documents verifying they are either citizens or aliens with work permits.

In its report on the Bill, the Senate judiciary committee emphasized it was not requiring or permitting the development of an internal passport or national identification card.

Senator Simpson said it was now legal for an employer to hire an illegal alien, but it was illegal for the illegal alien to work. His Bill was aimed at ending this anomaly, which was "an extraordinary departure from sanity".

Federal immigration and census officials estimate that up to two million illegal aliens might qualify for amnesty under the Bill.



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Now, John Bromley, perhaps the pre-eminent portrait sculptor of porcelain today, has accepted the commission to create a new suite of portrait figures depicting the Great Queens of History. The first will portray the famous Queen of France, Marie Antoinette.

Seldom, if ever, has there been a better match of artist and subject. For it was Bromley who created the widely acclaimed portrait bust marking the Investiture of Prince Charles. And his work is in the private collections of The Queen Mother and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

In portraying Marie Antoinette, he has captured both her beauty and her vivacious spirit. Note the elegantly simple low-cut gown. The dainty accents of ruffle and ribbon. The regal fold upon fold of fabric. The graceful ostrich plumes on top of her powdered hair. All are visual evidence of John Bromley's enormous talent.

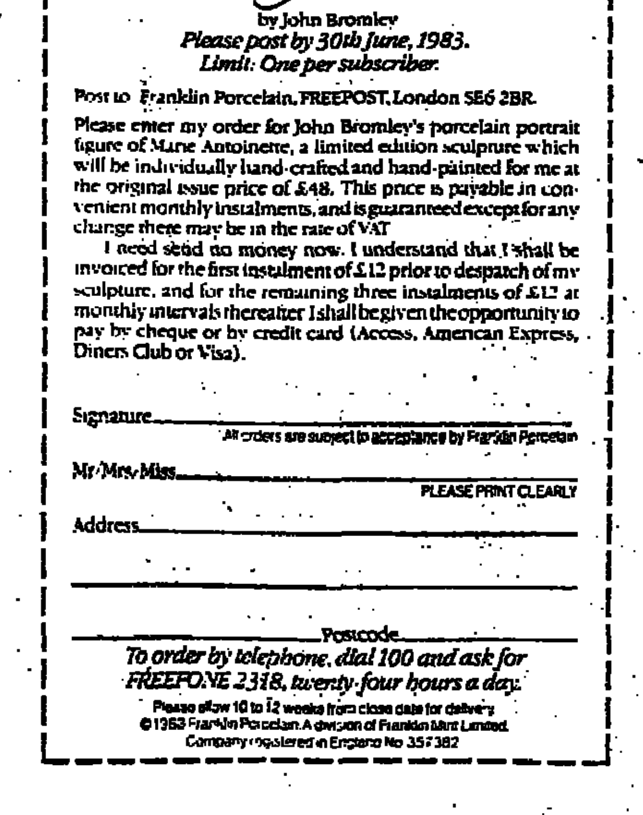
And because he is one of those especially gifted artists able to infuse form with a sense of action, the sculpture has a lifelike quality rare in even the finest porcelain figurines.

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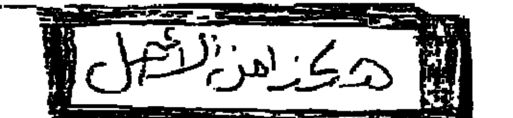
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THE ARTS

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The Rise to Power of Louis XIV (U)
ICA Cinema

Android (15)
Warner West End, Studio Oxford Street, Screen on the Green

Honkytonk Man (15)
Warner West End

"Remember, Fabrizio," the hero is advised in Bertolucci's early feature *Before the Revolution*, "one cannot live without Rossellini!" In Britain, at least, one has had to: the austere historical constructions which closed his career have never received much exposure. Rossellini remains, in the public eye, the director of Italy's neo-realist masterpieces – *Rome, Open City* and *Paisa* – or the man who married Ingrid Bergman. Thanks to the ICA, the public eye can now be widened: **The Rise to Power of Louis XIV**, made for French television in 1966, is currently enjoying its first British commercial run (until Wednesday, May 25).

Seventeen years later, Rossellini's brand of screen history still seems startling, for he turns his back on all the tactics generally used to sweeten or slant the past. Events are never reshaped for narrative neatness, spectacular display or juicy histrionics. The rising fortunes of Louis XIV – from the death of Cardinal Mazarin (1661) to the completion of Versailles some 20 years later – are described through a wealth of words, assembled by the scholar Philippe Erlanger from surviving documents.

They are spoken, moreover, in flat, undemonstrative tones; all the cast are non-professionals (though Jean-Marie Patte, as Louis, still manages a quiet, sly aura). Throughout, the camera observes rather than interprets, steadily weaving through ornate rooms with functional simplicity.

This very simplicity and sobriety may cause problems to the spectator of the 1980s. Most modern cinema sucks our eyes into a vortex of zooms, flashy editing and self-conscious prettiness. Rossellini gives us room to manoeuvre, to observe and analyse unhindered. Once the mental adjustment has been made, our eyes penetrate an astonishing amount of political and social history.

We watch the dying Mazarin maintaining appearances to the end by painting his cheeks with rouge; we watch Louis securing his grip by ordering the adoption of extravagent, expensive fashions. We watch his courtiers half-strangled in ribbons, laces and towering wigs, standing before him as he basks in absolute monarchy and picks at a 14-course meal. As we watch, we can foresee the future – the French Revolution.

Rossellini followed Louis XIV with portraits of Socrates, Christ, the Apostles and St Augustine. His aim was to breathe life into history; in the end he developed into a lecturer rather than a film-maker, and history turned into the walking dead. But in 1966, in *The Rise to Power of Louis XIV*, the miracle happened. Seventeenth century France is made tangible; Knowledge is imparted with such clarity that education becomes an asesthetic experience.

Android is another cinematic wonder: a first feature of remarkable assurance by Aaron Lipstadt, one of the many young talents nourished by Roger Corman at New World Productions. For a low-budget science-fiction film *Android* manipulates its genre with distinctive wit and imagination; no other film has offered a robotized human as subtly characterized as Max 404 (brilliantly played by Don Opper – also one of the scriptwriters).

Most screen androids are like Rutger Hauer in *Blade Runner* – cold, conniving, horrid. Max, however, endears himself by ambling through his space station with the gangling walk and hesitant speech ("Gosh!") derived – we eventually learn – from watching James Stewart in the film *It's a Wonderful Life*.

At first Max is alone with his harassed creator (Klaus Kinski), who is planning a race of industrial robots. Then three escaped criminals arrive in a hi-jacked spacecraft; the female, Maggie, particularly rouses Max's curiority. Maggie reciprocates: "Max, You're a doll!" she says.

Lipstadt and his colleagues effortlessly provide the science fiction genre with its most glaring deficiency: a human face. For Max's ambivalent behaviour is not only comic; there is also something strangely affecting in his fascination with mankind, especially as the specimens he meets are poor advertisements.

As he neatly packs a suitcase to travel to Earth (contents include a solitary eyeball and a plastic packet of fingers) he seems like a boarding school child off for the holidays – and his halo of optimistic innocence hovers round the entire film.

The narrative is advanced with excellent economy; Lipstadt makes notably imaginative use of the computer terminals and video screens, where Max learns about sex, rock and roll, and watches an apposite clip from Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*. *Android*, in short, is delightful and clever enough to please even those generally averse to science-fiction.

Clint Eastwood's latest film **Honkeytonk Man** at least marks an improvement upon its appalling predecessor *Firefox*. At the begining it seems we might be watching a classic of Americana: a Depression farming family battles against a dust storm, their faces hard-bitten but resplendent. Enter Clint Eastwood, dead drunk in a car, and the classic of Americana fades away into a superficial tale of country musician Red Stovill making a picaresque journey to Nashville with his young nephew.

The naivety of the exercise is almost alarming. Characters pronounce the film's themes without embroidery: "I'm going to live my own life on my own terms," says Red, withering away through tubercolosis; "It wasn't just the land, it was the dream," says Grandpa, reviewing his pioneer past. Comic encounters with bulls, brothels and backwoods garage mechanics seem equally bald. The film might have had more impetus if Eastwood had played Red as the passionate, magnetic rogue the part demands; instead, he is infuriatingly cool and considered. The end result is a curious two hours' worth: gauche, toothless, enjoyable only if the sights are set low.

Geoff Brown



Left: Max 404 (Don Opper) at the controls in "Android". Right: Güney's Paris recreation of a Turkish prison in "The Wall".

Cannes revisited, by Güney

Last year Cannes witnessed the first public appearance of Yilmaz Güney since his escape from the Turkish prison where he was serving cumulative sentences of more than forty years for crimes ranging from murder to poetry. *Yol*, which like his previous four films he had directed by proxy, won the Grand Prix and went on to become a major international success.

This year Güney is back in Cannes, with *The Wall*, the first film he has directed in person since 1975. The film was largely financed by the French Ministry of Culture, which reflects somewhat on the state of official Franco-Turkish relations. It was shot just outside Paris at Pont Sainte-Maxence, in an old abbey which Güney convincingly transformed into a Turkish prison. *The Wall* recreates the circumstances of a revolt in 1976 by children in Ankara prison against the conditions in which they were held. A manifesto written by Güney protesting against the subsequent brutality to the children led to his own removal to the Kayseri prison.

Güney's power has not been diminished by inactivity. The film is relentless; the spectator is made to share the children's own sense of suffocation. There is no sentiment or real trust in the forced cameraderie of the children, united only in hatred of their oppressors. There are no dreams of better times to come: only the daily fight for better food, for baths, for insecticides to rid themselves of vermin.

It is irrelevant to ask if the picture is truthful in detail, or if Turkish jails can really be so vile. Güney is dealing with universal issues: the inevitable tryannies when ignorant men are given absolute authority over their kind; the moral degeneration that can spawn in such conditions; the vulnerability of the youngest to the worst of society's abuses. There are subtler film makers but none tougher.

David Robinson

Television

Much ado about nothing

Charlotte Cornwell (actress), Roy Battersby (director) and Barrie Keeffe (writer) paid for an interesting little advertisement on the diary page of *The Standard* on Tuesday. Its tone was cross. Thames, it said, would be depriving Londoners of their new series No Excuses until late on Thursday, and was compounding this felony by repeating "an old programme" at the peak time when this "original" work was being shown to the rest of a grateful nation. The trio were also reported to be cross with the IBA who had decreed that episode two should go out at the unsocial hour of 10.30, on account of its offensive sexual content.

All this had a heady ring. Sexual and political censorship! Fascist tactics preserving the status quo! Summer is coming, television's radical seminarists are casting about for causes to celebrate, and pat on cue the ITV moguls deliver the goods.

Those few viewers goaded by curiosity into staying awake till the supposedly shocking climax of episode two, in which a butler was debagged, will not need me to point out how silly the IBA have been. They will also appreciate the wisdom of Thames's decision to continue their peak-time broadcasts of *The Flame Trees of Thika*: banal surburban escapism that may be, but it undeniably draws the crowd. Indeed, I hear on the grapevine that Thames are themselves quite cross: they would rather not clutter up their schedules with this "original" series at all.

No Excuses began life as a play called *Bastard Angel*, in which an ageing rock star precipitated her own mid-life crisis by buying, and encouraging her friends to invade, a stately home at which she had been humiliated many years before. It made a grimy evening in the theatre, and it looks like making an infinitely grimier sojourn on the box.

Miss Cornwell and her associates slummock about (or rather abhat), casually defiling their surroundings and intermittently bursting into "authentic" song, much aided by expenssive camerawork. Mawkish speeches solicit our sympathy for their spiritual desolation. One or two good actors try to act, but to no avail. Eight precious drama slots and many hundreds of thousands of pounds follow them down the drain. Is there – was there ever – a producer in the house?

Michael Church

Dance

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet
Covent Garden

A curious mixture Wednesday night's triple bill at Covent Garden; a semi-abstract work with a deeply serious theme, a dramatic shocker and a rather tired bon-bon, which except for its ancestry, might well have been abandoned years ago. Perhaps the intention was to display the range of the dancers of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Certainly they performed them all with a lively commitment.

David Bintley's *Night Moves* transfers well to the larger stage. The sense of restriction and enclosure above which the spirit of the artist soars is fully brought out in the choreography, as well as in Terry Bartlett's striking designs and I felt the extra space allowed the ballet to show to greater advantage.

Grahame Lustig has assumed the role of the young man with the towel (or is it a flag with which he signals to the world outside?) and dances with spirit and precision. But then all the men appear to advantage, as in so many of Bintley's works.

The women are not forgotten, though. Petal Millar finds wit and passion in a pseudo-Spanish number; Susan Lucas is charming as a renaissance beauty and in the female lead, Sherilyn Kennedy, attentively partnered by David Ashmole, has possibly her best role.

The filling in the sandwich was Kenneth MacMillan's *The Invitation*, now more than twenty years old and beginning to show its age. It still provides meaty roles for the four leading characters, however, and for this alone is well worth preserving, although I cannot help wondering whether, were it not art, it might be described as kiddy porn.

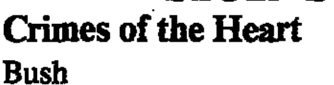
Galina Samsova's sensitive portrayal of the Wife is instantly recognizable as a woman treated by her circle with a mixture of pity and contempt, and with cruel indifference by her husband. Roland Price as the Cousin, responds beautifully and his shy bravado compliments her sad tenderness.

Desmond Kelly makes the Husband a real brute, from pomaded hair to his flashy ring; the kind of man who would borrow from the butler at the very least. Marion Tait plays the Girl with sincere intelligence, but seems at moments a shade too mature.

La Boutique Fantasque only works if it is as fresh and bright as a new paintbox. This production seems to have several layers of heavy varnish obscuring both colour and detail: the dancers deserve better.

Judith Cruickshank

Theatre



Steer clear, if you lack a sick sense of humour

Crimes of the Heart
Bush

Less pedestrian than one expects from a Pulitzer-winning play, Beth Henley's "baroque black comedy" turns out to be a very strange specimen indeed. Within the expected format of the well-made three-acter packed with first-hand observation of American characters (small-town Mississippi in this case), it douses a violent family drama with attempted farce or lines whose deadpan incongruity begs embarrassingly for a laugh.

Anyone lacking a sick sense of humour should steer clear, and those who have one (as I do) may find it is not of the right kind. Poppy Mitchell's primrose-and-blue kitchen set, down to its last pair of bird ornaments and the cheap gilt fruit-plates on the dresser, is both a prison and an image for spinster-sister Lenny (Brenda Blethyn), bustling onstage in flowered dress and cardigan to stick a candle on a chip cookie in solitary celebration of her thirtieth birthday.



Brenda Blethyn as the spinster-sister Lenny

Worse than the death of her pet horse, struck by lightning, is the news that her baby-doll kid sister, married at 18 to a corrupt redneck Senator, has shot him in the stomach (they save his liver, we hear) after lusty sessions in the garage with a black 15-year-old. ("I didn't know you were a liberal", says middle sister Meg). There is also the memory of Mamma, hanging herself and her old yellow cat after Poppa walked out, and Meg losing the local nice boy to a damned Yankee.

Pity to reveal what the author teases out so much time over, but that does show the local flavour and evocative family detail that are the play's virtues.

Rarely, as when Meg threatens to give Grandpa a stroke with her revelations only to find he has had one, the black humour fits; and Simon Stokes's production moves confidently through this minefield of moods.

Brenda Blethyn and Wendy Morgan do justice to the frustrated Lenny and the wretchedly married Babe choosing murder rather than her mother's suicide, and Janine Duvitski extends her great comic range as their self-righteous and bitcht cousin in cerise suit and matching underwear.

Anthony Masters

Banishing that mystery

Trio
Riverside

The need to embark on spiritual journeys is one of the hazardous privileges of the creative director, who may emerge from the experience transformed or paralysed. Joseph Chaikin has evidently been engaged in such a quest since he dissolved the New York Open Theatre after its brilliantly self-confident early achievements, *(America Hurrah, The Serpent)*, and vanished from the international circuit.

Chaikin appeared at Riverside as an actor two years ago, but *Trio* is his first production in this country since the farewell season of the Open Theatre in the early 1970s, and my impression is that the outcome of his journey is still in doubt.

Subtitled "Lies and Secrets", this collaborative piece tackles its theme through linked quotations, staging and music. It is the last element that arouses my doubts, for when the theatre invokes music, it is often a symptom of its loss of belief in words and action. When a playwright refers you to his use of counterpoint and sonata form, you can be sure, he has nothing to say.

Trio does have something to say, notwithstanding Harry Mann's solo saxophone riffs and radio analysis of ternary form. Its subtext is that the world is full of suffering and danger, and that there is probably nothing the theatre can do about it. However, here is some evidence of how we cheat and threaten each other, presented as honestly and openly as the circumstances of public performance permit.

Not only does Chaikin banish theatrical mystery with three fragile props – a door, a curtain and a screen – but you are told precisely what they are made of, when they are going to be used, and how much longer the show is going on. I could not detect the promised ABA form, but a structured contrast does develop between the deceptions and secrets of private life, and those of history, religion, and global politics.

The curtain may part to reveal Beckett's Winnie telling herself comforting lies to get through another happy day; or Arkadina and Konstantin firing off brutal truths at each other, and then collapsing into sentimental tears. But, equally, it opens on a psalmic curse calling on God to obliterate the singers' enemies, while behind the screen there lurks a stetson-hatted Moloch representing the manipulative power of American capital.

Although Chaikin's actors, Roger Babb and Ronnie Gilbert, get no chance for sustained playing, they move in a beautifully fluent line between song, musically inflected speech, and the margins of comedy (as where Miss Gilbert recounts the plot of *Ghosts* as a piece of domestic gossip). At its best, the singing (to the accompaniment of a droning Fifth) has the simplicity of a Shaker hymn.

Behind the whole event there is a weight of pent-up desolation; and it is the show's statement, as well as its failing, that there is so little up front.

Irving Wardle

Concert

LPO/Heltay
St Bartholomew's Brighton

As the Brighton Festival burrows its way through the last year of Mozart's life, it came up with a comparative rarity on Wednesday night, the Masonic Cantata "Laut verkünde uns're Freude" which Mozart wrote for the "Newly-crowned hope" lodge in Vienna three weeks before his death.

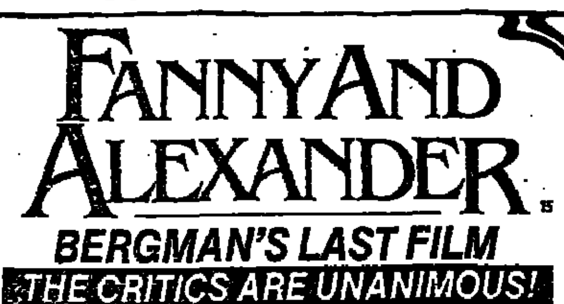
It interrupted his work on the *Requiem*, but obviously proved not too much of a distraction, tagged as it is with neat little Masonic musical mottoes, sanctimonious with the cadences of the *Flute*, yet untempered by any of its frenzy or broader humanity. Neil Jenkins and John Hancorn, celebrating brotherhood, Leben and Luft in their recitatives and arias, were flanked by a schnapps-soaked chorus equally lustily performed by the men of the Brighton Festival Chorus with the London Philharmonic Orchestra and Lazlo Heltay.

The male voices provided, too, a strong inner core to a performance of Mozart's Mass in C minor, saved only by the reliability and professionalism of a chorus and orchestra thoroughly famililar with the work. They battle their way through the counter-productively highly-strung tempi and dynamic currents, provided by Mr Heltay. Teresa Cahill (standing in for Jill Gomez) and Margaret Cable were poorly positioned, but the Mozart Mass does not take kindly to ill-supported coloratura and week chest voices.

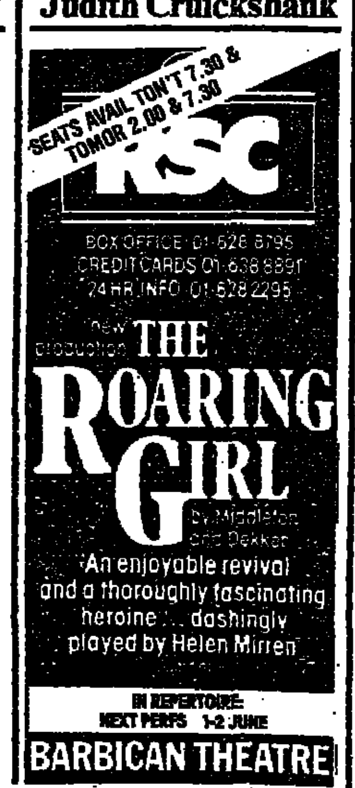
Since the august jury of festival groupies at Saturday's mock inquest found Antonio Salieri guiltless after all, his insubstantial little three-movement symphony in D major ("Veneziana") was given a hearing among all the Mozart. Its beneficent phreases and affable accompanying figures were performed by the London Philharmonic with as much care and affection as if they had been written by Mozart himself.

Hilary Finch

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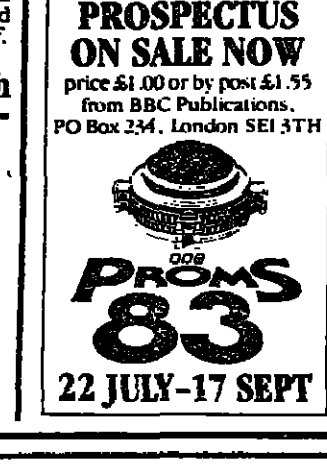
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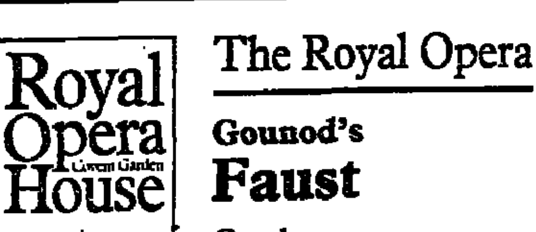
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L is for Liza, for laughter (her most treasured possession) and for lovely (one of her favourite expressions). In Miss Minnelli's world, the painful past is pushed behind a curtain of positivism

The only showgirl in town

By Duncan Fallowell

There is Liza in the corner of the flower-filler room, hunched over the telephone in an ice-pink trouser suit, chattering into the mouthpiece and covering her free ear with her free hand. The husband – tall, good looking producer-cum-sculptor Mark Gero – extends a welcoming arm before disappearing discreetly round a corner. He wears his hair long in that tailored Abba style favoured by hippies who've made it, but there's not quite enough of it to achieve the full Bucks Fizz. However the firmness of his shake suggests he would be prepared to combine the role of mate with that of bouncer and is no drip.

A PR man says, "Come and look at the view." This is the fourth floor of the Savoy Hotel, so the view is the wide stunning one across the Thames curving away in both directions. "The service isn't that great but the view makes up for it," says the PR man, then disappears round another corner.

Liza turns on legs that were once voted the best in the world but are now concealed in their ice-pink pipes. "Hi," she says with the famous, ever so kooky face. It is charming, tomboyish, and at the moment both pleasure and pain are twitching about it in it. The whole thing is just about held together by a smile. The smile is her anchor but the other features, especially the eyes, frequently express contrary emotions of their own.

"It's a beautiful view."

Liza is a highly suggestible woman. "It *is* a beautiful view, isn't it," she says, locking onto the view like a lamprey, as if she wanted to hug the view to death.

This is indeed the passionate schoolgirl, but it should be remembered that when in 1973 she won the Oscar for best actress (as Sally Bowles in *Cabaret*), it wasn't for nothing. All the same, she is highly emotional, terrifically warm, the very throbbing heart of show business.

Liza loves London and knows it well. She went to school here for a few weeks – she went to school everywhere for a few weeks – "but I already had a crush on this city from the Mary Poppins books". And she chose London for her second honeymoon. That was her 1974 marriage to producer-cum-Lothario Jack Haley Jr who was considerably older than she (Liza was born in 1946, in Hollywood). Sculptor-cum-producer Mark is her third husband and five years younger. Miss Minnelli has been associated with various men apart from her husbands: Alice Cooper, Desni Arnaz Jr, Peter Sellers, Charles Aznavour, somebody called Rex Kramer from Smackover, Arkansas, John Gorton who was Prime Minister of Australia –

"John Gorton! Can you believe that? Of course it wasn't true. It would have been so easy to sue. But I can never be bothered to sue. It takes too much time and effort and gets you upset." And click goes the lighter, up go several thick plumes of Marlboro smoke, as Liza sits back in the armchair, crosses her legs, and momentarily takes up the position 'relaxed'.

"Why did they always want to believe the worst about you?"

"Do you know – I don't know." It doesn't occur to her that the worst is more fun. "Perhaps it was Sally Bowles rubbing off. Well, it's nice to be convincing, but really! Give me a break. I'm not that character. I'm quieter than her."

Her failure to develop a thick skin, despite life's torments, is the key to her appeal. She's uncertain and dizzy – and very capable.

"Do you have to be tough to be a star?"

She has a quick twitch and a double puff. "You have to be strong. There's a fine line between tough and strong. Because tough sounds vaguely nasty. And I find it difficult to be nasty."

As a girl one of her household duties, along with washing the pots or handing round the pistachios, was regularly salvaging her mother from pills and booze and razor blades in the bathroom. It was a sharp beginning and she early on developed techniques for keeping pain at bay. One is called 'wafting'.

"Ha, that word crept up on me somehow. Wafting, it's like the smoke from this cigarette: you just kinda . . . float away, dissolve . . . that's when things get *really* tense."

"So what makes you angry?"

"Oh . . . inanimate objects. If I can't open a bottle I'll get just furious with the corkscrew. Have you seen the new tops to those aspirin bottles they have now? They're so complicated that if you had a headache, by the time you get the thing open you've got a migraine!"

But Liza hates violence. Her favourite words are terrific, lovely, wonderful, preferably all at the same time. This doesn't mean that she isn't genuine, just that she's simple. Or tries to be. She clings to the idea of simplicity with the same vehemence with which she almost strangled the view from the window, and the results can be pretty complicated. So the mantra-like repetitión of such words is a sort of linguistic conspiracy, designed to conceal behind a wavy muslin curtain all horrors.

"Have you ever tried to commit suicide?"

"Oh, God. No. Why?"

"People do from time to time."

"No, it's so, so . . . yukky. Ugh, no, horrid." She pushes it away with thin pale arms covered with fine black hairs, with small muscly hands with their uneven nails. The gesture is touching and brave, as a child sometimes is.

Liza would like life to be a big warm pool where everyone is swimming about being famous and well-off and, above all, terrifically friendly. She is determined to deny all negative quantities in personal encounters. She knows everybody and everybody's a friend. She prefers to be indiscriminate rather than cause offence.

Who is her favourite actress? Liza lurches forward onto the edge of her seat, pink silk knees wide apart. "There's so many of them I admire now, it's just amazing. Barbra Streisand's terrific." Then, remembering that this is a British interview, she adds: "And Billie Whitelaw, I think she's wonderful. I mean, I like everybody, I really do." And she probably really does.

Who is her favourite director? "Oh, God, there are so many good ones, I wouldn't know where to start. Have you seen *Tender Mercies?* Bruce Beresford. What a movie!"

Who is the most exciting actor she's ever worked with? "Robert de Niro in *New York New York.* He's just . . ."

Terrific?

". . . consummate." Then she adds, with a characteristic gulp, "But I mean, Albert Finney is up there with him."

Miss Minnelli loves the English countryside, especially up around Windsor where she used to stay with Michael and Shakira Caine when they lived there. She also loves the American countryside, especially up around Lake Tahoe where they have a country home. And she loves Italian food, adores Elton John – and Puccini, thinks Aretha Franklin is just, I mean, phew! and adores Johnny Mathis too. Marvin Hamlisch is a genius, Paris is wonderful, as is Australia. She loves reading, loves Florence, likes red wine, and likes *small* parties. And also big opening night parties (hers was at the White Elephant on the River, champagne, crab, strawberries, and buckets of celebrities). Black-and-white-and-red-together she loves, but she likes pink too and is starting to like softer colours generally. She hates smoking, but does it anyway.

Miss Minnelli is more at ease now, which means that instead of being nervous she's become slightly cautious. She is thoroughly untanned, small and thin, far thinner than she appears on stage, and the voice rather elegant with its slightly English intonation – except when Liza remembers how important laughter is to her and goes ha-ha-ha like the sound of tiny porcelain plates hitting the ceiling.

"What sort of things depress you?"

She flinches as if struck in the face, thinks hard. The seconds tick by like hammer blows. The personal negative looms. Then inspiration.

"The news!" she expostulates, with such relief that it seems a smile is going to disfigure her face, but she recovers quickly. "The news upsets me – everywhere I go – so depressing."



Clive Arrowsmith

Her smile holds the famously kooky face together, but Liza Minnelli's wide eyes sometimes tell a different story

"Do you have lots of property? Some vagabonds collect houses."

"No, I collect artwork. My husband's a sculptor besides being a producer. I've got a terrific collection of Andy Warhols."

"Is he a friend?"

"Andy? Sure."

"What is your most treasured possession?"

"My sense of humour, ha-ha-ha. I *love* laughing. It's a great cure for the soul. Also it's very good for the diaphragm."

But this laughter can be slightly eerie, like the operation at regular intervals of some terrible curse, as if "Liza" has got to spell "fun" at all costs. Perhaps it is part of the show, part of the tradition, just as that great grinding singing voice of hers is, that "born in a trunk/ the show must go on/ roar of the greasepaint/ you gotta come back a star" voice. All her confusion and corniness make sense the moment she walks on stage, which is the place where the ghosts – Mama, Daddy, at least three miscarriages, the divorces – finally get stamped on by sheer determination. Yes, the show – a handful of songs from way-back-when

Liza would like life to be a big warm pool

woven into a clever, dramatic sequence, punched up by a tight brassy band, and Liza belting it at ya on a billion-watt burn. It is classic American vaudeville come to town, an act in which Judy Garland and Jimmy Durante collide head on and a new star is born who can handle a torch song better than anyone else alive. In her class, the song and dance girl, Liza Minnelli is the best there is. In fact she is almost the only one there is.

On the cold data she should have sunk without trace: no obvious beauty, no obvious larynx, alternately spoilt and rejected in childhood, the crushing ego of a spectacular mother. Once when Judy Garland was on a downer, a friend told her not to forget the rainbow. "Rainbow, rainbow," she replied, "how can I ever forget the rainbow? I've had rainbows up my arse!"

With Liza it isn't rainbows, it's mothers. So this time Judy Garland hasn't been so much as mentioned in the conversation. Nor, for that matter, has her father, Vincente Minnelli, a successful maker of film musicals but a dull man. Yet Judy Garland is the brilliant and tragic – some say pathetic – dimension which lends its exoticism still. Judy Garland was a 22-carat mess. She died a wreck, being fired even from the set of *The Valley of the Dolls,* which is just about the wreckiest thing anyone could manage. But failure has its own peculiar endurance and the way Judy Garland continues to live through her daughter's performance gives an extraordinary ambiguity to Liza Minnelli's personality.

"Do you use psychiatrists?"

"No. I guess I've been lucky. I haven't found the need."

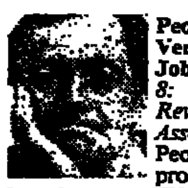
Surprise – but then it is so easy to forget, amidst all the razzamatazz and tragi-comic PR, that even the untidiest case histories are flooded with normality.

"Do you have any friends from childhood?"

"Oh, yes. My girlfriend's coming over to visit and see the show. Her name is Pam Reinhardt. She's in real estate."

Caught with trousers deducted

MOREOVER. . . Miles Kington



People Who Do Very Unusual Jobs Indeed
8: The Inland Revenue Clothes Assessor

People who work professionally as broadcasters, TV personalities or simply as superstars are allowed to claim the clothes they buy for appearances against tax. Gary's job is to check their claims. It's as simple as that.

Dressed in a lemon yellow jacket, open white shirt, pale grey trousers and a medallion banging against his chest, where it has created a pale patch in his suntan, Gary operates from an anonymous office in Mayfair. All the locals think it's an MI5 headquarters, but that's just a front.

"The medallion is, too, actually," says Gary. "It's a two-way radio with which I keep in touch with base. In this job you have to keep your wits about you, move fast, move silently."

But why does an Inland Revenue officer have to keep radio contact with base?

"This business is all computerized now, you know – we're way into the information technology age. Look, I'll show you. Here's a claim from a well-known film star for ten suits, bought for ten chat shows, total cost £1,400. But here in our memory bank we've got video details of all ten of those chat shows. I just call up the requisite footage, take a look and what do I see? I see that he wore the same suit for all ten. Shabby grey worsted, with the left cuff button missing after the first five shows. So we disallow his claim and countersue him for false tax returns."

Gary spent two years at the East Molesey School of Fashion and Male Cosmetics before entering the Inland Revenue, so he knows what he's talking about. He really wanted to be a TV personality himself, but unfortunately his grey-streaked hair makes a stroboscopic effect on camera; still, he enjoys using his expertise.

"Here's another claim we had last week. Famous entertainer, has his own TV variety show, does about six changes of costume during the show, sent in a claim for £2,000 worth of clothes. I've run his last season through the viewer and I reckon that at a conservative estimate he used up at least *£5,000* worth of clothes – one little glitter number is worth £800 alone. Atrocious taste, mark you, but valuable."

So that's all right, then?

"No, no – we sued him for filing false returns as well. People don't seem to realize that underestimating your allowance is just as illegal as overestimating it. We're hard but fair here. Well, hard, anyway."

The hardest case they had recently was that of a freelance political journalist who claimed £500 against a beautifully embroidered Afghan jacket which he claimed to have bought in Kabul, and wore for a TV discussion on Afghanistan.

"Some sixth instinct told me he wasn't telling the truth. Oh, he had a receipt all right, but you get a feeling in this trade for when someone isn't coming clean. So we sent an investigator out to check up."

The Inland Revenue actually sent a man all the way to Kabul just to check one receipt?

"Two, actually. There was someone on breakfast TV who claimed her Afghan slippers against tax. Anyway, our bloke got there and sure enough my hunch was proved right. The bloke had bought the jacket at Yussuf's tailor's shop all right – *but he'd got it for £36 during Yussuf's Mammoth Winter Sale,* and bribed Yussuf to fiddle the receipt.

"And that wasn't all. When our investigator got back, he claimed £660 for himself against buying protective clothing for the overland trek into Afghanistan. Well, that was foolish. We all knew he was a keen rock climber and had the stuff already. Of course he was drummed out of the Revenue and had his epaulettes torn off. And *then* he tried to claim for the epaulettes. Some people."

And how about Gary's yellow jacket, grey trousers . . .?

"Oh, sure, I'll claim for that. Interview with *The Times.* Got to look my best. Uphold the Revenue image. I wouldn't bother claiming for your get-up, though."

Oh, why not?

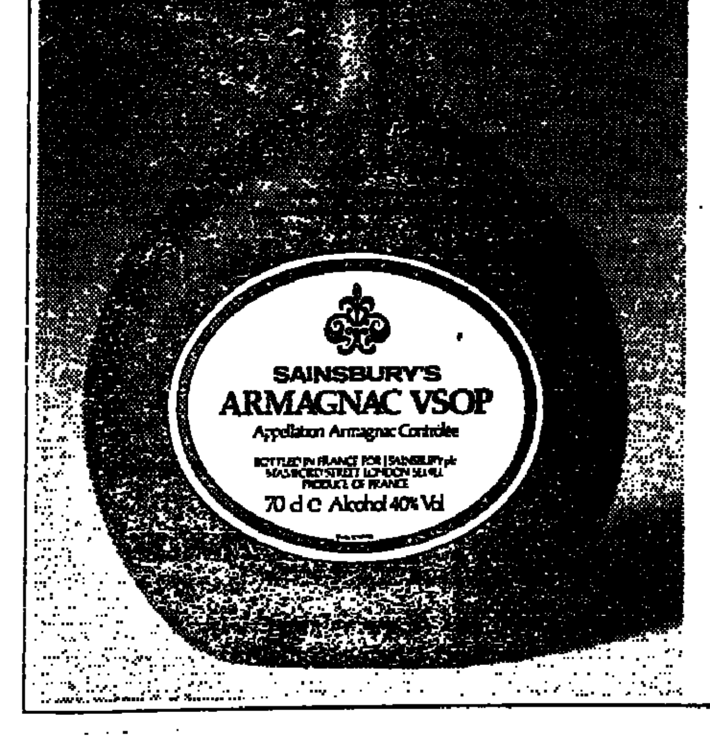
"Correct me if I'm wrong, but didn't you wear that suit for a brief appearance on *Late Night Line-Up* in 1968?"

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 64)

ACROSS
1 Not deep (7)
5 Iranian enemy (5)
8 TV news service (1,1,1)
9 Tempted (7)
10 African grasslands (5)
11 Skin complaint (4)
12 Drip dry (3,4)
14 Non acquiescence (3,10)
16 Lively party (5,2)
18 Worshipped object (4)
21 Small coins (5)
22 Distressing (7)
23 Small ocean (3)
24 Carries (5)
25 Allegiance (7)

DOWN
1 Snowslider (4)
2 Roof space (5)
3 Unrestrained sexuality (13)
4 Open fully (5)
5 Insuperableness (13)
6 Wing flap (7)
7 Proposed (8)
13 Reptile lair (8)
15 Want not (4,3)
17 Of Pope (5)
19 Refuse (5)
20 Weary of pleasure (4)

SOLUTION TO No 63
ACROSS: 1 Cleric 5 Catnap 8 Rah 9 Landau 10 Attack 11 Peck 12 Burberry 13 Sponge 15 Minute 17 Unstated 20 Gibe 22 Tuxedo 23 Ice axe 24 Off 25 Entrap 26 Ensure
DOWN: 2 Leave 3 Redskin 4 Crumble 5 Chair 6 Tithe 7 Accurst 14 Penguin 15 Midwife 16 Negress 18 Their 19 Troop 21 Boxer
(Solution to No 64 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise English



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A SPECIAL REPORT

Saudi Arabia

The West exaggerates Saudi Arabia's capacity to influence Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization while the Arabs exaggerate America's ability to put pressure on Israel. If Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, believed that once he had negotiated an agreement for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Saudi Arabia would persuade Damascus to move out its troops, he was due for an inevitable disappointment

The Saudi capital is an important call for leaders seeking to shape the fate of the Middle East, as Mr Shultz and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria showed by their recent visits. But the fact that the Saudis are the key Arab paymasters does not give them the power to dictate Arab policies.

Washington has also appeared to overestimate Saudi Arabia's willingness to make any moves which would put it out of step with the rest of the Arab world. It is tempting for the Americans to think in terms of "moderate" states, essentially Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which can be brought into play against "extremists" like Syria, and to hope that the PLO can be swayed by "moderate" pressure.

But such constructions are mirages. Saudi oil wealth is obviously not without influence. Saudi Arabia's importance as a producer ensures that Western governments and businessmen attach the greatest importance to cultivating good relations with the kingdom. What it does with its funds is vitally important to the international banking system. But the power of Saudi money within the Arab world is much more ambiguous.

The Saudis find themselves financing the PLO, the Syrians and their Iraqi opponents. The level of Saudi loans to Iraq, a figure which is not disclosed, for Baghdad's war with Iran may be $20,000m. These loans are not expected to be repaid.

Saudi Arabia, for which communism is anathema, is not in a position to prevent Moscow exerting influence on President Assad. Nor can Riyadh determine how far the PLO mends fences with Damascus after Mr Yassir Arafat's abortive negotiations with King Husain of Jordan.

But if Saudi Arabia cannot control what happens in the Arab world, its role remains significant. The Saudis work at keeping the Arabs as united as possible. King Fahd would never be tempted to emulate the late President Sadat by stepping out of the fold and dealing directly with Israel.

As Crown Prince, however, Fahd was responsible in 1981 for the first constructive attempt at a pan-Arab initiative since the foundation of Israel, which included an implied de facto recognition of Israel's right to exist. The plan provoked an immediate crisis of Arab disunity.

Syria, a vital part of the jigsaw

There are limits to how far the Saudis are willing to go to try to hold all the Arabs together. Colonel Gaddafi's Libya, for example, is probably considered beyond the pale. But despite ideological differences, Syria is seen as a vital part of the jigsaw. The Saudis will, therefore, play Syria like a fish they cannot afford to lose.

King Fahd unquestionably wants a settlement of the conflict between the Arabs and Israel, but not a settlement on any terms.

The Saudis prefer quiet diplomacy to public statements. Prince Sultan, the Defence Minister, did indicate in Paris last week that his Government would not attempt to exert pressure on the Syrians to leave Lebanon. That, he seemed to think, was a matter for the Lebanese.

Prince Sultan was speaking after meeting his American counterpart, Mr Caspar Weinberger.

Saudi Arabia is not willing to cast itself in the role which for months it has been urging on the United States. When Mr Francis Pym, the British Foreign Secretary, was in Riyadh last month, Prince Saud, the Foreign Minister, emphasized the need for greater American efforts to get the Israelis out of Lebanon.

Since then, Israel has wrong-footed the Arabs by making its withdrawal dependent on a similar move by the Syrians, who last week rejected the terms worked out during Mr Shultz's shutttle.

Conservatism is a valuable asset of the Saudis. What they tell the Americans and other Western governments cannot be confused by any suspicion that the kingdom is being manipulated by the Russians.

The Saudis see no shortage of dangers in their region. They are worried about Afghanistan, from where, although "godless" communism has not succeeded in crushing Islamic resistance, the Saudis see a potential Soviet threat to the Gulf itself. No end is seen to the war between Iran and Iraq, where every new offensive ends in stalemate. This has helped to reduce the very real Saudi fears in the early stages of the war that the Iranians might be able to impose a regime on Baghdad and possibly install revolutionary regimes around the Arab shore of the Gulf.



George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, (left) and Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister. Does each have too high hopes of the other's ability to produce a settlement in the Middle East?

Privately, the Saudis say that their aid to Iraq does not imply any desire to humiliate Tehran and that they foresee a need for an international effort to help Iran with postwar reconstruction.

Meanwhile, the Sunni Saudis show their anxiety about possible Iranian-inspired subversion among Shi'ite Muslims on the western side of the Gulf.

The Saudi Minister of the Interior was in Bahrain on the day that the discovery of an Iranian-backed plot was announced there in 1981, a development which greatly disturbed Riyadh.

Bahrain is close to Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, the centre of the oilfields and Qatif and Hasa, where the Shi'ite population of the kingdom is concentrated. The Shi'ites, who may number about 250,000, are probably far too small a minority to threaten the regime.

But there was a previous outburst of Shi'ite unrest in the province, and the areas where they are numerous are kept under close surveillance. Those suspected by the authorities of disaffection are detained.

The Saudis would like close cooperation on internal security between the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The strongest opposition to extradition comes from Kuwait, the society nearest to a democracy in the Gulf.

Saudi Arabia's deep distrust of the Soviet Union is not matched by any eagerness to see a greater American presence in the region. Big defence contracts with the US and a common concern about Moscow's intentions do not affect King Fahd's desire to avoid all superpower involvement in the Gulf.

Much more suspicious of the Russians than Kuwait, the only GCC state having diplomatic links with Moscow, Saudi Arabia recoils from the sort of commitment to the American camp found in Oman.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war have not deflected the Saudis from their conviction that the Arab-Israel conflict is the main source of instability in the Middle East.

A welcome from the West

But it is hard to see how Saudi Arabia can translate this conviction into action. The Fahd plan of 1981, by guaranteeing all states in the region, came closer to recognition of Israel than the Arabs had ever done. The diplomatic turmoil which this unleashed graphically showed the price to be paid for Arab unity.

Rather than launching initiatives, the more usual approach is to show readiness to support what the Saudis see as constructive moves. This meant that they were prepared to back King Husain if he had been able to reach an agreement with the PLO to enter negotiations on the lines proposed by President Reagan.

The stance was welcomed by the West because it showed that the Saudis would listen to American proposals for Palestinian autonomy linked with Jordan, which obviously fell well short of the pan-Arab demand at Fez for a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza, with its capital in Jerusalem.

What the Saudis could not realistically be expected to do was to push King Husain and Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the PLO, together and save the Reagan plan.

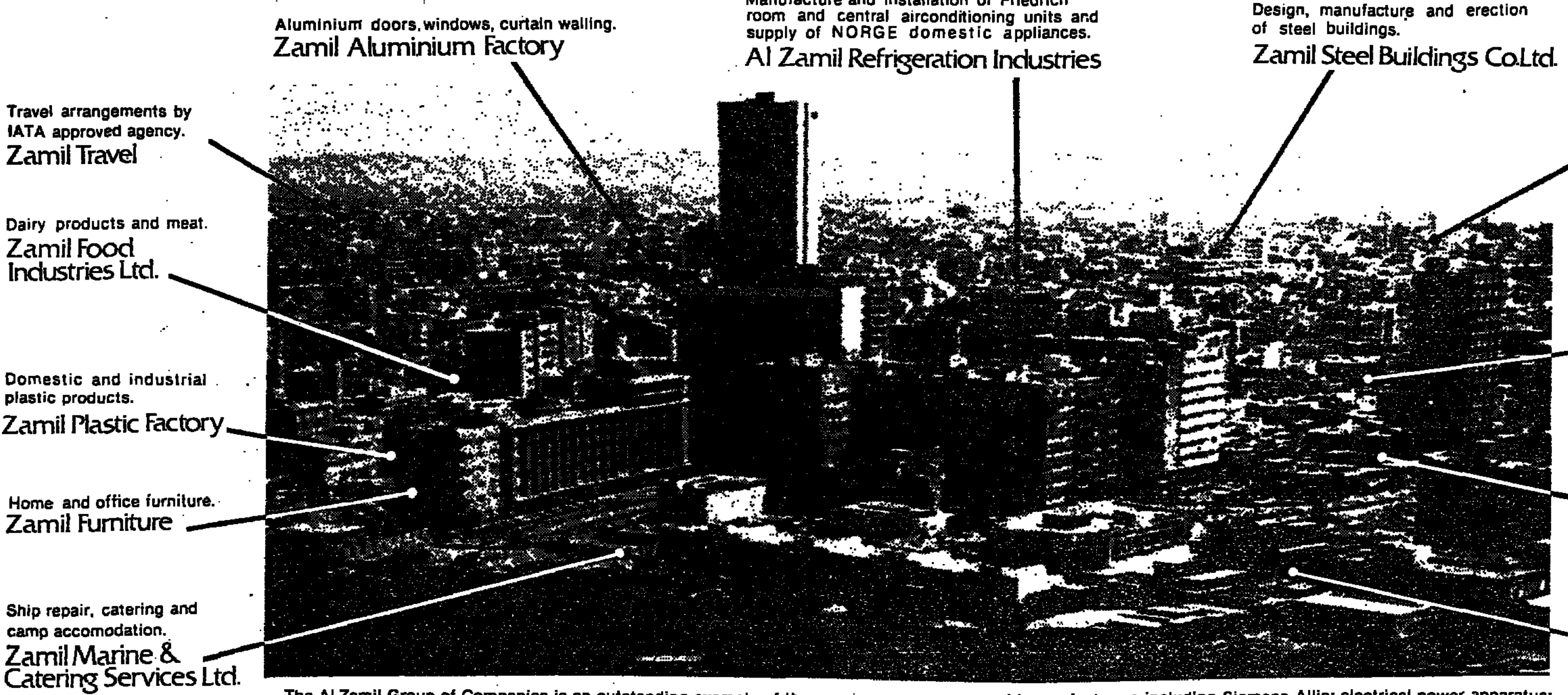
The only immediate consolation for Riyadh, which was shocked by the suddenness of the plan's collapse last month, was that this made the US redouble its efforts to secure an Israeli departure from Lebanon. But this was a brief respite.

Having persuaded Israel, the Americans looked to the moderate Arabs to "deliver" Syria. Prince Sultan publicly rejected this role last week. Saudi Arabia was "not the instrument of any other state, big or small, to exercise pressure against the interests of the Arab nation," he said.

Denis Taylor

On other pages

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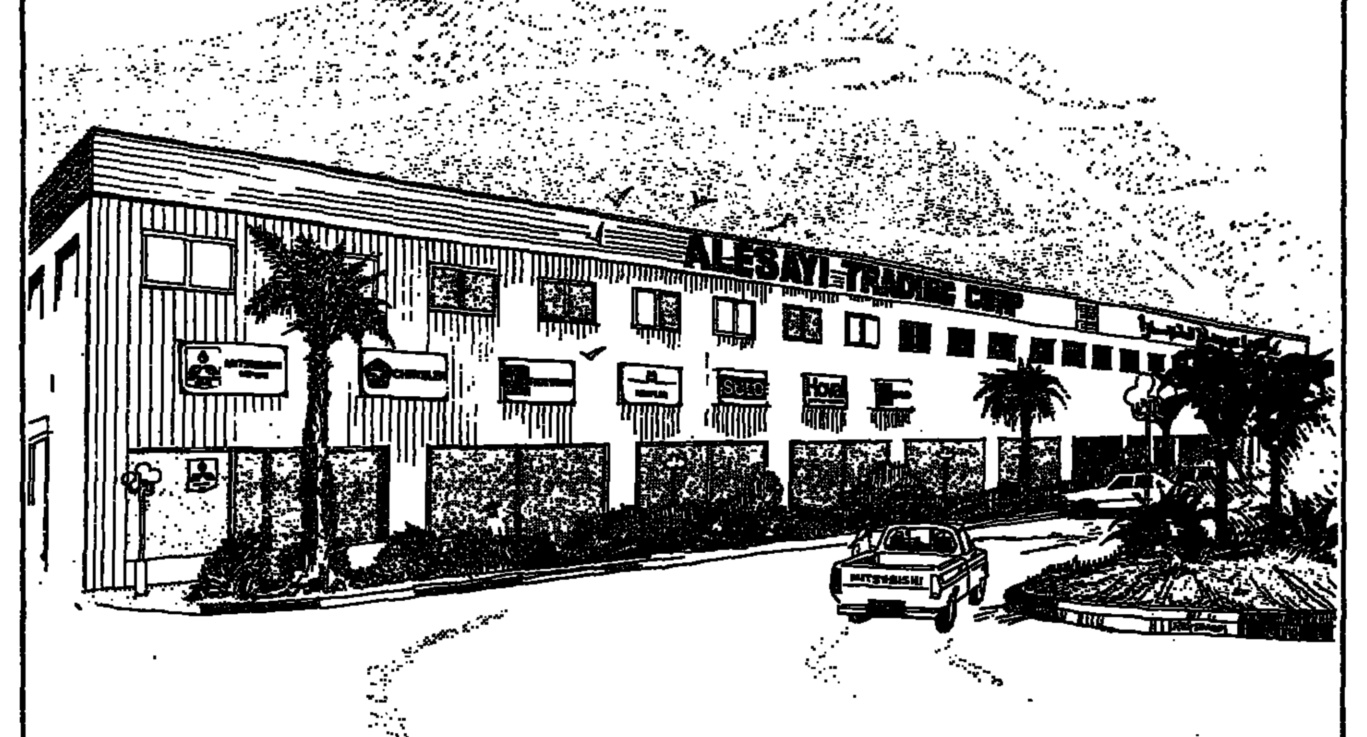
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Oil: can the price be held?

Saudi Arabia has always sought to exert a decisive, moderate and stabilizing influence on the world price of oil. This year, with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries facing the most severe crisis in its 23-year history, Saudi oil policy has been put to a searching test in the full glare of international attention.

The March Opec agreement, reached only after 11 days of intensive negotiations at a London hotel, owed a great deal to the skilful orchestration of Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. It is still too early to be certain whether the agreement will succeed in stabilizing oil prices around the new marker price of $29 a barrel. The initial indications are encouraging, but both Yamani and King Fahd are acutely aware that the combination of economic recession and fundamentally weak oil demand, which has caused problems for Opec for nearly three years, will continue to threaten the stability of the oil market for several more years.

It is little comfort to the Saudi rulers that they have repeatedly, consistently – and correctly – warned their more short-sighted colleagues in Opec that in 1979/80 they were only storing up trouble for the future by pricing their oil out of the market. Their worst fears have now been confirmed, but Saudi Arabia has little option except to do its best to limit the damage. There are ways in which being the world's largest oil exporter confers not only power but a certain impotence, and this paradox is one that seems likely to continue to dog Saudi policy for some time.

From the Saudis' point of view, the most significant aspects of the Opec agreement were probably threefold. For a start, it was an agreement reached by Opec, despite the fear that the oil producers' organization might be disintegrating.

Saudi Arabia was a founder member of Opec in 1960, and has long been its most-influential member. It wants Opec to survive, but the tension between Saudi Arabia and its moderate Gulf allies (Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar) on the one hand and the politically diametrically opposed regimes in Iran and Libya has intensified in the past year.

Saudi Arabia has carefully cultivated the Gulf Cooperation Council not only as a political grouping but as a forum for policy discussions about the oil market. The threat by the council's six oil producing members (the four Opec moderates plus Bahrain and Oman) to make unilateral price cuts unless Opec fell into line was an important influence in preparing the ground for the March agreement.

How seriously the Saudis intended the threat is not exactly known, but the emergence of the moderate Gulf axis as a factor in the oil market at least serves to give notice that Saudi Arabia is keeping its options open on Opec. So, too, does the evident desire of the Saudis to establish greater links with non-Opec oil producing countries such as Mexico, Britain and the Soviet Union.

No deals under the counter

The second feature of the Opec agreement is that it incorporates the first formal and uniform price cut that Opec has ever made (as well as the first cut on the official price of Saudi Arabian light crude, the traditional Opec marker price). This very much bears the Saudi stamp: it was last November that Shaikh Yamani first aired the possibility that his country was prepared to consider cutting the then prevailing $34 a barrel Opec marker price.

By the first weeks of this year, as it became clear that the normal winter seasonal upturn in oil demand was not strong enough to let Opec off the hook, the Saudi position hardened. They now regarded a price cut as both inevitable and necessary: the question then became what level of price cut would be appropriate and what the more hardline Opec members such as Iran could be persuaded to agree.

The original and preferred proposal from the Saudi camp was for a $4 a barrel cut to $30 a barrel although they threatened reductions of as much as $7 a barrel. In the end, after the Nigerians cut their price by $5.50 a barrel in response to the competition from North Sea oil, and stubbornly refused to raise it again to align with the $30 reference price proposed by the Gulf countries, a compromise reduction of $5 a barrel was settled on.

Throughout, however, Saudi Arabia made it clear that any agreement was conditional on other Opec members ending the price discounting and overproduction that led to the undermining of earlier price and production agreements. Almost alone, Saudi Arabia has refused to do any under-the-counter deals to steal a larger share of the market.

The Saudi position on prices is often misunderstood. The kingdom would naturally prefer to have a higher rather than a lower oil price, but it is well aware of the direct if complicated linkage between oil prices, the health of the Western economy and the value of its own invested oil surpluses. It regarded the price rises that followed the overthrow of the Shah of Iran in 1979 as excessive and damaging both to the West and Opec itself.

For 32 months between 1979 and the Opec meeting at the end of 1981, it kept its prices below those of other member countries, raising its price only in return for compensating price cuts by the other countries.

This year's price cut is the logical outcome of its policy: Shaikh Yamani hopes that the new price has been set at a level which is not only sustainable in the short-term but is also fixed at a reasonable level to protect the long-term market. The desire to ensure continued long-term demand for oil reflects the fact that Saudi Arabia has reserves of at least 160,000 million barrels, a quarter of the world's total, and enough to last at least 100 years at present production levels.

The third significant feature of the Opec agreement was the specific acceptance by Saudi Arabia of its role as "swing producer" of oil, both within Opec and (by extension) for the world as a whole. The kingdom has agreed to vary its output to match the variations in demand remaining after Opec's 12 other members have produced up to their individual production quotas.

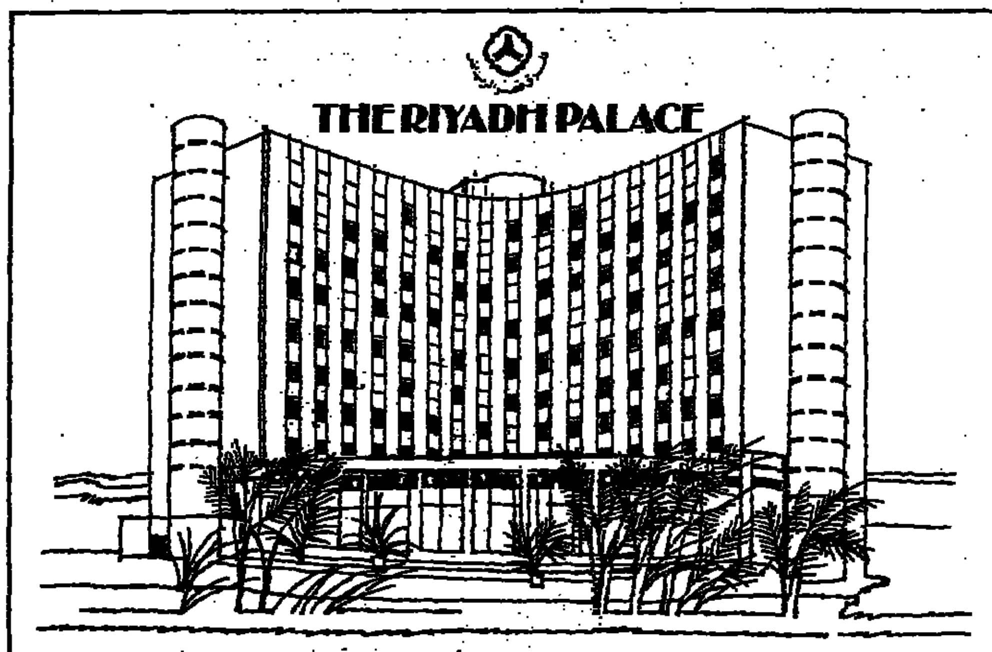
Whereas two years ago, the Saudis accounted for more than a fifth of the non-communist world's oil supplies, today the figure is a twelfth of a sharply contracted market. Saudi share of Opec production has been notionally set at 5 million bpd, with the other 13 countries limited to a total output of 12.5 million bpd.

Saudi Arabia's actual production has fallen to 3.5 million bpd. or even less, and little improvement can be expected until the last few months of this year. Underlying demand for Opec oil is estimated to be running at 16 to 16.5 million bpd, although many western analysts believe it will recover to about 19 million bpd by the end of the year, leaving room for Saudi production of more than 6 million bpd.

Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent



Pipelines in the sand: when will production pick up?



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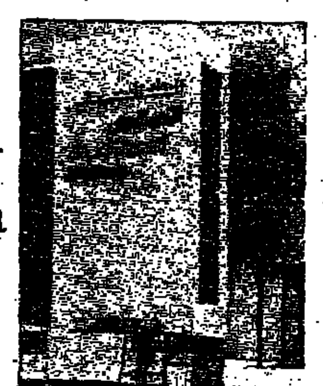
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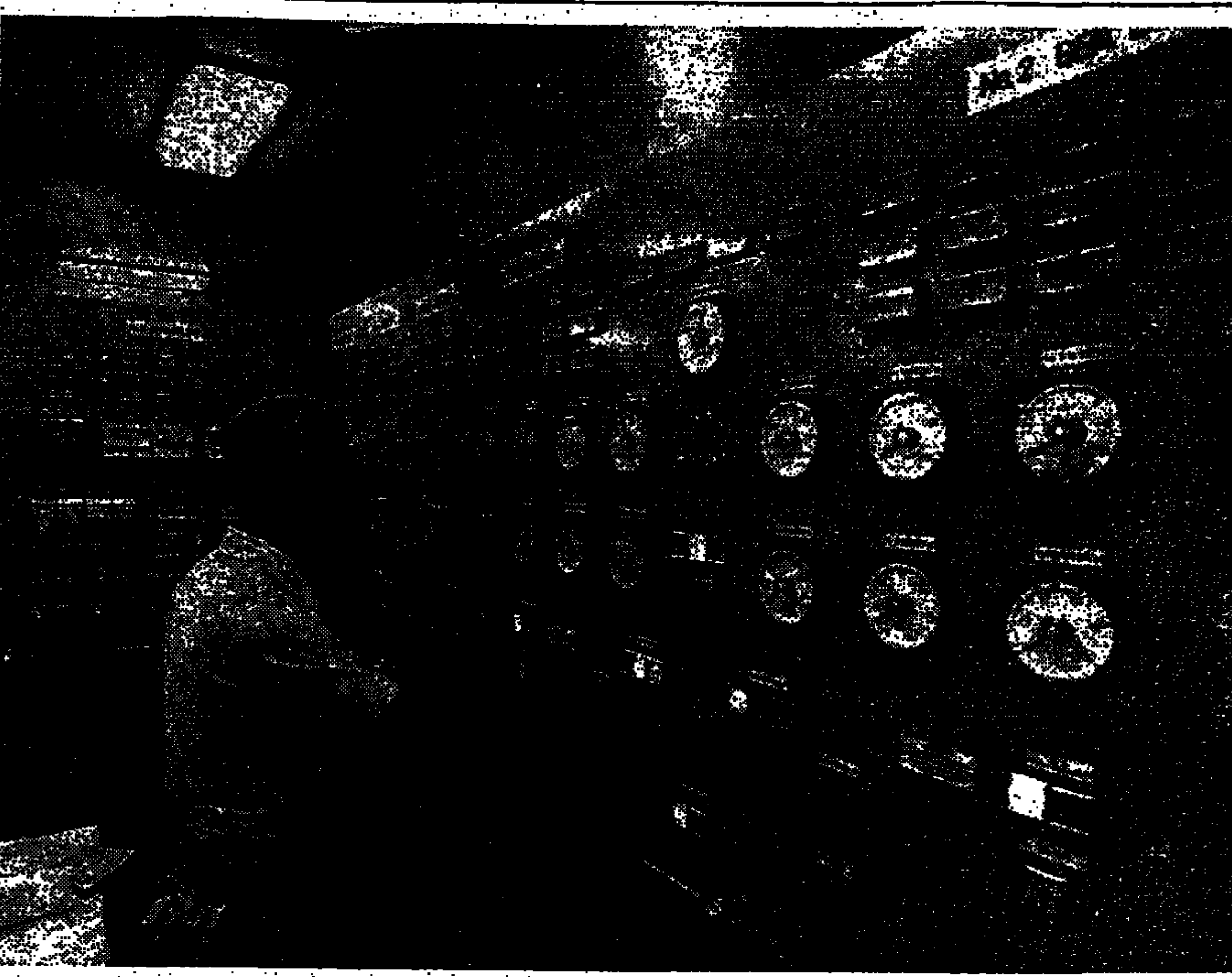
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Saudi Arabia remains heavily dependent on foreign skills

Budget hopes pinned on the world oil market reviving

The Saudis, the biggest oil exporters, are pinning their hopes on a sustained recovery of the world economy. If the $29 a barrel reference price agreed by Opec at its meeting in London two months ago slips, and if demand does not rise significantly, the recent budget's arithmetic will look even more out of date than it does now.

This assumes that the projected deficit of 35,000m riyals (about $10,000m) will be financed by drawing down Saudi Arabia's foreign reserves. The immediate reaction of some financial observers was to double this figure.

The 260,000m riyals package for the financial year ending April, 1984, works on the assumption that revenue will reach 225,000m riyals, equivalent to an annual oil income of 6 million barrels per day at $29 a barrel. Oil analysts estimate present production at below 3.5 million bpd.

King Fahd has said that he hopes production can now be organized in a manner ensuring the joint interest of petroleum producing and consuming countries".

The market certainly looks steadier than seemed possible at the start of this year, and so far the sort of discipline that Riyadh likes to see has prevailed inside Opec.

But it will take more than the patchy recovery yet detected in the industrialized nations to raise demand to even the 5 million bpd share of the notional output of 17.5 million bpd assigned to Saudi Arabia during the London talks.

Saudi production last year reached an average of 5.6 million bpd, lower than forecast. This led to government expenditure of 243,000m riyals, compared with allocations of 313,000m riyals. The current budget, therefore sets expenditure levels higher than those achieved in the most recent financial year, a pattern likely to be repeated in 1983-4.

The points to note are that this is the first time the Government has announced its intention of dipping into external assets as part of its budgetary strategy. The value of official Saudi assets abroad is not disclosed, but several sources put them at about $140,000m.

Mr Muhhammad Aba al-Khail, the Minister of Finance and National Economy, conceded last month that Saudi Arabia would also run a current account deficit this year, but did not intend to borrow. That he can say this, even if intentions are later changed, puts the Saudi position in perspective.

The kingdom has long-term structural problems. It can never again count on 10 years of soaring oil prices and continue to suck in imports on such a vast scale.

But while there can be no doubt that Saudi Arabia is in for a period of retrenchment – in which, without a real improvement in the petroleum market a choice may have to be made between drawing further on external reserves or curbing imports – there could be no greater contrast than with a non-Opec producer like Mexico, overwhelmed by debts incurred on the now dubious strength of its oil.

Riyadh can well afford to cut back on the flyovers and sports stadia which are badges of wealth rather than answers to pressing needs.

Those Saudis who were in favour of reducing oil output before the most recent Opec crisis, because they thought development excessive, are not displeased by the prospect of the more stringent era which King Fahd presaged in a recent televised appeal to "consolidate the country".

Development in this, the most conservative of Islamic societies, is not purely a matter of economics. Modernization must take account of influential religious elements as well as of the oil price.

The authorities now say that enough progress has been made to allow a sharp drop in investment in infrastructure during the rest of the third five-year plan (1980-5). The sums allotted to housing and public works have been cut from 18,011m riyals in 1982-3 to 2,454m riyals.

While allocations for almost every sector have been cut when compared with last year, the funds for health and education are roughly in balance with those earmarked for 1982-3, as are those for running schools and universities.

Construction funds for education have been almost halved, but there is no similar reduction for hospitals. In spite of some prestige projects, health care has been relatively neglected in Saudi Arabia. At a time of enforced financial prudence, it makes political sense not to prune spending which affects daily life. Food subsidies are also being maintained.

Defence and security are still the largest items of expenditure, despite the reduced allocation of 75,733m riyals. The sum earmarked for last year was 92,889m riyals.

Saudi Arabia remains one of the world's biggest arms purchases. According to a recent report by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, it was seventh in the league table of military spending in 1980. The Soviet Union was in the lead, followed by the US, China, West Germany, France and Britain.

The latest, more modest target, means that Riyadh is planning to assign 29 per cent of the budget to defence, still one of the highest proportions of any country.

Rulers of the oil states have bought weapons for prestige, because they could afford them, and because they live in a very insecure region. The US has used defence sales to Saudi Arabia and to Israel to try to satisfy both of the mutually hostile nations which Washington sees as essential partners in its Middle East strategy.

Competition in the already tough civil market has sharpened with the increasing protection of Saudi firms. A decree issued earlier this year obliges foreign contractors to subcontract at least 30 per cent of government work to wholly Saudi-owned companies.

The awarding of construction contracts, for which South Korean and Turkish as well as Japanese and western firms are competing, is expected to continue to slow down. But Britain has traditionally won few major contracts in the kingdom. Its strength has been as a supplier of items like machinery, transport and power equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals and foodstuffs, as well as consultancy and financial services.

Occasional disputes, such as that over the television film *Death of a Princess* in 1980, and most recently, over the British Government's refusal to receive an Arab League delegation which included a PLO representative, have provoked anxieties about the possible impact on trade.

But British exports continued to rise. Sales in 1982 of £1,361,665,000 made Saudi Arabia the largest British market outside North America and Western Europe.

Saudi demand is expected to fall this year, but the pattern of Britain's trade may help to cushion it against some of the worst effects.

Denis Taylor

SAUDI EXPENDITURE

Budget Allocations (in millions of riyals)

	1983-84	1982-3	percentage change
Defence	57,774	92,889	−18.5
Security	17,959		
Manpower development	27,791	31,864	−12.8
Social development	13,591	17,010	−20.1
Transport and communications	24,950	32,532	−23.3
Economic Resources	13,209	22,045	−40.1
Infrastructure	9,583	11,705	−18.1
Minicipal services	19,070	26,224	−27.3
Administration	47,053	44,587	− 5.5
Lending institutions	20,000	23,382	−14.5
Domestic subsidies	9,020	11,162	−19.2
Total	260,000	313,400	−17.0

Revenue and expenditure during third five-year plan (in millions of riyals)

	1983-4*	1982-3
Rev:	225,000	243,676
Exp:	260,000	243,652
	1981-2	1980-1
Rev:	366,500	348,100
Exp:	283,300	229,000

*Estimate



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(LUXEMBOURG) SA
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December 31 1982 US$ | Capital Funds US$ 640 million | Total Assets US$ 9,650 million

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Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Swaziland) Ltd., Manzini, Swaziland.
Bank of Credit & Commerce Canada, Montreal, Canada.
Bank of Credit & Commerce (Zambia) Ltd., Lusaka, Zambia.
Bank of Credit & Commerce (Botswana) Ltd., Gaborone, Botswana.
Bank of Credit & Commerce Zimbabwe Ltd., Harare, Zimbabwe.
Bank of Credit & Commerce Cameroon S.A., Yaounde, Cameroon.
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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 19: The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, accompanied by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning presented New Standards to the Household Cavalry on the Horse Guards Parade.

Her Majesty, with Her Royal Highness, drove from Buckingham Palace in a carriage procession escorted by The Queen's Life Guard, found by The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons) with the Guidon of the Regiment.

The Queen and The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips were received by Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard (Colonel, The Life Guards) and General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Colonel, The Blues and Royals, Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons) (Gold Sticks).

After the presentation, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade and Colonel James Hamilton-Russell (Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Household Cavalry, Silver Stick in Waiting) replied.

The Mounted Squadrons of the Household Cavalry ranked past and the Armoured Squadrons of The Life Guards and The Blues and Royals drove past.

This afternoon The Queen attended a Garden Party given by the Household Cavalry at Burton Court.

Lady Abel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 19: The Prince and Princess of Wales were present when The Queen presented New Standards to the Household Cavalry on the Horse Guards Parade this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Chancellor, today undertook engagements at the University of Keele.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

(This court circular was inadvertently printed yesterday.)

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 19: Princess Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, this afternoon received Brigadier D. E. Miller, Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Pett upon relinquishing the appointment as Commanding Officer 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Wolverson upon assuming this appointment, Colonel E. W. Messenger upon relinquishing Command of the 4th Battalion, Territorial Army and Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Day upon assuming this appointment.

This evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy attended the Reception for the first Sir John Keswick Memorial Lecture, in aid of Phab (Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied), at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London W1.

Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were later present at the eightieth Anniversary Reception given by King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers at St James's Palace.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 19: The Duke of Kent, as President, was present this evening at the eightieth Anniversary Reception given by King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers at St James's Palace.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir Noel Hall will be held today at 2.30 at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford.

Requiem Mass for Mr James Dewar will be celebrated at 10.30 today at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, Holborn.

Birthdays today

General Sir Hugh Beach, 60; Dr Sir Clifford Butler, 61; Mr H. T. Cadbury-Brown, 70; Sir Harry Campion, 78; the Rev Sir Owen Chadwick, 67; Professor Richard Cobb, 66; Flight Lieutenant J. A. Cruickshank, VC, 63; Mr Lynn Davies, 41; Dr Sir Moses Finley, 71; Mr Keith Fletcher, 39; Lord Harlech, 65; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir John Harrison, 62; the Earl of Iveagh, 46; the Right Rev Dr John McIntyre, 67; Lady Celia Milnes Coates, 99; Sir Clinton Pelham, 85; Mr Peter Shore, 59; Mr Justice Skinner, 57; Mr James Stewart, 75.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. D. Keir
and Lady Sophia Paget
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs James Keir, of Dormansland, Surrey, and Sophia, daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, of Plas Newydd.

Mr J. E. McC. Harington
and Miss L. M. Baxendale
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Harington, of Oddington, Gloucestershire, and Lucinda, daughter of the late Major John Baxendale and of Lady Elizabeth Baxendale, Hailwell House, Framfield, Sussex.

Mr T. A. B. Boulton
and Miss E. H. Comstock Smith
The engagement is announced between Adam, elder son of Dr and Mrs Thomas Boulton, of Streatley, Berkshire, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Smith, of London, NW1.

Mr R. G. Burgess
and Miss C. M. Callear
The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Burgess, of Weybridge, and Celia, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs A. B. Callear, of Cambridge.

Mr R. Pratt
and Miss J. A. Sharp
The engagement is announced between Ralph, son of Mr and Mrs Fred Pratt, of Vancouver, and Jane, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Alan Sharp, of Selly Oak, Birmingham. The merriage will take place at 426 West Keith, North Vancouver, on June 25.

Mr W. H. Lakin
and Miss C. M. Collier
The engagement is announced between Bill Lakin, of Brussels, Belgium, only son of Mr Henry Lakin and the late Mrs Lakin, of Leverton, Lincolnshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs James Collier, of Chelsea, London.

Mr M. J. A. McGougan
and Miss S. J. Parsons
The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr James McGougan, of The Hermitage, Whitwell, Isle of Wight, and the late former Mrs Caroline McGougan, and Sarah, daughter of Mrs Doreen Parsons, of Milton House, Manningtree, Essex and the late Mr Newman Parsons. The marriage will take place on September 17th, 1983, at Lawford parish church.

Major J. R. Pawson, RE
and Miss M. H. Tuckett
The engagement is announced between Richard Pawson and Jo Tuckett. The marriage will take place shortly in Western Australia.

Mr W. B. B. Gammell
and Miss G. E. Digney
The engagement is announced between Bill Gammell, BA, of Foxhall, Kirkliston, and Geraldine Digney, MA, CA, of 152 Weirwood Avenue, Garrowhill, Glasgow.

Mr A. Roberts
and Miss V. de Trafford
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs E. C. Roberts, of Parkstone, Dorset, and Victoria, daughter of Mr D. H. de Trafford, of Appleshaw, Hampshire, and Countess Michalowska, of Beaulieu, Hampshire.

Mr C. D. Townsend Green
and Miss R. E. Hodgkins
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs K. A. Townsend Green, of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Oxfordshire, and Rachel, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs V. A. Hodgkins, of Charney Bassett, Oxfordshire.

Mr A. G. Rud, Jr
and Miss R. M. F. Long
The engagement is announced between Anthony G. Rud, Jr, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Rud, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, United States, and Rita M. F. Long, only daughter of Mr L. G. Long, of Southend-on-Sea, and Mrs N. E. Long, of Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.

Church window recalls SAS men

A stained-glass window commemorating men of the Special Air Service Regiment killed on secret missions since the Second World War was dedicated yesterday by the Bishop of Hereford, the Right Rev John Eastaugh, at a service at the regimental church of St Martin's at Hereford.

The 17ft-high window, depicting the winged dagger emblem of the SAS, a helicopter and faceless soldiers, is the work of a Herefordshire craftsman, Mr John Hobbs. It has been paid for by a £27,000 appeal fund set up after the deaths of 19 SAS men when their helicopter crashed in the South Atlantic during the Falklands conflict.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society

Mr D. G. Wilson, president of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, presided at the finals of the society's Schools Computing Competition, held at the Computer Science Department, Manchester University, yesterday evening. The prizes were presented by Mr Jack Smith and Mr Norman Kyle. Dr J. C. Thynne, of the Department of Industry, was among those present.

Royal society of St George

The following have been elected honorary officers of the Royal Society of St George (City of London Branch) for the ensuing year:

Mr Charles P. Fairweather, chairman; Mr William B. Fraser, secretary; Mr Charles Coward, treasurer.

Latest appointments

The Rev Harry Moore, executive secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who has been appointed Bishop of Cyprus and the Gulf in succession to the Right Rev Leonard Ashton, who retires in June.

Other appointments include:
The Rev George B. Brand to be associate secretary for ecumenical affairs with the Anglican Consultative Council.
Mr B. G. Hutton to be secretary and deputy librarian of the National Library of Scotland, **Dr Ann Matheson** to be the museum's keeper of printed books and **Mr P. M. Cadell** to be a keeper of manuscripts.
The following to be deputy lieutenants of Surrey:
Mr G Ball, Mr A J Brayshaw, Mr J P M H Evelyn, Sir Richard Meyjes, Mr G W S Miskin and Colonel D Sweeney.

Legal

Mr B A Steinberg to be joint registrar of the Rochdale and Salford county courts and joint District Registrar of the High Court at Rochdale from June 1, in succession to Mr Registrar Burton, who transfers to the Oldham group of courts.

Mrs Freda McKay, mo[ther] of Sergeant Ian McKay, VC, the paratrooper who died storming an Argentine gun post i[n t]he Falklands last year, after the unveiling at Rotherham Town Hall yesterday of a por[trai]t of her son commissioned by the town council. The artist is Trevor Stubley.

Luncheon

East European Trade Council
Lord Shackleton presided over [a] luncheon given by the E[ast] European Trade Council at the Ca[fé] Royal yesterday in honour of Mr [A.] N. Manzhulo, Soviet Deput[y] Minister of Foreign Trade, on the occasion of the eleventh session of the British/Soviet Joint Commission. The guests included the Soviet Ambassador and Sir Iain Sutherland, the British Ambassador in Moscow.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury, was host at a reception held yesterday evening at Lancaster House in honour of a group of senior French civil servants who have just completed a course at the Civil Service College under reciprocal exchange arrangements between the British and French gvernments.

King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers
The Duke of Kent, President, and the council of King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers were hosts last night at a reception held at St James's Palace to mark the eightieth anniversary of the granting of his name to the hospital by King Edward VII. The guests included Princess Michael of Kent, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Peter Rees, QC, Minister for Trade, accompanied by Mrs Rees, presided over a dinner held last night at Hampton Court Palace on the occasion of the eleventh session of the British/Soviet Joint Commission.

Wheelwrights' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies attended the annual dinner of the Wheelwrights' Company, held at the Mansion House last night. They were received by the Master and Mrs Geoffrey R. Hart, the Upper Warden and Mrs H. F. J. Fenton, and the Renter Warden and Mrs R. H. Gould. Sir George Baker replied to the toast of the guests, which was proposed by Commander A. H. F. Wilks, Commander of the RN College, Greenwich. The guests included:
The Norwegian Ambassador and Mrs R T Busch, The Admiral President of the RN College, Greenwich and Lady Cassels, the Chief Royal Engineer and Lady Beach, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs R A Ramsay-Rae, the Prime Warden of the Blacksmiths' Company and Mrs J C G Wegerif, the Master of the Farriers' Company and Mrs E A Styles and the Master of the Carmen's Company and Mrs C A Hart.

Institute of Administrative Management
The President of the Institute of Administrative Management, Sir Robin Gillett, entertained at dinner in Plaisterers' Hall yesterday evening Mr Peter Thompson, chairman and chief executive, National Freight Consortium, after the John Simmons Lecture 1983, given by Mr Thompson. Among those present were:
[Lo]rd Croham, Sir Robert Lawrence, Mr [Ge]offrey Rowett, Mr D S MacDonald, Mr [Vi]ctor Paige, Mr Richard Jacobson [(pr]esident, Administrative Management [So]ciety), Mr Jack Mynett (immediate past [pres]ident, Administrative Management [Soc]iety).

[Ass]ociation of Magisterial Officers
[At] the annual conference dinner [held] on Friday May 13, 1983, the [Presi]dent of the Association of [Mag]isterial Officers, Mr Ken Leach, [ent]ertained:
[Lord] Justice Lawton, Lady Ralphs, [chairma]n of the Magistrates' Association, ... Gray, chairman of the Central ... of Magistrates' Courts Committees, ... Barbara Gray, Councillor Jo ...n, Lord Mayor-elect of Coventry, ... Thompson, Mr J McKittrick, ... of the Justices' Clerks' Society, Mrs ...cKittrick, Dr and Mrs S B Marsh, ...r, Home Office, Mr and Mrs D ...r and Mrs D Jones and Mr ...orman.

At t[he an]nual general Meeting held after[wards], Mr R A Davis was electe[d pre]sident, Mr A Hall, vice-presid[ent] and Mr A D Green honora[ry tr]easurer.

Serv[ice] luncheons

Royal A[rtille]ry Council of Scotla[nd]
Brigadier ... Robertson presided at the spr[ing l]uncheon of the Royal Artillery C[oun]cil of Scotland, held yesterday [at] Army Headquarters Scotland, [Cra]igiehall, Edinburgh. The guests [were] General Sir Harry Tuzo, Lieu[tenan]t-General Sir Alexander Boswe[ll, M]ajor-General G. B. Wilson, Maj[or] K. Bain, Major R. Pettie, Major Forster, RAA, and Captain D. W...wells.

Military Intelli[gen]ce Directorate 1939-45
The annual re[unio]n luncheon of Military Intell[igen]ce Directorate 1939-45 was [held] yesterday at Intelligence Cor[ps] HQ, Handel Street. Major A. [B]ishop presided and the guest spe[aker] was Brigadier D. J. Atkinson.

Service rec[ep]tion

Corps of Royal Elec[trica]l and Mechanical Eng[inee]rs
The Director Gener[al,]Major-General T. B. Palmer, an[d off]icers of the Corps of Royal E[lect]rical and Mechanical Engineers [wer]e hosts at a reception at [Moat] Court, Arborfield, last night. [Amo]ng those present were the Chi[ef] Engineer RAF, Air Marshal E. C[h]unn, the Director General Engine[erin]g Council, Dr Kenneth Mill[er], senior service officers and se[nio]r representatives of Comm[on]wealth countries and their ladies.

Service dinners

HAC Saddle Club and Light Cavalry
The annual dinner of the [H]AC Saddle Club and Light Caval[ry] was held at Armoury House last [nig]ht. The principal guests were G[ener]al Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour and Colonel Sir John Miller. The speakers were Colonel Paddy Massey, Mrs Jean Tsushima and Mr David Payne. Colonel Brian Kay, president, was in the chair.

Roman Catholic Chaplains, RN
Roman Catholic Chaplains, Royal Navy, held their annual dinner at Mary Mount, Wimbledon, last night. Mgr Vaughan Morgan, Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain (Naval), presided.

RAF Strike Command
A guest night was held yesterday in the officers' mess, Headquarters Strike Command. Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig, AOC-in-C, Strike Command, was present and Group Captain D. J. Sledge presided.

HQ RAF Support Command
Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Air Force Support Command, and members of Brampton Park officers' mess held a dinner yesterday. The principal guest was Sir Arthur Marshall and Group Captain G. H. E. Mitchell presided.

Army Air Corps
Prince Michael of Kent was the principal guest at the annual dinner held by the Director Army Air Corps, Major-General W. N. J. Withall, yesterday at the Army Air Corps officers' mess, Middle Wallop.

Lecture

PHAB
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present to inaugurate the first Sir John Keswick Memorial Lecture by Lord MacLehose of Beoch given in aid of PHAB (physically handicapped and able bodied) at the Royal Institution of Great Britain yesterday. Those present included:
The Belgian Ambassador and Mme Vaes, Lady Keswick, Mr and Mrs Charles Jencks, Lady MacLehose of Beoch, Mr Jimmy Savile (President of PHAB), Princess George Galitzine, Sir Peter and Lady Baldwin, Mr Henry Keswick, Mr Jeremy Brown, Mr J G Curtis, Mr D S Middleditch, Mr M S Henderson, Mr Alan Reid, the Countess of Airlie, Viscount Blakenham, Lady Caccia, the Earl of Drogheda, Sir George Porter, the Dowager Lady Egremont, the Hon Alan Hare, Lord and Lady Killearn, Viscount De L'Isle, VC, Lord Margadale, the Countess of Perth, Lady Jean Rankin, the Hon Jacob Rothschild, the Hon Mrs Nicholas Soames, Sir Michael Stewart and Sir Charles Villiers.

Concert

CRUSE
A concert was given on Wednesday by Mrs Shusha Guppy at the home of Lord and Lady Craigmyle in aid of CRUSE, the national organization for the widowed and their children. Mr Derek Nuttall, director, introduced the evening and Sir Sigmund Sternberg, honorary treasurer, thanked Mrs Sarah Gibb and Mrs Vanessa Wauchope for organizing the event.

Latest wills

£103,444 residue for the RSPCA

Mr Stanley Haigh Walker, of Whitby, left estate valued at £154,944 net. After bequests totalling £51,000 he left the residue to the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs Minnie Wallis Quick, of Helston, Cornwall, left £44,026 net. She left £20,000 to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Gillson, Mr James Stanley, of Liverpool £263,052
Holt, Mr James Alwyn, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire £237,822
Morgan, Mrs Anne, of Llanon, Dyfed £385,157
Price, Mr William Lynam Thomas, of Ammanford, Dyfed £248,414
Taylor, Mr Theodore Joseph Christopher Von Sobbe, of Aughton, Lancashire £214,101

Meeting

Franco-British Society
The Franco-British Society held its annual meeting yesterday at 2 Queen Anne's Gate (by courtesy of Mr John de Courcy Ling, MEP). The Marquess of Lansdowne, president, retired as chairman. The new chairman is Mr James Hadley.

Hereford Cathedral School

Hereford Cathedral School Summer Ball will take place on July 15 and Old Herefordian Day on September 24. Details are obtainable from the school.

Sa[le]room

Keen bid[di]ng for fine French [fu]rniture

By Geraldine Norman, S[al]e Room Correspondent

Fine French furniture from a single owner was sold for £1,124,161 at Christie's yesterday. Usually such sales have many unsold lots but in this case only 3 per cent was left unsold.

Adrian Ward-Jackson, the London dealer, paid the top price of £129,600 (estimate £25,000 to £35,000) for a Louis XVI ormolu and carrara marble clock, almost certainly of royal origin. It is a sculptural piece all in ormolu, with Minerva seated on a cloud and leaning on a globe, holding a conversation with a military commander.

The commander wears a Roman tunic and an eighteenth-century wig and is thought to represent the Comte d'Artois, youngest brother of Louis XVI. The Wallace collectiion has an almost identical clock, with the king standing in as the Roman commander.

Most of the purchasers at the sale remained anonymous and an unusually high proportion were private people bidding on their own account. A set of eight Louis XV giltwood arm chairs by J. B. Lebas made £86,400 (estimate £60,000 to £80,000) and the same price was paid (estimate £30,000 to £40,000) for a Louis XV tulipwood, amaranth and floral marquetry [co]mmode with scrolling ormolu [m]ounts, by A. Delorme.

In Sotheby's sale of scientific [ins]truments Bobinet, the london [boo]k dealer, spent £14,300 (esti[mat]e £6,000 to £10,000) on an [eigh]teenth-century wrought iron a[nd] brass lathe. It is a remarkable p[iece] of machinery intended for co[ini]ng medals or for making rose pat[ter]ns.

I[t is] said by the vendor to have bee[n] present to his great great gran[dfa]ther, Joachim Chalon, (172[5-18]00), from Prince Charles of Lorra[ine], Governor of the Belgians. They [s]hared an interest in numis[ma]tology. The sale totalled £119,4[..] with 9 per cent unsold.

Price[s w]ere also running high in provin[cial] sales, with £21,500 (estimat[e £]10,000 to £15,000) paid for an [eigh]teenth-century Hepplewhite [ma]hogany kidney-shaped writing ta[ble] at a Banks and Silver sale of th[e c]ontents of Whitlenge House, nea[r K]idderminster.

The tabl[e ha]d been purchased at the Grosven[or] House Antiques Fair in 1956 fo[r a]bout £500. It was bought by a p[riv]ate collector.

Christie's ... picture sales in New York on [W]ednesday were 16 per cent unsol[d]. An auction record price was ma[de] for the German Expressionist [Ge]org Tappert, at $187,000 (£119,..).

OBITUARY

MR JEAN REY

Prominent rôle in European affairs

Mr Jean Rey, who died in Liège on May 19 at the age of 80, had a distinguished career in European affairs which culminated in his period as President of the European Commission from 1967 to 1970.

Rey, a Belgian, had long been a believer in the idea of European unification, and when the EEC was established in 1958, he was one of the members of the first Commission. As such, he did much to set the new organization on its feet. His particular responsibility was external relations, and he led the EEC team in the Kennedy Round negotiations, successfully concluded in 1967.

Later that year he became the first President of the combined Commission, resulting from the merger of the executives of the EEC, The European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom. He found the Community much shaken by internal differences, and his own powers very much restricted. But he continued to urge member countries to find the political will to persevere with the construction of a unified Europe.

Rey was born in Liège on July 15, 1902, the son of a Protestant pastor. His family had been active in politics and, after studying law at the University of Liège, he took the same path. He became a city councillor in 1935 and a Deputy for Liège in 1939. When the Second World War broke out he took part, as a captain in the reserve, in the brief attempt to resist the German invasion in May, 1940. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war until 1945.

Rey's interest in European affairs had begun at an early age, when his consciousness of the weakness of his own country before and after the First World War led him to become an ardent federalist. This was a cause he never relinquished. After the Second World War he returned to national politics as a prominent Freemason and a leader of the Liberal Party. He remained as Deputy for Liège until 1958, and was Minister of Reconstruction 1949-50 and Minister of Economic Affairs 1954-58.

Rey was fluent in English, and had many friends in Britain and the United States. He was critical of General de Gaulle during the often bitter exchanges between Paris and Brussels, and was particularly sharp after de Gaulle's veto on British entry to the EEC in 1963. But he was an acceptable candidate in French eyes when a new President was needed in 1967 to head the new Joint Commission.

Certainly he proved a great deal less abrasive than Walter Hallstein, the President of the old EEC Commission, who clashed publicly with de Gaulle. Rey, as a convinced European, was just as hostile to Gaullism, but was not the man for controntation.

He left the presidency of the Commission before the negotiations began for British entry, but he and the outgoing members had prepared the groundwork, including a report in which they expressed support for enlargement.

On leaving the Commission, Rey went into private industry becoming a director of the Philips Electrical Group and later President of Sofina and Papeteries de Belgique. But he retained an active interest in both European and Belgain affairs. He became chairman of the governors of the College of Europe at Bruges, and in 1974 president of the European Movement in succession to Hallstein. In 1979-80 he was a member of the European Parliament.

From 1972 to 1977 he was President of the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce. He was also member of an international commission set up in 1975 to investigate extortion and bribery.

Rey held honorary degrees from Oxford and several American universities. He was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre and was a member of Belgian and other orders. He was married, with four children.

MR FRANK AIKEN

Mr Frank Aiken, who died on May 18 in Dublin, aged 85, was for many years Foreign Minister of Ireland and, from 1965 to 1969, Deputy Prime Minister. During the 1960s he made a significant impact at the United Nations where he promoted the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. At home, in Ireland, he was probably de Valera's closest friend in politics.

Born on February 13 1898, of strong farming stock at Camlough in the "bandit country" of South Armagh, he joined the newly formed Irish Volunteers in 1913, and was a successful local IRA commander during the Irish war of independence. He rose to become a leader and ultimately commander-in-chief of the republican forces who opposed the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921. Defeated in the civil war, he joined de Valera in the formation of Fianna Fail, which was founded in 1926 with the object of achieving an all-Ireland repuublic by constitutional means.

When de Valera became Prime Minister in 1932 Aiken served in all his Cabinets. Aiken's republican credentials were instrumental in securing the allegiance of many extreme republicans who might otherwise have supported the IRA. Between 1932 and 1939 he was Minister of Defence. During the second world war, as Minister for the Coordination of Defensive Measures Aiken was a pugnacious upholder of Ireland's neutrality, and even earned an unmerited reputation for being pro-German when he was patronized by isolationist groups on a visit to the United States in 1941.

At home he imposed a press censorship which was more severe than that obtaining in Britain. On a more constructive level he pioneered the harvesting of turf from the bogs of Ireland to make up for the shortage of coal. After the war he was Minister of Finance from 1945 to 1948.

As Foreign Minister from 1951 to 1954 and again from 1957 to 1969, it was wholly in character that Aiken, an old revolutionary, should carve out an independent role for Ireland. He had great faith in the role of the United Nations at whose session he spent several months every year. He was able to take some credit for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, eventually signed in 1968. He also made Irish troops available for peace-keeping duties in the Middle East and the Congo. He defied the United States by advocating the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

But he had no sense of Ireland's future role in Europe and he did little to build up his department in preparation for entry to the EEC. It was probably for this reason that Mr Jack Lynch, to whom Aiken had been Deputy Prime Minister, decided to dispense with his services after the 1969 general election. However Aiken remained a member of the Dail until 1973 and supported Lynch's firm repudiation of the use of physical force in Northern Ireland when this was challenged within Fianna Fail.

Aiken was not a clever man and some considered him obstinate and taciturn, but he compensated for this by his tenacity, occasional vision, high standards of honour and loyalty, unfailing courtesy, fine upright appearance and abundant dignity. He was the archetype of the young revolutionary who survived to become a pillar of a conservative Establishment.

He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

FYODOR ABRAMOV

Fyodor Abramov, the Soviet novelist and short-story writer, has died at the age of 63. He was widely respected, both in the Soviet Union and among dissidents living abroad, for his work, which was largely set in the countryside in the north of Russia, where he himself was born and to which he regularly returned.

He had difficulties with the Soviet authorities from time to time because of the unflattering light which he shed on collective farms and the way in which collectivization was carried out. But he never fell seriously out favour, so that on his death Abramov, who has been praised by Solzhenitsyn, had his obituary notice in Tass signed by two members of the politburo, Konstantin Chernenko and Grigory Romanov, and by Mikhail Sholokhov, the novelist.

He was one of the numerous secretaries of the Union of Writers of the USSR, but this was taken as more a sign of the union's desire to take advantage of his reputation than of bureaucratic tendencies in himself.

Fyodor Aleksandrovich Abramov was born in Verkola in the Arkhangelsk region of Russia on February 29, 1920. He began his career as a critic and researcher, and first attracted attention in 1954 with an article in *Novy Mir* in which he attacked what he called the "varnishing of reality" in almost all postwar Soviet fiction dealing with life on collective farms.

He ran into trouble in 1963 when his novel *Round and About*, which had previously been published in the magazine *Neva*, was translated into English and published in London as *The Dodgers*. The book shows up the inefficiency and demoralization on a collective farm in the 1950s. Abramov and some other members of the editorial board of *Neva* were dismissed. But Abramov managed to rehabilitate himself by persuading the cultural authorities that his criticism of collectivization was ideologically orthodox and "constructively socialist-realist".

The truth was that Abramov set out simply to describe the peasants of his native region as they were; and his difficulties arose from the fact that this did not accord with orthodox dogma. Abramov himself was no ideologist, though he was a strong Slavophil, rather in the manner of Solzhenitsyn.

He was closely associated with Sholokhov, having been a joint compiler of a handbook and bibliography on Sholokhov's works. Abramov's fiction showed how badly-handled collectivization led to disaster when the Germans invaded the Soviet Union. Men were carried off, and yet huge supplies of produce were needed, which led to desperate conditions. His main work was a set of four novels named after the family whose fortunes and misfortunes during and after the Second World War it describes, the Pryaslins. Like his other work, it was praised for its narrative sweep, authoritative use of dialect, and knowledge of the culture of the far north.

SIR KENNETH PEPPIATT

Sir Jasper Hollom writes:

The name of Sir Kenneth Peppiatt, whose death at the age of 90 was briefly noticed in your columns on May 16, will perhaps most recall the signature that appeared on Bank of England notes from 1934 to 1949. But that says little of the man who was a dominant figure in the London financial markets from the late 1920s to the late 1950s.

Joining the Bank in 1911 aged 18, "K.O.P's" career was early interrupted by four years in the Army from which he brought back an MC and Bar and an experience of the art of leadership, for which he had a notable gift. Back at the Bank he moved fast and, after a spell on Montagu Norman's personal staff, emerged on to a wider stage in 1928 at the early age of 35 as the Principal of the Discount Office – "the eyes and ears of the Governor" in the City markets. Here for six years he had primary responsibility for the Bank's relations with the discount market and the merchant banking community and gained an intimate knowledge of the money markets as a whole.

In 1934 he was appointed Chief Cashier and filled that key post through the recovery from the slump, the preparations for war, the war itself and the post-war reconstruction period. The Chief Cashier was then responsible for the whole range of the Bank's operations, its banking business, Government financing in the money and stock markets, management of the gold and foreign exchange markets, and the Bank's operational relationships with overseas central banks; and to these were added such war-time tasks as the introduction of exchange control and capital issues control and the mobilisation of the country's overseas assets.

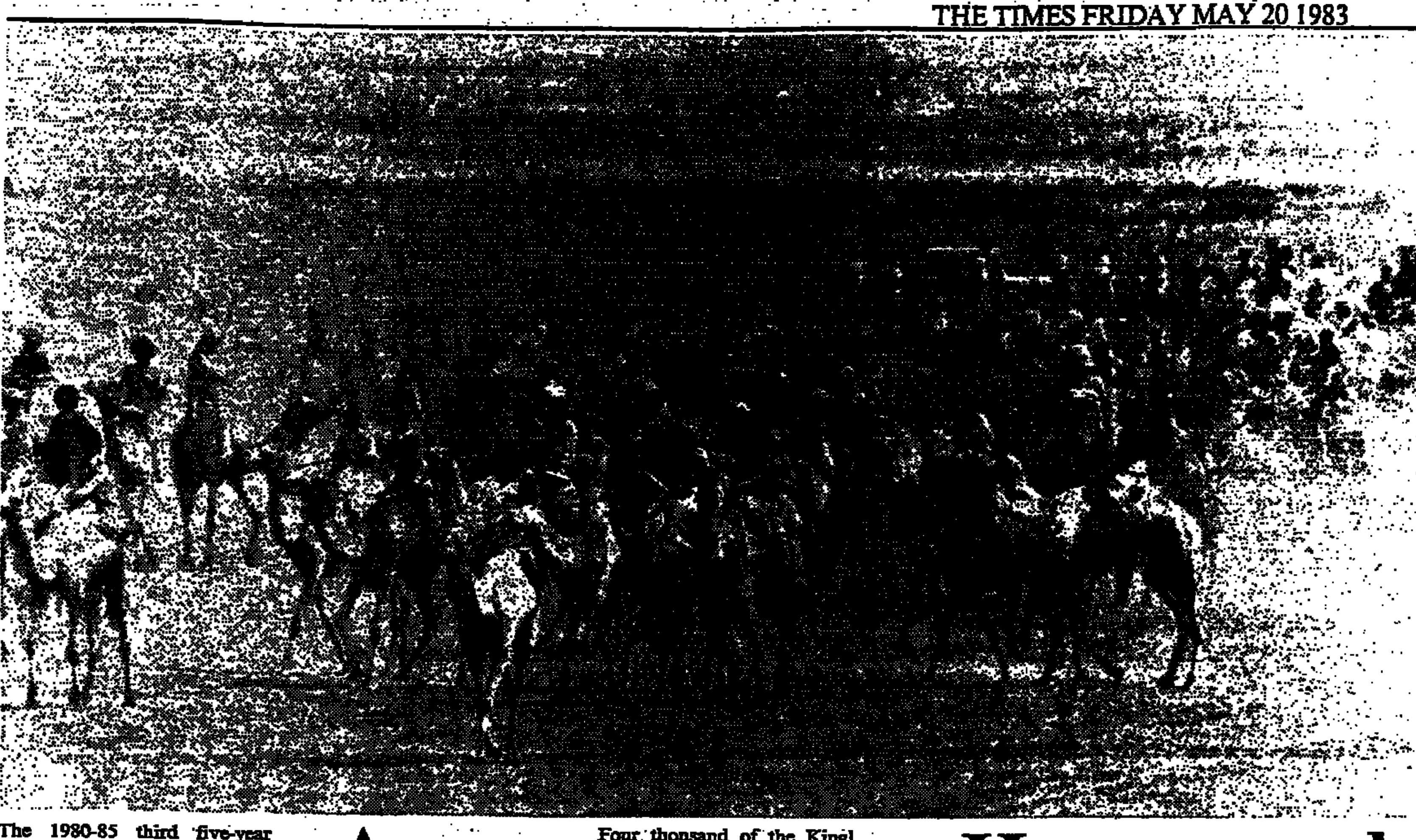
To K.O.P.'s supple and inventive mind must go much of the credit for the extraordinarily smooth adaptation of the financial machinery to the needs of war – and for the orderly return to freer markets post war as he moved on in 1949 to become Executive Director with responsibility for Home Finance. Retiring from the Bank in 1957 he went on to hold a directorship of Coutts & Co for a further 11 years.

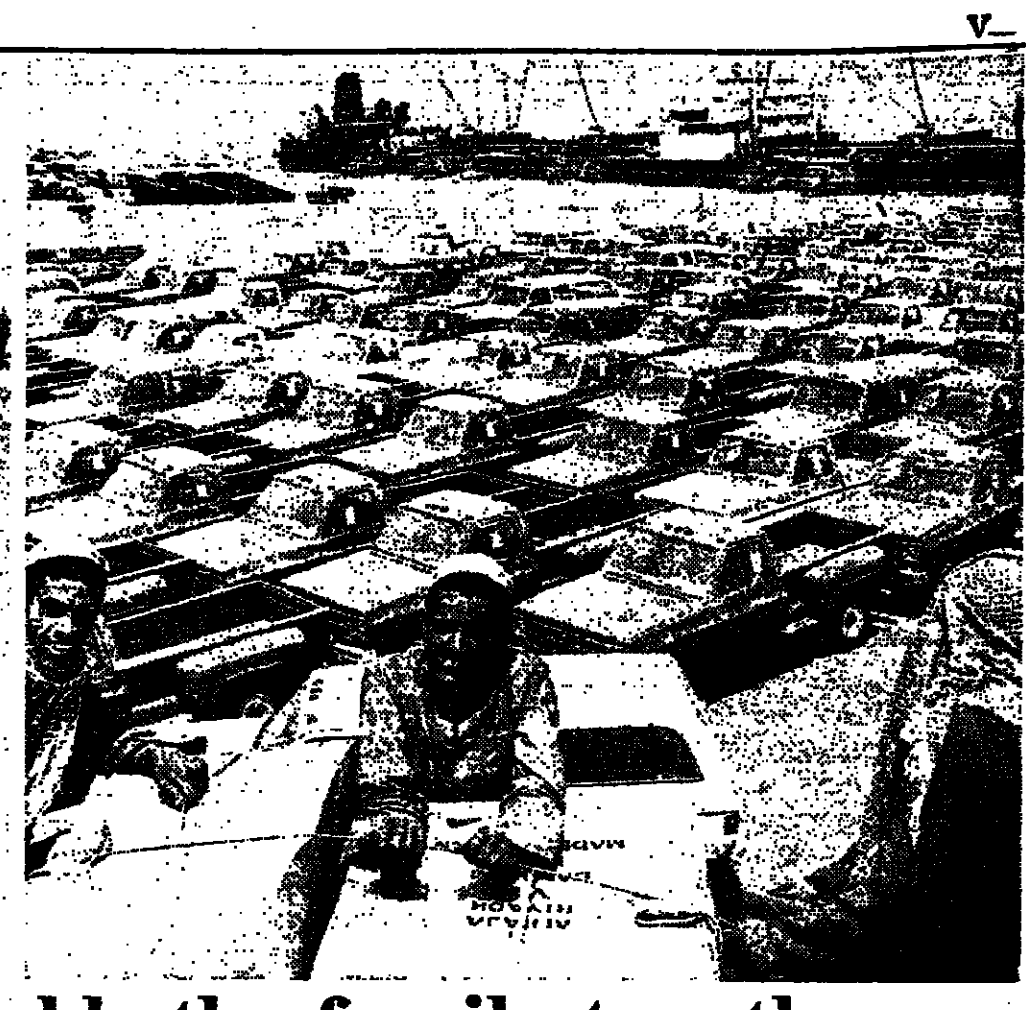
This is a formidable list of achievements over years of great difficulty; but those who were at all close to him will remember the man much more than these attainments. Not only a master of technique, he was above all a master of relationships and he used this skill and his gifts of personality to great effect. Always unruffled whatever the pressures, ever ready to use a darting humour to illuminate a problem, turn an argument or spur a reaction, he seemed to live always at least a jump ahead of others. To those who worked for him he will remain an incomparable leader, always setting and expecting the most exacting standards but combining this with a rare level of understanding and humanity which drew from others the best of which they were capable.

Correction

The Rt Hon Sir Gordon Willmer, OBE, whose obituary was published yesterday, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he later became an honorary Fellow, not Corpus Christi, Cambridge. He was Treasurer of the Inner Temple in 1969, not 1968.

هكذا من الاصل





A new age for women

The 1980-85 third five-year plan envisages spending 122,500 riyals ($35,610m) on education – 16 per cent of the total plan. The aim is free education for all and the eradication of illiteracy which remains staggeringly high.

Some 1.5 million students were enrolled in academic institutions in 1980-1981, 6 per cent more than the previous year. The number of teachers increased by 8 per cent to 82,786 while more than 600 new schools opened. The number of female pupils rose during the year to 569,887, making up 37 per cent of the total compared with 35 per cent in 1979-1980. During the same period the number of women teachers increased from 27,717 to 31,292.

The effect of this immense campaign to educate can be seen clearly in every walk of life, in particular in Aramco, the heart of the oil industry, where Saudis now represent a very high proportion of the work force.

Today Saudi Arabia is outpacing Kuwait in recognizing education as the lasting reward of oil wealth. Rooted in the puritanism of the religious reformation which gave birth to the kingdom, Saudi Arabia is increasingly threatened by the materialism generated by oil wealth. The petroleum industry and the Jubail and Yanbu industrial experiments were essentially initiated by foreigners. Agriculture, in which much is being invested during the current plan, will never be of more than peripheral importance. Only education can secure any kind of independence for Saudi Arabia.

One of the ironies of education in Saudi Arabia is that women enjoy virtually limitless opportunities at a time when other restrictions on them are increasing.

The development of women's education, initiated a decade ago by King Faisal and Queen Iffat, is by no means restricted to lower and intermediate levels. Twenty-five thousand Saudi woman are expected to graduate during the 1980-5 plan.

Associating education with emancipation, girls tend to prove better students than their brothers. Women are bedevilled, however, by a shortage of educational facilities and teachers. These duplicate those of the men's colleges thanks to segregation. While most men studying abroad return to Saudi Arabia to work, highly educated women are often tempted to remain abroad for as long as possible. The longer they stay away, the harder it is for them to be reabsorbed into Saudi Arabia's traditional social system.

Four thousand of the King Saud University's 18,000 students are women. Today, girls can study business, pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and nursing and take arts courses including English and social work.

Saudi Arabia's university development is an attempt to discourage students from relying on the West for learning and to make them think in a way appropriate to the culture and sensitivities of their region.

The King Saud University, which changed its name from Riyadh University last year in honour of the recently rehabilitated King Saud bin Abdul Aziz, the second ruler, is the centrepiece of the system. The university is due to open on a new site on the outskirts of the capital in August next year at a cost of $5,000m.

There will be separate campuses for 21,000 men and women students. Mansur al-Turki, the university's president, wants it to be the best in the region, taking students from throughout the Gulf.

About one in four of the King Saud students is foreign, mostly from Arab League countries. A quarter of the professors are Saudi. If one includes lecturers the figure is 50 per cent. Of all Saudi university teaching staff 43 per cent are British trained. The university is entitled to send 10 per cent of its graduating class overseas to obtain master's degrees and doctorates, a policy which is likely to change when the massive new campus is finished.

Trevor Mostyn

How prayer holds the family together

In the corridors of offices and ministries everyone kneels down at the same level before God

For 99 per cent of Saudi Arabia's population, life, from birth to death from the pre-dawn prayer to sunset, is directed by faith, and the faith is Islam. In as thoroughly Muslim a country as Saudi Arabia, everyday life *is* Islam.

The faith of an orthodox Muslim is supported by the so-called five pillars. He must abandon all gods but God, must pray five times a day between the crack of dawn and sunset, must give alms to the poor, must observe the fast of Ramadan, must make the pilgrimage to Mecca. In the eighteenth century the great Arabian reformer Muhammad bin Abd al-Wahhab instigated a reformation of Islam to cleanse it of the superstition and laxity which had built up over the centuries. Since oil was discovered and particularly since the oil price rise brought such vast wealth into the country, the religious leaders have become much more fanatical in defence of Islam. But over the country as a whole it is the non-Muslim foreigner who is mainly affected.

In Saudi Arabian Islam, as in several other Muslim countries, politics and religion cannot be separated: religion is politics and vice versa. The descendants of al-Wahhab, known as Al al-Shaikh, are spiritual advisers to the King, who is religious as well as political leader of his country. This dual role partly explains why King Fahd, despite being a fairly relaxed Muslim in earlier years, now issues such edicts as a recent one reminding his female citizens that they may not work in places where they will meet men. Saudi Arabia sometimes gives the impression of trying to out-Khomeini the Ayatollah, but religion has been a great binding force during the period of Saudi rule.

It also provides a framework for family life that satisfies most of the population. Despite the innovations of twentieth century wealth the Saudi man, woman and child are likely to be law-abiding Muslims who have no need of religious police or fundamentalist decrees, as long as they remain in Saudi Arabia. Prayer rugs go down in the corridors of offices and ministries and everyone from minister to coffee boy kneels at the same level before God.

In villages and among the Bedurin the time of day is still reckoned by the sun, sometimes with the help of sundials, thus by prayer. "I still have to make a conscious effort to adjust", said a businessman, "otherwise I miss appointments made by western time."

Islam holds the family together against outside pressures. Within the family the women are the most important element. They are often the most devout members and rule their families in all matters regarding prayers and fasting, social contracts and marriages (which they often arrange). They try to ensure that their offspring keep up their reading of the Koran. "The other day my grandmother checked on my reading", said a middle-aged Saudi woman, "and told me I was giving too much attention to one chapter – I must read *all* the Koran, she said."

The giving of alms to the poor flourishes with the new oil wealth. Official Muslim zakat (alms) is assessed at 2 per cent of income and property, levied annually. Like the nascent welfare state it is a means of spreading oil largesse, but there is also a spontaneity about it which survives the criticism that it is a means of showing off.

The principle of giving charity extends to the aid offered to other Muslim and Arab countries, an astonishingly high percentage of gnp compared with that of OECD countries. A daily reminder of a more charitable outlook on life than one normally encounters in the West is the electric water cooler, installed outside so many Saudi houses for the benefit of the passer-by.

Every Muslim is enjoined to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime. Saudis are in a position to do it more often and begin at an early age. The late King Faisal instituted the bussing of schoolchildren to Mecca for the haj – a lot more satisfactory for everyone than doing it *en famille*. Islam is a levelling religion at all times but this is comfortingly underlined during the haj when everyone is identically dressed in two sheet of plain white cotton.

A sign of the growing intricacy of Saudi life is the institutionalizing of Islam. The mosque remains a symbol of the community but the imam who speaks the Friday sermon and the muezzin who calls the prayer times from the minaret are paid servants of the government. The imam may well be foreign since there are far more mosques than there are educated Saudis to speak. This inhibits the traditional political content and impact if the sermon but not its popularity; and the mosques are packed.

The ambitious find it useful to be seen in the mosque; the importunate find it a useful place in which to importune. Its educational role had mainly been taken over by the schools but many parents like their children to attend Koranic classes at the mosque, especially during Ramadan.

The power of the Shari'a courts has also grown. In Saudi Arabia there is only Shari'a law (based exclusively on Islamic jurisprudence) and decrees of the King. Crime is harshly punished and there is understandably little of it; it is small consolation to know your hand and will be amputated under general anaesthetic by a surgeon if you are caught stealing three times.

Islam in Saudi Arabia faces challenges from within and without but the two kinds are confused. The present fanaticism is excused by many Sandis as a political gesture to the fundamentalist (such as those who tried to takeover the Grand Mosque in Mecca in 1979). The Al al-Sheikh argue that the political weakness of Muslim countries arises fom their religious backsliding. They are right that religion and politics can not be separated as they can in the West, but the fearsome rigidity of their rulings is having a deadning effect of a country which should be springing to life.

Sarah Searight

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The Red Sea off Yanbu, north of Jeddah, a new industrial city planned to have a population of more than 100,000 by the end of the century

Industrial pick-up: the 50 year target

Whether Saudi Arabia can achieve its long-term objective of creating a viable manufacturing sector has yet to be proved. Almost a decade of state intervention in support of industrial development, however, has helped to narrow the gap between the optimistic official view and the opinions of the sceptical outsider. The evidence so far is that selective manufacturing ventures, particularly those capitalizing on Saudi Arabia's massive, low-cost energy resources, may well be here to stay.

But there is also little prospect this century that manufacturing's contribution to gross national product will be much more than a fraction of that from oil and gas.

Mixed feelings in the Saudi private sector suggest that the pace of industrial development will be more modest during the 1980s than in the expansionary decade after the first oil price rises.

A greater sense of realism about what is possible has permeated official thinking, at least since the start of the present five year development plan – the document that defines in quantitative terms the objectives for 1980-85. Industry was certainly given less emphasis than improving the welfare services available to ordinary Saudi Arabians. This contrasted with the second plan, which heavily promoted the target of industrializing the kingdom's economy.

The principles behind the industrialization strategy are attractively simple. Saudi Arabia has at least half a century to develop sources of income outside the oil sector; enough time, it was argued, for manufacturing in the kingdom to establish itself. The private sector would be encouraged by the state to invest in light industries, while government agencies were to be responsible for capital-intensive, strategic industry.

Money, quite simply, was to be one of the pillars of the strategy, and low-cost energy another. The latter was to be particularly important for heavy industry plants to be based in two entirely new cities: Yanbu, on the Red Sea north of Jeddah, and Jubail, north of Aramco's Ras Tanura complex by the shallow waters of the Gulf.

The industrial city concept is closely associated with the late King Faisal and Bechtel Corporation, which has played a key strategic role in the Saudi economy since it built the kingdom's first refinery at Ras Tanura in the late 1940s. The American company advised the king about the way the Jubail scheme should be implemented, and its local affiliate, Saudi Arabian Bechtel Corporation, is management contractor in the city.

Yanbu is a similar, but smaller, project. Both, however, are major schemes by any standards, requiring billions of dollars of investment over a 25-year period. Both are planned to have populations well above 100,000 people by the end of the century.

Eight of the nine heavy industry plants coming on stream in 1983 and beyond are located in Jubail. The odd-man-out, the Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical Company, is part of a gas and crude oil processing complex, which has been making rapid progress in Yanbu, supplied with feedstock and energy by oil and gas pipelines crossing the peninsula from the Eastern Province oilfields.

Three of the Jubail plants are more of less complete. The Jubail Fertilizer Company, a Saudi-Taiwanese joint venture, was the first to start operating, followed by the Saudi Methanol Company, backed by Japan, and Hadeed, the Saudi Iron & Steel Company. The remaining five are due to start by 1986.

Dow Chemicals' withdrawal from the Arabian Petrochemical Company plant in December 1982 reflected the American company's assessment of likely trends in world chemical markets. In a snap decision, Dow announced that it would write off its investment in the scheme. Sabic responded quickly, confirming that it would press ahead alone, though on a smaller scale.

This affair served to highlight the risks associated with the kingdom's heavy industry plan. The repercussions were still being felt in the spring of 1983 when Saudi banks were invited to provide a $235m medium-term loan to three of the plants, Hedeed, Sama and the methanol complex. The local response was good, but the foreign partner in at least one of the six joint venture commercial banks was much less enthusiastic about investing just under $30m in the projects.

Sabic's plans received another knock with the bankruptcy of Korf Stahl, owners of the Midrex process technology used in Hadeed, a company in which it also had a small equity stake. Sabic has agreed to buy Korf's share in the plant in phases, but the affair threw fresh light on the vulnerability of the scheme to changes in the behaviour of the foreign partner.

Nevertheless, confidence is still high in Sabic, and the corporation is looking forward to going public during the 1980s. The Government had always planned for the agency to be majority-owned by Saudi citizens, and the process of privatization was scheduled to start as soon as the projects opened. This has now been delayed, but there is no evidence that Sabic share sales will not take place as planned.

Meanwhile, Sabic has started work on projects that will process the output of the heavy plants. Plans have been drafted for five downstream projects, producing methyl tertiary butyl ether and butane 1; vinyl chloride monomer and PVC; polystyrene and formaldehyde, and sheet steel. Foreign companies are to be invited to invest once more in these schemes and provide technology and staff training. Incentive crude supplies, however, are not available this time.

While the Government struggled with the complexities of getting the really huge plants going, the private sector, in a surge of investment sparked by the oil boom, has pushed ahead rapidly with schemes of their own. But, once again, the state has played a key role. The Government founded in the 1970s an industrial development programme including soft loans and technical assistance. The Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF), occupying one of the prestige twin towers on Airport Road, Riyadh, was created to manage this programme. It has been involved in practically every major industrial venture since then.

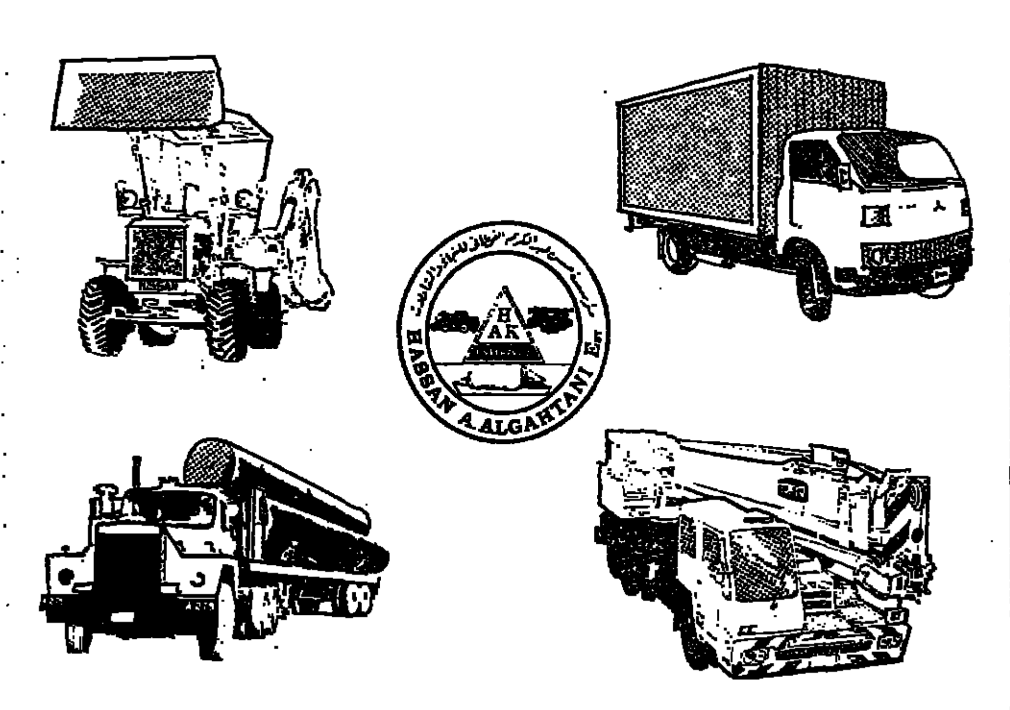
The most important factor behind interest in industry, however, was the boom in construction activity. By the end of the 1970s, about one in three of the factories established was supplying building materials, ranging from sand and bricks to marble finishing. The SIDF is now being more selective about which projects get support, and has restricted considerably the number of new loans going to construction material suppliers.

But there are enough examples of projects looking beyond the construction boom to suggest the kingdom can support some manufacturing activities. Leading examples include National Automobile Industries (NAI) of Jeddah, a joint venture between Saudi trading house E. A. Juffali and Brothers and Daimler Benz of West Germany. Its products now dominate the heavy truck market.

Aluminium Products Company of Dammam is one of the largest aluminium extruders in the region. More recently, the National Pipe Company, sited deep in sand dune desert south of Al-Khobar, has been established and is the biggest steel pipe manufacturer in the Middle East.

Edmund O'Sullivan,
Middle East Economic Digest

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Its own wheat 'no matter what the price'

Agriculture is big business in Saudi Arabia despite the constraints of a harsh climate, limited water supplies and a potential to cultivate only a tiny proportion of the total land area. Spurred on by a desire to ensure home-grown food supplies in the interest of national security the Government has organized a massive support programme that makes agriculture probably the country's fastest-expanding sector.

The vastly inflated wheat price guaranteed to local farmers shows just how far the state is prepared to go in its quest for "prudent self-sufficiency" in food by the end of the third five-year plan (1980-85). A Saudi farmer gets $28 for a 60-pound bushel of wheat, about seven times the world market rate and nearly the same as the cost of a barrel of Saudi light crude oil.

When Riyadh recently announced it did not plan to increase imports of American wheat, barley or sorghum because of a rise in domestic production Mr John Bergland, former US agriculture secretary, ruefully observed that the kingdom wanted its own wheat "no matter what the price". He said: "I told them we could air freight Kansas wheat to them for $5 or $6 a bushel." In March the United States opened a special office at its Jeddah embassy to try and boost its $450m. share of the estimated $7,000m Saudi food market.

Wheat production has risen from 300,000 tonnes in 1982 to about 600,000 tonnes this year, equal to some 80 per cent of domestic consumption. By the end of the 1980-85 plan it is not unreasonable to expect that output will meet local requirements and perhaps leave some over for strategic reserves.

The Government plans to spend 72,000m riyals on agriculture and water resources development in the third plan. By the end of the plan's second financial year in May 1982 one third of this figure had already been allocated. Although the Agriculture Ministry did not escape the budget cuts imposed for 1983-1984 it still remains one of the big spenders on capital projects with an allocation for operations and maintenance and construction totalling 2,712m riyals.

While the state has a certain amount of direct involvement in farming the main responsibility for boosting domestic production lies with the private sector. Financial support for farmers is viewed as a useful channel for the state to disburse cash to its subjects.

Two areas which are expected to receive greater attention in the final years of the third plan are dairy and poultry farming. About 80 million chickens were produced locally in 1982 – less than 40 per cent of total domestic consumption. Egg production is now meeting more than three quarters of local demand and is likely to be encouraged further by a 20 per cent tax recently imposed on imported eggs.

Dairy farming is also growing fast but the government target of reaching self-sufficiency in milk by 1985 – with the production each year of 500,000 tons of milk from 110,000 cows – seems optimistic, farming sources say. Some estimates put the present amount of local milk production at only 10 per cent of the kingdom's needs.

One farming venture which has done well is Masstock Saudia, two thirds owned by Northern Ireland's Masstock International. The firm is the second largest fresh milk producer and among the top four in wheat output in the kingdom. In 1982 it produced 20 million litres of milk and 8,500 tonnes of wheat. This year the firm is seeking to raise production to more than 28 million litres of milk and up to 30,000 tonnes of wheat.

The firm's rapid growth since its formation in 1976 has encouraged it to go ahead with plans to expand from its base in the Central Province. It is opening a dairy and wheat farm in the Eastern Province and a dairy farm in the Western Province.

However, the pitfalls present in the market became apparent in December 1982 when the Saudi Arabian Agricultural and Dairy Company (Saadco) defaulted on a loan interest payment. This followed a series of disputes between the two main partners in the scheme, Lebanese entrepreneur Farid Wakim and Sweden's Alfa-Laval. Saadco's 60-hectare farm at Al-Kharj, near Riyadh, is one of the world's most ambitious agricultural projects with a target of expanding its herd to 25,000 dairy cows by 1985.

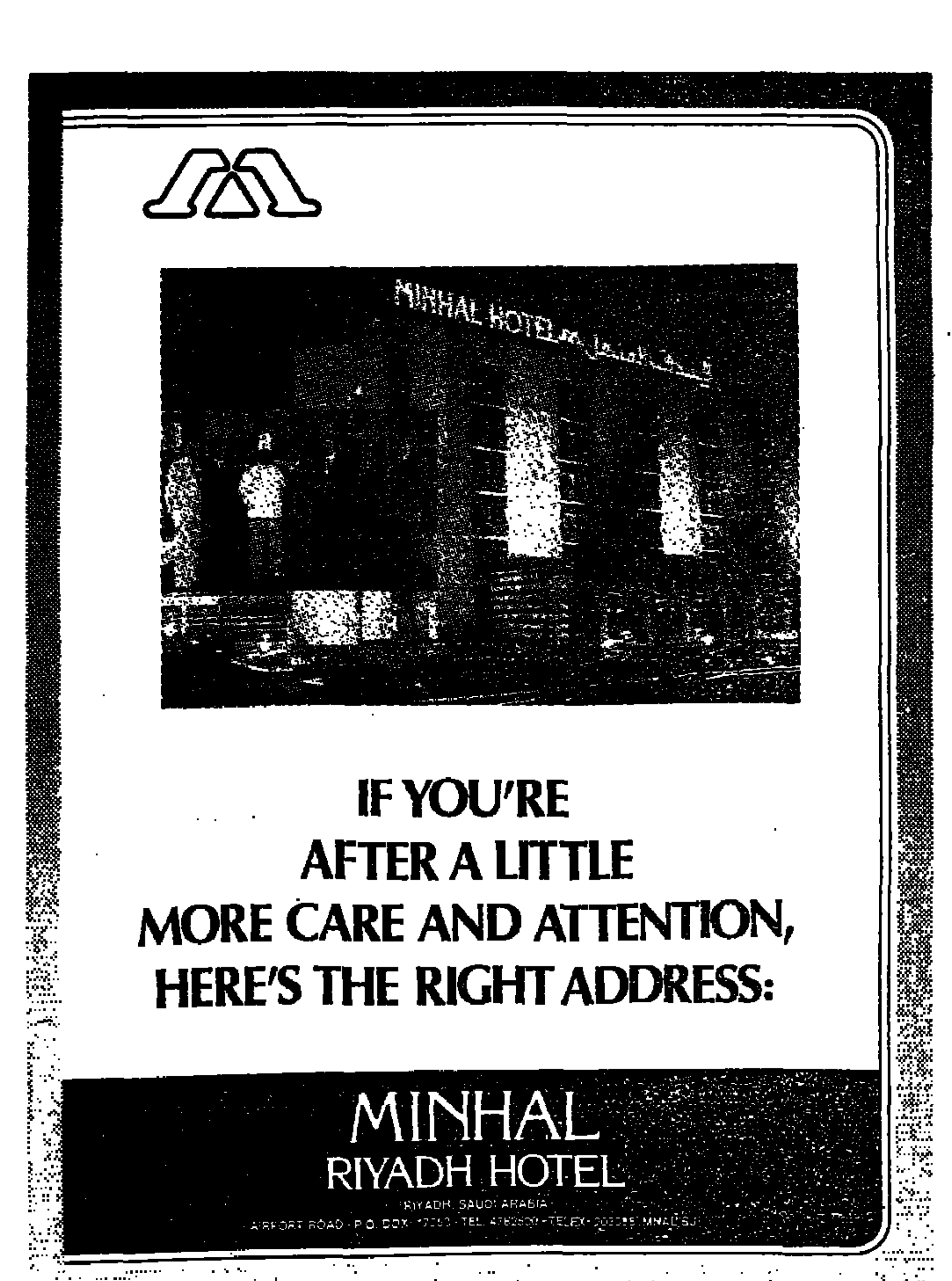


Washing radishes in Hasa oasis: food production is expanding despite the constraints of a harsh climate

Nevertheless, the enthusiastic response to an agricultural exhibition in Riyadh last month showed there is still a great deal of optimism about the kingdom's agricultural future. Exhibition space could have been sold twice over and by the second day the organizers were already over-subscribed with bookings for next year's show.

The largest foreign contingent, a group of 26 British companies, took orders totalling an estimated £1,800,000 with prospects of securing another £60m worth of business.

Michael Petrie-Ritchie,
Middle East Economic Digest



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SAUDI ARABIA

The massive task of saving the nation's past

The railway Lawrence knocked about a bit

A notable Saudi historian remarked not so long ago that he was quite happy to see old buildings knocked down and replaced by new ones, because if they were of any historical or architectural importance they would already be well documented.

Saudis show almost complete indifference to the physical reminders of their past, either recent or distant. It is an attitude of mind that hardly encourages the work of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, which was set up in 1963 as a result of the exceptional interest shown by the late king Faisal.

Results have been slow, not through any shortage of money or effort, but mainly because the department was faced with starting its massive task almost from scratch with few available skilled staff. The department is based in temporary accommodation, including a small museum, in Riyadh, but plans, covering the known history of the country from roughly 500 BC to the present, are ambitious.

A new national museum will eventually emerge in and around the Murabba Palace, where Ibn Saud spent his last days in Riyadh. Built, surprisingly, as recently as 1936, it is all that is left of a once huge royal complex, then half a mile outside the royal city walls. Although when I last visited it in 1979 the great mud walls had been beautifully restored and finishing touches put to the interior, the building is not yet open to the public. The national museum is not likely to open its doors for several more years. The Architects' Collaborative, an American practice, is to undertake the design.

Work is much more advanced on the Musmak Fort in Riyadh, built in 1865 and the scene of a momentous hand-to-hand struggle marking Ibn Saud's first victory in his long campaign to restore the power of the House of Saud and unite the country under his leadership. The fort is the city's only other old building of any note still surviving from the pre-oil era, and the mud-walled shell has been skilfully restored hv the Riyadh municipality.

A London firm, Michael Rice and Company, signed a contract last November to implement the master plan and undertake the schematic design of the interior. It could be open to the public by the end of next year.

The fort will have specific exhibition areas devoted to Ibn Sand and the rise of modern Saudi Arabia, the history of the building and its military significance, the history of Riyadh and its evolution as an oasis economy, central Arabia and the construction and restoration of the building. The rest will be equipped and furnished as a fortress.

After a long delay contractors have now been appointed to build six site museums at Al Hof f, Jawf Taima, Najran, Jizan and Ula. Three each have been allotted to Gammon, of Pakistan, and a Saudi firm, Fast Contracting Co. The planning advisers for all six and the national museum are Michael Rice and Co.

The site museums will be quite small single-storey structures, and the public areas will be limited to about 25 per cent. They will serve as much as anything as bases for archeologists, with storage, conservation and laboratory facilities, libraries and living accommodation. A big archeological survey of the country was carried out in 1975-81 and more intensive digs are now under way, the first season at Thaj in the Eastern Province having just been completed.

The most spectacular archeological site in Saudi Arabi is Mada'in Saleh, a remote Nabataean settlement in the north-west, noted for its 2,000-year-old tombs with magnificent Greek-inspired facades carved from solid rock faces. The town was built to deter the Romans from assuming control of the valuable trade in spice and frankincense, over which the Nabataeans held away until 106 AD. Its more famous twin is the Nabataean town of Petra, in Jordan.

More than 100 rock tombs have been identified at Mada'in Saleh, and although no one lives in the area now the site museum at the oasis of Ula, about 12 miles away, will be devoted to the former Nabataean town. Until recently the site was difficult to visit because it entailed acquiring the personal permission of the Director of Antiquities and Museums in Riyadh, then making the long overland journey to Ula to seek the permission of the local Emir.

The whole trip can now be completed in a weekend package tour arranged by the Sheraton Hotel in Medina, which, like the local airport, is outside the Holy City limits and therefore accessible to non-Muslims. Booking must, however, be made at least a week in advance with details of passports and visa numbers for the hotel to obtain the necessary permission for a visit.

The tour follows part of the route of the old Hejaz Railway, stopping at a station which still shows ample evidence of one of T. E. Lawrence's hit-and-run raids that put the railway permanently out of action in the First World War. The railway is likely to have a permanent place in the national museum.

Geoffrey Weston



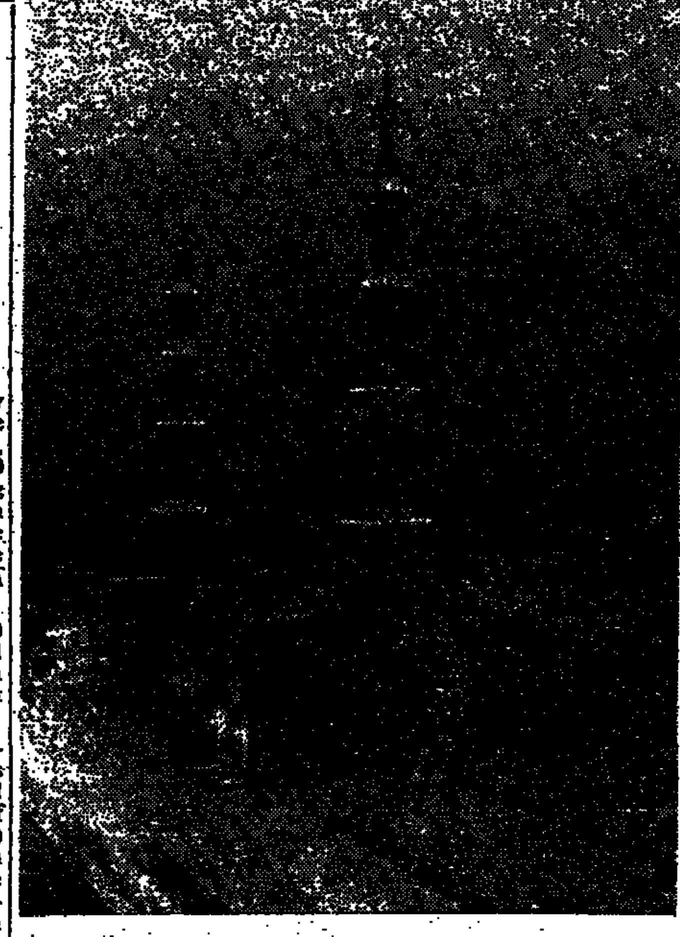
A view from the road between Jeddah and Taif: Saudis show almost complete indifference to physical reminders of their past ways of life.

Doctor shortage affects health schemes

According to a private survey on new hospital projects by the London-based consultants, Cunnington and Associates, 100 new hospital projects costing about $6,300m are under way in Saudi Arabia. Of these 39 are being built, 22 have or are under tender and 15 at an advanced planning stage.

The aim is to create 21,000 new beds by 1987 compared with a total of 23,599 beds in 117 hospitals at the end of last year.

Apart from the Health Ministry, 14 other state organisations are planning new medical facilities. The Ministry of Defence and Aviation (MODA) is adding to its 2,000 beds with eight projects including three extensions. The Higher Education Ministry is building a new teaching hospital, but the National Guard has already delayed several new projects.



The Grand Mosque at Mecca, which was briefly seized by Muslim fundamentalists in November, 1979

One of the key problems affecting all these schemes has been the shortage of local manpower. In 1980 Saudis only accounted for 4.6 per cent of Health Ministry doctors – even less in some of the other state organizations – and the opening of new hospitals and clinics will obviously reduce this percentage further.

Earlier this year the acting Health Minister, Ghazi al-Gosaibi, attacked inefficiences in his department.

Considerable emphasis has been placed of late on the kingdom's deep south, the Najran Asir and Tihama Regions. It was announced in March that a 64m riyals ($18.6m) contract to equip four hospitals in Sharoura, Sarat Obeida, Al-Tathlith and Al-Meharida had gone to Umedco, a subsidiary of the British United Medical Enterprises.

Umedco also has a 21.5m riyals order to equip a 150-bed hospital at Jubail and 53m riyals scheme at Qatif. Construcon of the Qatif hospital should start next year. Late last year the Health Ministry was reviewing bids for six construction packages, a 200-bed hospital in Riyadh, 100-bed hospitals at Huraimilah and Howtah bani Tamim, Al-Khafji, Rafha and Dourmat al-Jandal, Duba, Haql and Al-Kamel and a 300-bed centre at Aneyzah in Qassim.

Meanwhile a £35m contract to design, build and equip a 150-bed hospital in Jubail was awarded to the Riyadh-based Saudi-British joint venture Laing Wimpey Alireza (LWA). This was LWA's second hospital contract with the Health Ministry in less than a year.

The Key US company associated with the equipment of hospitals in Saudi Arabia is the Whittaker Corporation. It announced in February a contract for a fourth extension of its agreement with MODA to staff, supply, manage and operate several hospitals and medical facilities. The contract renewal, until August 1986, is valued at $14,000m

With this contract Whittaker will be running six hospitals at Jeddah, Tabuk and Khamis Mushayt as well as five out-patients clinics, 11 dispensaries and an air-ambulance service. The aim is to increase staff from 4,000 to about 6,000.

Since 1974 Whittaker has signed $1,084m worth of hospital management contracts with MODA. From January-December 1982, some one million patients were treated at Whittaker-managed clinics.

Whittaker's first contract signed with Saudi Arabia in 1974 was for the management of three military hospitals at Jeddah, Tabuk and Khamis Mushayt. Further hospitals and clinics increased the value of the overall contract from $500m to $834m. The corporation's emphasis is on primary care, which is crucial today due to the heavy emphasis on lavish urban hospitals, such as the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh to which a somewhat elitist tag has struck.

Whittaker's King Faisal military cantonment in Khamis Mushayt was the scene of the kingdom's first open-heart operation. But the corporation does meet the real needs of the community by providing preventitive medicine and public health service including innoculations, water testing and instruction in hygiene and nutrition.

Whittaker's chairman and chief executive, Joseph Alibrandi, is reported as saying last year: "To me that is the most satisfying part of our business. I can tell you without equivocation that we have saved a lot of lives in Saudi Arabia."

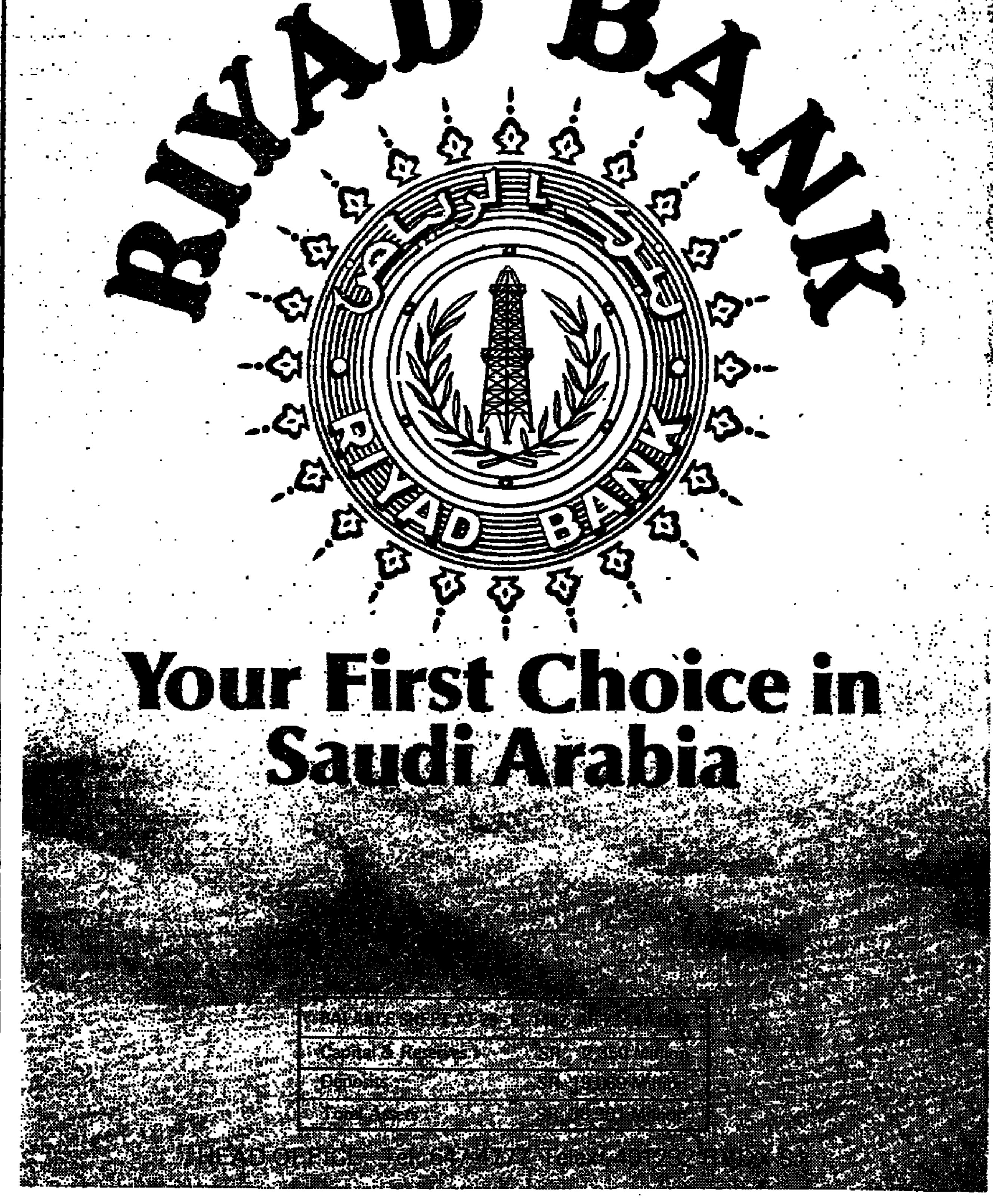
Military and government hospitals have long been favoured as showpieces. Much publicity has been given to heart transplants, kidney and advanced care for sun-stroke victims. But the problem remains that while large salaries attract doctors and surgeons to man leading urban hospitals, treatment in rural areas still has to catch up.

During the last decade, health care has become an industry in Saudi Arabia, with rich pickings for private medical companies, particularly for hospitals like the 500-bed centre for the National Guard.

The British, Americans, French and Belgians have long been jockeying for the awards of these projects, although contracts are increasingly going to the South Koreans, whose style of underbidding has made them heavily competitive.

Trevor Mostyn

The author is editor of Saudi Arabia – a MEED practical guide.





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King Fahd: little change in his first year on the throne

Ruling a state with a multitude of princes

Next month marks the end of the first year of the reign of Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, fifth King of Saudi Arabia and the fourth of King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud's 45 sons to come to the throne. In most countries such a milestone is used to take stock of a new administration's performance and to analyze the changes it has brought about, if only its shift in style.

In the case of Saudi Arabia such an approach is rather unfruitful. Not only is it one of the world's most conservative countries, but Fahd largely wielded the reigns of power as Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister from the time his ailing predecessor, Khaled, became king in 1975.

Since King Faisal's assassination that year the style of rule has become more collective. It is true that the last 12 months have been overshadowed by an unexpectedly dramatic fall in oil income, but a traditionally cautious policy towards economic management has cushioned the effects and modified the need for change.

Sharp turns in policy or government structure since Fahd became king were neither expected nor implemented. The change at the top was the smoothest in the country's short history and promises more of the same. Much more striking is the longevity of the current leadership, one of the world's oldest.

In 1962 Faisal, then Crown Prince under King Saud, took over a war cabinet after Nasser's troops had moved into Yemen and started bombing the southern towns of Saudi Arabia. Fahd was made Minister of the Interior, charged with implementing a programme of reforms, Abdullah became Commander of the National Guard, Sultan took on defence and aviation and Salman was made Governor of Riyadh. Apart from Faisal, the same partnership of princes continue to control the country today.

The Minister of the Interior and his deputy are now two more of Fahd's brothers, Naif and Ahmad, while another, Prince Mutib, is Minister of Public Works and Housing.

Only two princes of the next generation sit in the Council of Ministers – King Faisal's son Saud, who by all accounts would have risen to the top by ability alone, and Fahd's son Faisal, whose appointment as President of Youth Welfare is more questionable.

Although the Council of Ministers has long included commoners, the positions of real power, involving defence, security and high spending, as well as major decisions, have always been confined to members of the royal family. Other princes are provincial governors and members of the armed forces, while King Faisal's son Turki heads the Foreign Intelligence Service.

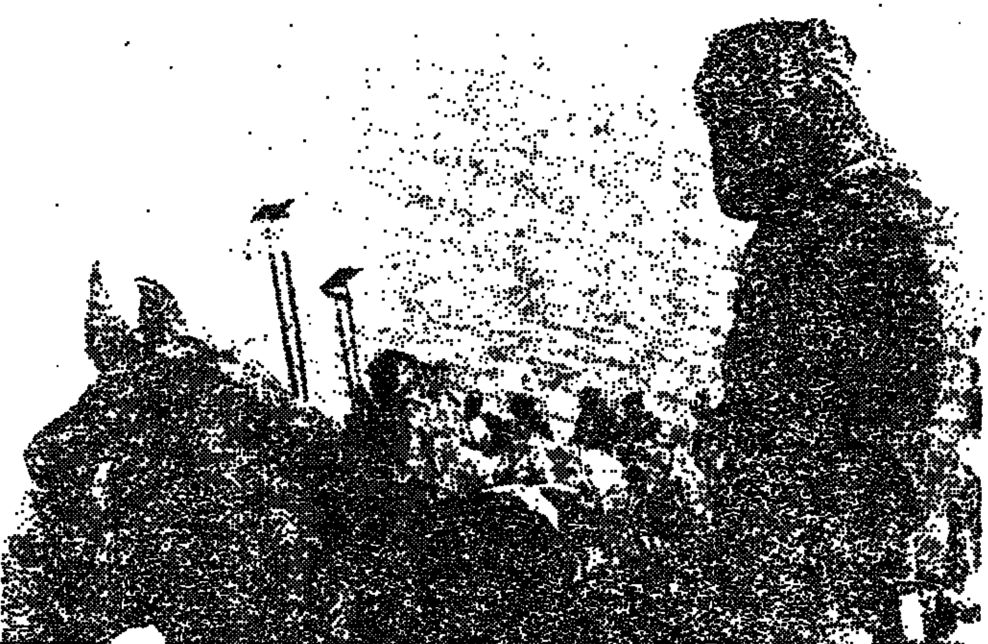
Changes and far-reaching decisions are made only when they are absolutely necessary – that is the well-worn Saudi way. Major cabinet reshuffles are rare. Even when Abdullah moved up one place to Crown Prince when Khaled died last June, he remained Commander of the National Guard.

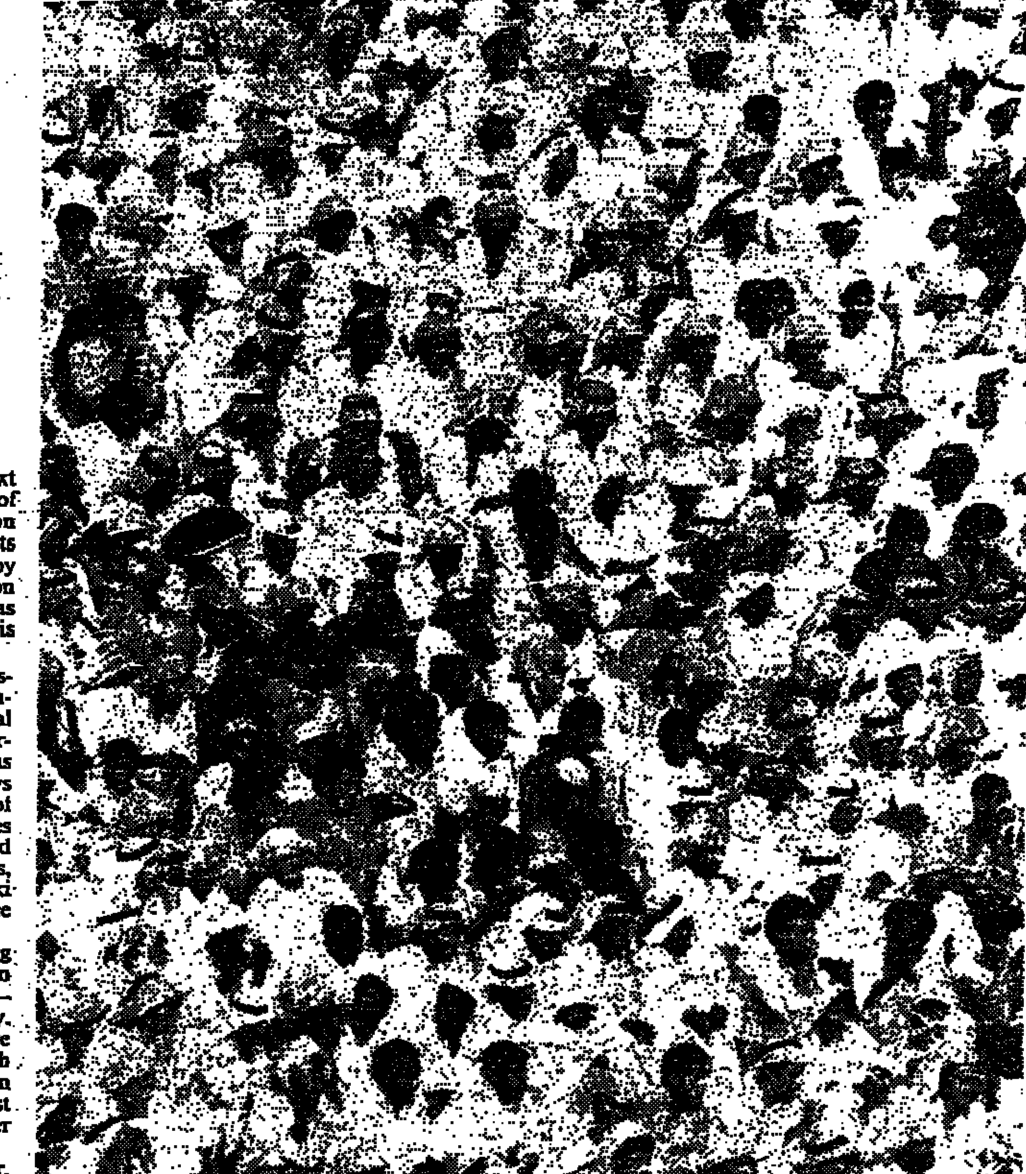
At the end of April, however, the lacklustre Minister of Information, Mr Muhammad Abdu Yamani, was summarily dismissed and his place taken by a former ambassador to Lebanon, Mr Ali al-Shaer.

The following week Mr Ibrahim al-Angari, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs since 1975, was named Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, and Mr Muhammad Ali al-Fayez, former director-general of the General Organization for Social Insurance, succeeded him.

Mr Angari's new appointment was perhaps the most interesting. The post has been vacant for three years, and Prince Mutib had been acting minister during that time, perhaps because the family just could not agree on a replacement. This ministry was one of the big spenders and had therefore always been regarded as a "royal" post.

In Saudi terms the fact that a commoner is now in charge of it is an important change, and it remains to be seen whether it heralds a trend towards more commoners in the Council of ministers.


Beduin cavalry: a traditional side of one of the biggest spenders on defence


Football crowds at a Riyadh sports stadium show the impact of the outside world on one of the most conservative societies

It was Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, the country's founder, who decreed that the throne should pass to each of his sons in turn in order of seniority, rather than from father to son. Although the principle of primogeniture is not the sole criterion, unwavering respect for seniority is part of the structure of the House of Saud and it is generally accepted that a prince is not passed over unless there are compelling reasons for doing so.

Muhammad, Nasir and Sa'ad, all older brothers of Fahd, opted to forgo their chances and there are doubtless others who would be considered unsuitable for kingship.

Nevertheless 32 of Ibn Saud's sons are still living and the youngest, Hamud, is only about 36. If Ibn Saud's strategy is followed to the letter – and custom in that part of the world suggests it will be – then the throne could still be held by the same generation of princes in 30 years' time.

The aim was to avoid further family squabbles, but the result will be to move the power base progessively further away from the senior members of the next generation. This, too, could create growing family tension and only postpone a decision about a new line of succession when the last of Fahd's generation has gone.

Many Saudis privately resent the fact that royal privilege and royal incomes are extended to all members of the royal family, which numbers at least 5,000. In 15 years that number could treble, and the process has, they claim, got out of hand.

By limiting royal privilege to close relatives of the king, the argument runs, the problem could be contained. One way of doing this is to change the direction of the line of descent from brother-to-brother to father-to-father – a revolutionary step that the House of Saud would undoubtedly reject out of hand unless it could be done gently, for example by decreeing that the change would only begin with unborn descendants of the family. Critics would doubtless see such a move as prevarication.

The al-Saud do not like to take action when faced with a critical problem. They prefer to do nothing in the hope that it will go away. Fahd sees his regime's security in terms of continuing change under the control of his family, but history suggests that the kind of change that is likely to curb the power, wealth or activities of the royal family will be so delayed that it is unlikely to take effect before the reign of a King Abdullah or a King Sultan (the next two brothers in line). If Fahd keeps his hand on the nation's pulse, he may well feel he will need to look at changes that go beyond vague promises of a consultative assembly as the new mood of belt-tightening takes effect.

Geoffrey Weston

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FRIDAY PAGE

Suffering in silence

Incest, the most taboo of sexual relationships, is in the news. Penny Perrick discovers how widespread it is

Two novels, a newspaper series, a magazine survey, a radio programme, all on the subject of incest and all within a few weeks of each other. Such a coordinated effort to break the taboo of silence on the issue must surely be more than coincidental.

Dr Tony Baker, a child psychiatrist and a member of Baspcan (the British Association for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect) agreed that so much interest was not coincidental. "There is a kind of pattern to suggest that there are periods when attention is focused on homosexuality and those when it is fastened on child abuse. A hundred years ago, laws against homosexuality were harsh but child prostitution was accepted. Today, homosexuality is legalised but there's a growing demand for something to be done about incest and child abuse."

Few cases of incest are reported, fewer still prosecuted; as a result it is impossible to know how widespread the problem is. An American study indicated that the sexual abuse of children ran to about 360,000 cases a year of which 38 per cent were incest. In this country, the Incest Crisis Line, which offers confidential help and advice to victims has dealt with 500 cases since the beginning of the year. The survey Dr Baker conducted for *19* magazine was directed at people who had not suffered abuse as well as at those who had. More than 3,000 female readers aged between 13 and 55 responded to the questionnaire. Of these, more than a third (36 per cent) had been subjected to sexual abuse as children and adolescents. Half of these cases were incestuous experiences.

A high incidence of child abuse seems to be one of the nastier aspects of our society, and Dr Baker thinks that this is partly due to more people "giving up on marriage and forming reconstituted families. Children get 'triangled' in to parental conflict which may put them at risk. There's some evidence to show that a child is better off in a happy single-parent home than as a pawn between two unhappy partners. Another cause might be that heavy unemployment provides greater opportunity for men who are lonely, jobless and have financial problems to find themselves alone with a child".

Exposure to child pornography, even to advertising which shows children as alluringly cute, can lead to an increase in child abuse. "Everyone", says Dr Baker, can be eroticised by children but most of us can keep it in control." Yet we seem more than keen to give children what Dr Baker calls "a licence to be grown-up", presenting little girls with toy make-up sets and encouraging five year olds to cavort like midget Olivia Newton-Johns in the dreadful Channel 4 series Mini Pops.

While researching this article I spoke to 11 victims of child abuse, who had nothing in common except a kind of quiet sadness. It was impossible to imagine any of them as having been boisterous, hot-tempered, or impossible to control children. These people were surely pleasant children, well-mannered and orderly, the kind who are entrusted by schoolteachers to hand out exercise books and pencils. Could it be that the "good" child was the one most at risk? Dr Baker said there was evidence that girls who lost their temper easily were less likely to be abused. "Those that *are* abused often don't have that feeling of support and strength in their immediate network that would allow them to resist attack. The long-term effect of this is that they become permanently resigned to things, the sort of person who thinks that things happen to them, whether they want them to or not."



Wendy Hollis

Joanna's story

Father would lurk around the stairs waiting for me

Joanna is 43; deputy head-mistress of a South London comprehensive school. Her father was away in the Army until she was four years old.

❛ He'd had a bad time in the war, although even now I'm not sure what really happened to him in France. What had kept him going was the thought of his wife and baby at home. He was away for four years and during that time my mother must have changed a lot, like so many women who have to support a child on their own. She got a job, put me in a nursery and quite enjoyed herself. When my father came back, I think she found it a bit inconvenient – she'd made her own life by then.

I was the light of his life. He got a job in the local council but he wasn't at all interested in it, he just wanted to get home to me. He always seemed to have more time than my mother, time to do jigsaws with me or take me to feed the ducks. It was fine until I went to the grammar school and got absorbed into the life there.

Instead of going straight home, I'd go back to tea with one of the other girls so we would do our homework together. It was then that he started coming into my room at night. He'd always kissed and cuddled me a lot, given me my bath when I was younger and brushed my hair, so at first what he was doing didn't seem much more. What I felt about him most was that he was becoming a nuisance, which I suppose is what my mother had felt too.

As I got older, I could fend him off some of the time. I told my mother when I was 18, just before I left home to go to a teachers' training college. I suppose I felt that in some way it was her fault and she ought to see that daddy was all right once I'd gone. She just didn't believe me. She had a terrible temper and told me that she never wanted to see me again. The college I went to had a students' hostel.

We'd sit on our beds on Sunday afternoons, painting our toenails and, after a while, we started to talk to each other about our lives. You wouldn't believe it but there were 45 girls in that hostel and 11 of them had been the victims of incest.

I married when I was 19. As soon as Hugh told me that he loved me, I told him about what had happened and he said, "OK, that's the worst thing that's ever going to happen to you, now let's get on with the rest of your life.

You could say that I've emerged unscarred; human resilence is a wonderful thing. Before my two daughters were born I had five miscarriages. There was no apparent physical reason; I think I was just scared to start a family of my own because my experience of family life was so traumatic.

I wish I could say that my own experience has taught me how to recognize other children at risk. ❜

Mac's story

I wanted to tell but I didn't have the words

Mack is a 29-year-old electrician. He grew up in Dewsbury, Yorkshire, where his parents ran a small newsagent's. His mother's younger half-brother lodged with them and worked in the shop and began to abuse Mack from the time the boy was nine years old.

❛ I was one of five children, so my mother had her work cut out looking after us and helping dad run the shop. I was in the middle between two older brothers and two younger sisters but, as far as I know, he never touched any of the others, maybe because my brothers were quite big lads and I was always a bit of a runt until I was 14. I often wanted to tell my mum about it but, it's a funny thing, I just didn't have the words to explain what he was doing to me.

It was years before I knew there was a word to say that he was "homosexual" and words to describe what he did – "child abuse" and "incest". I think, in a way, I wanted to protect my mum too. She was so pleased that he took an interest in me. I think she thought that he was sorry he couldn't have children of his own and so had sort of adopted me instead.

If she knew I wanted something, like a bike, which she couldn't afford, she'd drop a lot of heavy hints to Ralph and, sure enouth, he'd turn up with it. "There now", she's say. "Aren't you a lucky boy". It stopped when my eldest brother started work and could bring some money home, which meant that we didn't need Ralph as a lodger any more.

He still worked in the shop but I became good at staying away from home until it closed and he couldn't very well hang around after closing time without it looking a bit odd.

My wife is older than I am; she had been married before and had grown-up children before she met me. There's a lot of reasons why I don't want children of my own; one of them is because I really like the privacy of having a fair-sized house just for the two of us. The other is that if we had kids, I'd want to be with them every minute of the day,. I'd be frightened that if I wasn't around someone would try to take advantage. ❜

Penny Perrick

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Beating the beta blocker

The house of Maurice Ashley, historian, biographer, former Times journalist, sometime editor of the *Listener*, has been unusually silent over the winter. His cold blue hands have been too numb to type. A hundred miles away a middle aged angler who has fished the fen drains for 30 years has been away from his usual spot; not only were his hands too senseless with cold to put on the bait, but his blue-black nose and feet frightened his wife. The historian and the angler have something in common, both were taking beta blockers.

Beta blockers are valuable drugs as well as being effective in their main use of lowering blood pressure and easing angina, they are mildly sedative. There is evidence, too, that some of them protect against sudden death from coronary heart attacks.

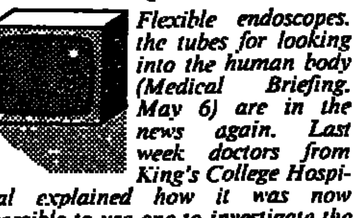
So useful have they become that doctors have tended to overlook the numerous side-effects. Vivid dreams and insomnia are troublesome; others, such as indigestion and fatigue are worrying, and finally wheezing and loss of ability to exercise can be hazardous.

In the *British Medical Journal* of April 2 Professor Alisdair Breckenridge of Liverpool University reviews the problems and stresses that though the therapeutic efficacy may be similar between the different drugs of the groups, the side-effects can differ, these variations can be utilized for the benefit of the patient.

Doctors now have to weigh up these factors when prescribing because one patient may find life intolerable if a certain treatment fails where beta blockers have previously succeeded; others may object to different side-effects.

A change of treatment has now restored the clatter of the typewriter to the Ashley household; next year, too, the angler will be back in his wellies beneath a green umbrella.

Inside story



Flexible endoscopes, the tubes for looking into the human body (Medical Briefing, May 6) are in the news again. Last week doctors from King's College Hospital explained how it was now possible to use one to investigate the baby while it was still in the mother's womb. As one new use after another is found for these, countless lives are being saved through accurate diagnosis, but it seems that neither doctors nor patients are aware that the inventor is alive and has not received full recognition.

In fact, possibly too much credit is being given to the wrong man. The flexible endoscope is frequently held to be John Logie Baird's idea. It is true that in 1928 he took out a patent on a fibre optic tube in connection with his television research, but experts say, his proposals were in no sense a fibre optic endoscope and he had no idea of using his device for medical investigations.

In 1951 Professor H. H. Hopkins of Reading University met the late Dr Hugh Gainsborough of St George's at a dinner party. Dr Gainsborough expounded on the advances which would follow if the rigid illuminated tube could be replaced by a flexible one. In June, 1952 the Royal Society made a grant for this work, and 18 months later Professor Hopkins announced in Nature *that he had devised an image transmitting fibre optic bundle.*

By chance Professor Hopkin's visit to a patent agents coincided with the courtesy call of an elderly former partner who remembered that Logie Baird had patented an invention which might be confused with the new work. He therefore did not patent his own work and also felt that he should pay some tribute to Baird's work in his original article. His generosity has meant even thereafter he has not received the credit he deserves.

Going to the dogs



Forty years ago in a north Norfolk church the local landowner showed his patrician disdain for the vicar's feelings, by striding down the aisle with his labradors at his heel.

On June 18 dogs will once again be in an Anglian church. At the Chapel of the Holy Spirit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, there will be a demonstration of the use of a hearing dog for the deaf.

The help given by dogs to the blind is well known, but the idea that they can hear for the deaf is new. A dog can be trained to give warning of a bang on the door or a burglar, it can even be trained to fetch a deaf mother to a crying baby.

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf, who think that the dangers and social isolation of the deaf are little appreciated, will begin to train the first British dogs following a scheme already established in the United States. In America the relationship between the dog and the patient has been symbiotic; in helping to give independence to the deaf it has also provided a home for a stray dog. Most of those trained were chosen from dog pounds.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical correspondent

Tanzi, as tough as old Toyah

Claire Luckham's play with its feminist message gets a touch of gloss

From outside the Mermaid Theatre, you might be forgiven for thinking it was a wrestling hall. In the foyer a poster with flashing lights proclaims "For the first time in the ring – a fight between a man and a woman."

With the arrival of the rock singer Toyah Willcox, Claire Luckham's play with a feminist message about a woman wrestler, *Trafford Tanzi* has received an injection of cash a gloss that has taken it a long way from its pub beginnings five years ago.

The play sees life as a wrestling contest, with its heroine growing from battered baby to queen of the wrestling ring in eight rounds. The final fight of her life is against her husband, with the loser to spend the rest of his/her life as a housewife.

In some ways the audience it now attracts is nearer the original pub audience, albeit more well heeled, than the feminists and fringe theatregoers who adopted the play when it was at the Traverse Theatre, Edinburgh, and the Lyric Studio, Hammersmith.

It is an astute move by the producers, Bill Freedman, Howard Panter and Naim Atullah, to broaden the appeal of the show. At the Saturday show I attended, there was a different atmosphere from the feminist-dominated gathering six months earlier. Family parties, married couples, a few cheerful wrestling aficionados and a handful of those Toyah fans who could afford the night out. Any fears that the show was only preaching to the converted were dispelled by a jovial gentleman who kept leaping from his seat and taking of his jacket to shape up to Toyah.

Claire Luckham has watched with some trepidation her baby grow from its beginnings as a pub show for the Liverpool Everyman company in 1978.

"We were incredibly ambitious musically and used arias from *Carmen* like The Toreador. The first time we took it on a pub tour, the director, Anne-Louise Wakefield, softened the ending by showing Tanzi sharing rather than winning. The feeling was that most of the audience would be masculine and that they would be deeply upset about a play that showed a woman winning outright, so we had a super generous Tanzi, saying that not only could she win, she could go one better and share. I think we were oversensitive.

"Most of the pub audiences understood wrestling convention and though predominantly make, they sided with Tanzi and treated her husband, Dean Rebel, as the villain. It was only when we got to the Traverse and a more sophisticated audience that people started shouting for Dean." After a two-year break, the show was revived for Leicester and Manchester, where Chris Bond, Claire's husband, directed it in its present form. By this time the songs were pop-based, with Tanzi's mum singing that gruesome country and western number, *Stand By Your Man*. After the 1981 Edinburgh Festival, there was tour of Birmingham and the Belfast Festival, then the Lyric Studio, Hammersmith, where Howard Panter and his fellow producers snapped it up.



Nobby Clark

Toyah, a tiny Tanzi in the ring, with Claire Luckham

Toyah Wilcox, with her foxy red and black tipped hair and painted eyes is a changed Tanzi from the excellent but more down to earth Noreen Kershaw. She claims she is more vulnerable, though my impression was altogether tougher number. Despite her height of 4ft 11 ins, Toyah doesn't look like Tanzi who is easily put down.

"For a feminist show there seem to be a lot of sexist remarks flying about", she says. "I get those remarks with my band, and I get them here as well. We've also had one or two incredibly aggressive women literally picking a fight. But most people are married couples looking as if they've dressed to go to the Aldwych, they enjoy it because it lets them air their views about each other without having an argument.

I took on the role mainly because I wanted to go back to the stage. I hadn't acted for two years, and I was in an emotional rut. I saw Tanzi first just over a month ago, and I was stunned. I've always had the firm opinion that women are equal to men, if not better, and I've never felt threatened by men, but this is the first feminist play I've taken part in. Of course, I hope its message gets through to my fans, because it expresses very much what I've always felt. If a man starts threatening me, I give him what for!

Since I began doing this show, quite a few offers have come in to do with wrestling – a promoter wanted me to take on a professional male wrestler, but there's no way I would do that. Once out of this theatre an away from its feminist viewpoint, wrestling is seen by audiences as a sexual thing. Here the women balance out the men, and it feels safe."

The costumes, too, have altered since the early shows. Toyah wears a dashing print leotard, rather than the more homely red and white striped number of her predecessors. Dad has left his belt and braces behind and is now dressed in red satin jacket and leotard. The change to a more cartoon-like image is viewed with some anxiety by Claire Luckham, who feels there is a danger of losing the audience's involvement if the characters are less realistic.

"You've got to evolve – you can't regurgitate what may have worked two years ago", argues Howard Panter. "As long as you remain true to the story and the politics of it, you have to consider the talents of a new group of actors. They, together with the new director, Danny Hiller, have worked out what is approriate for them. But you can recognize the characters from the previous production. It's still Dad, even if it's a flasher Dad."

The producers, who have taken over the running of the theatre's restaurant and bars form the Mermaid Trust, are trying to pull in city workers from the area around and encourage them to treat the place as their local.

Toyah's name may have brought in a wider, slightly younger audience, but, with seat prices ranging from £4.50 to £9.50, the Mermaid had not yet been flooded with her fans. I saw two evident fans with "Toyah" on their jackets in the theatre, compared with around 20 hanging about patiently at the stage door.

"They saving up", said Toyah. "They'll come and see it in the summer".

Clare Colvin

Correction

In the article about Angela Walder (April 22) the phrase "a volatile anaesthetic doesn't get in the bloodstream" should have read "stay in the bloodstream".

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

ELECTION JUNE 83

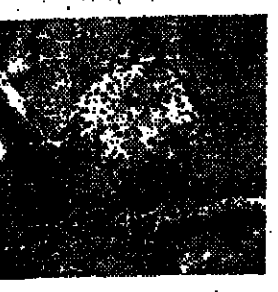
Frank Johnson on the campaign trail; **Geoffrey Smith's** informed comment; constituency profiles of what the voters think

● **Sport:** Can relegated Brighton find cup glory at Wembley? **Stuart Jones** reports



● **The Chelsea Flower Show:** Inside view of how to make your garden grow





● **Travel:** Mauritius – land of rare flora and fauna; the other Athens

● **Family Money:** Are you fully covered by your travel insurance? Safety abroad with your cash

Plus

The best news coverage from home and abroad; the top gardening column; Values: unveiling summer weddings; cider – the summer drink; video cassettes; critics' choice of what's happening in the arts

THE TIMES DIARY

Braine storm

Sir Bernard Braine, whose role in securing the release of the Czech dissident playwright Vaclav Havel I described in March, has now been refused a visa to visit Czechoslovakia. Braine, now seeking reelection in Castle Point, is naturally disappointed, but the Czech ambassador, Dr Zdenek Cernick, has cause to feel distinctly uncomfortable. Cernik has seen Braine twice, even entertained him to lunch, and sent his political counsellor to the House of Commons personally with the visa application forms for Braine to sign. It looks rather a gaffe to have gone so far in cultivating an MP his masters seem so scared of.

Walkabouties!

Michael Foot's dog Dizzy goes on the campaign trail next week. He will join Foot's wife, Jill Craigie, on her solo sorties in the marginal constituencies. Dizzy has been firmly banned from accompanying his master by party aides, who say that the extra four legs would be more than Foot could cope with.

Right direction

While Margaret Thatcher is going to the country, her former head of public relations, David Boddy is also *Out of Town*. That is the name of the countryside magazine to edit which he left Tory Central Office in February. Thatcher will have little cause for complaint in the first issue of the defector's publication, out today. The featured columnist is Paul Johnson, a defector in the right direction as far as the PM is concerned. The Christian polemicist comes down hard on the fanatical end of "greeny" activism. "There is no arguing with such people," he writes, "who wants a fight and for whom the struggle itself has become far more important than the end they claim to seek." I expect a column from the lady herself when her particular struggle is over.



Here is Margaret Thatcher as a soft old sweetie. Simmons bakery in Hatfield is selling creditably lifelike portraits of the party leaders fashioned in marzipan, and I thought to photograph them for you. Sadly, under our arc lights the Prime Minister visibly melted. The effect, I am afraid, is rather as if she has had her teeth out. However, she still tasted quite nice when I bit her head off.

Scotch missed

Some people have their priorities right. Lady Sear, the Liberal life peer, has written to the parliamentary press gallery to say that a whisky producers' reception is still on for June 8, despite the election. There is even an added attraction. As Lady Sear writes: "Naturally the ministers and members who usually attend our reception will be otherwise engaged."

Pillow talk

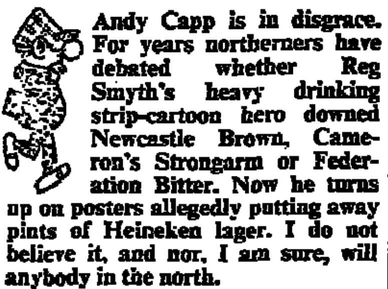
Sir Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, gave an unintended insight into the institution when publicly showing off the magnificently restored Speaker's Bed to the retiring Speaker, George Thomas. "This", Strong declared pointing at the bed, "symbolizes what goes on in this building every day of the week."

Nuts to follow

I am glad to see from our letters columns that *Times* readers are interested in eating grey squirrels, because I have a recipe. It is for squirrel stew and comes from a Forestry Commission cookery book, *Forest Fare*. Dredge pieces of squirrel in seasoned flour, brown well, add onion and minced parsley, a cup of milk or light cream, and simmer for 90 minutes. Serve with a dash of paprika, fluffy rice, carrots, coleslaw, hot rolls and quince jelly. "It is a pity with so many of these animals introduced in Britain that they are not eaten more often", the book says, adding: "You will find that they are very delicious." Of course, first you have to catch your squirrel.

Not out yet

There may be new hope for England's cricket. Jay Watson, aged 17, from the King's School, Peterborough, won first prize as Young Engineer at the International Science and Engineering Fair in Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a cricket bowling machine he built.



Andy Capp is in disgrace. For years northerners have debated whether Reg Smyth's heavy drinking strip-cartoon hero downed Newcastle Brown, Cameron's Strongarm or Federation Bitter. Now he turns up on posters allegedly putting away pints of Heineken lager. I do not believe it, and nor, I am sure, will anybody in the north.

PHS

But what does a vote really buy?

David Watt examines the fine print of the party manifesto

Hands up those who know why the Government proposes, if re-elected, to amend the Civil Defence Act 1948? Which party rejects the negative philosophy of the Serpell Report? Who intends to repeal the Payment of Debt Act?

The blank incomprehension of the entire class suggests that party manifestos do not make the kind of homework that actually gets done. It is doubtful if one in a thousand voters reads even his own party's manifesto. Election addresses and other leaflets probably do better and may get a cursory skim through before being consigned to duty as firelighters or paper darts.

And yet the manifesto matters. For one thing people obviously do get, at least at second hand from press and media, a general idea from them of the tone of each party's campaign. The opening chord that each strikes has echoes that last all three weeks. But secondly – and in this respect their importance has increased in recent years – manifestos form, as it were, the only contractual basis for the famous "mandate" to which our polarized politicians increasingly appeal.

In the far-off days of consensus politics it didn't matter too much what was in the fine print. It was the main lines of policy and the one or two major differences between the parties that counted. Nowadays the parties must be dealt with in the same spirit as mail order firms. You had better read right to the end.

Scrutiny of this year's manifestos with these factors in mind is not an uplifting occupation. The "fine print" approach yields disappointingly little from either of the two major parties. The Labour document comes relatively clean about what the next Labour government proposes to do. It is simply a question of ploughing one's way through from quitting the EEC to subsidising angling, and from the abolition of the House of Lords to the semi-abolition of the City of London.

The trouble is that this is only "enabling" legislation, so to speak. It sets the outer limit of the mandate but does not say what is actually going to happen – Mr Healey, Mr Shore and Mr Hattersley assure us that a lot of the barmier items will be lost in practice. But which ones, and can we be sure? The prospectus is reduced to a shambles by these uncertainties.

The Conservative pronunciamento, on the other hand, takes refuge for the most part in broad generalities. There are, of course, the "hard" decisions, such as the abolition of the GLC and the further attack on trade union privileges; but the general picture is "more of the same only even more resolute". It will be claimed, no doubt, that this confers a mandate of some kind, if Mrs Thatcher is returned to power. But if so it will be of a dangerously far-reaching kind.

We are not told what the further cost in unemployment might have to be under the Conservative economic strategy; we have no idea how much privatization is to take place, what is meant by the pledge not to dismantle the welfare state given that the general thrust of the prospectus is to relegate public provision of services to a secondary, if not tertiary role.

Turning from the substance to the mood music, one can only say that all three of the manifestos are pretty dreary productions. The Conservative one gets off to a bad start for me by having no name. Gone are the mellifluous titles that have echoed down the years like Papal Bulls – "This is the Road", "Prosperity with a Purpose", "Action and not Words"; we are hectoringly confronted with "The Conservative Manifesto 1983". This is not an entirely frivolous complaint since I feel that the new style is supposed to convey the same "robust" image that Mrs Thatcher is attempting to project.

The trouble is that it all rings more than a little hollow. Mrs Thatcher's introductory remark – "Britain has recovered her confidence and self-respect. We have regained the regard and admiration of other nations" – may have some merit as a piece of Coué-ism but is still dubious as a statement of the present British frame of mind and, in my observation, it is pure wishful thinking in relation to the outside world. All the opinion polls show that unemployment is overwhelmingly regarded by the electorate as the main issue of the campaign. And if Mrs Thatcher is re-elected it will not be because the British people believed that the brief success of the Falklands campaign wipes out the failure of three million unemployed, but because they have been convinced that her prescriptions are more likely than her rivals to reduce unemployment in the long run.

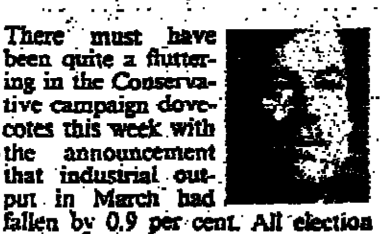
In this difficult endeavour she is rescued by the other manifestos. The Labour document's general tone is whining, hysterical and extreme – and too diffuse. The famous "Emergency Programme for Action to Create Jobs" is full of promises that may or may not be admirable in themselves but have no real relevance to the task in hand, such as uprating the pension, improving child care, abolishing the House of Lords. This manifesto is not neutral in the campaign, it is a positive liability to its authors.

As for the Alliance's prospectus, what can one say? There is more real argument and there are more thought-out policies in it than in its competitors. It scores, in other words, on "fine print" approaching. Its defects are on the atmospheric level. It is too long, too earnest – and above all too moderate.

What strikes one most about the political climate at the beginning of this campaign is the general loss of nerve – the assumption that consensus is not only unattainable but is actually undesirable. In such an atmosphere the Alliance document, with its opposite assumptions, is bound to fall on deaf ears. The question is whether the public will get tired enough of the poles of the argument to be ready by polling day to listen to something else.

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Shadow on a Tory bottoms up



JUNE 83

John Pardoe

There must have been quite a fluttering in the Conservative campaign dovecotes this week with the announcement that industrial output in March had fallen by 0.9 per cent. All election campaigns are susceptible to the announcement of official statistics. It is generally thought that Harold Wilson's defeat in 1970 dated from the announcement of surprisingly bad trade figures during the campaign. Ever since then official statistics have been regarded as electoral banana skins. Most politicos will already have ringed round in their diaries such dates as May 26 – final unemployment figures for April – and June 7 – wholesale price indices.

The March figures for industrial output were especially worrying for the Government because they were so unexpected. In recent months there has been a carefully managed barrage of "good" news on the economic front.

The CBI, which has compensated for the loss of the Church of England as the Tory party at prayer by becoming the Tory party at dinner, has highlighted such optimistic views as it can find among its members. And never a day goes by without some minister telling us that there is light at the end of the tunnel or that things are looking up or any other of the 101 clichés beloved by would-be economic optimists. It is all extremely droll for those of us who know that the British economy is governed by a version of Sod's Law – if it can get worse it most certainly will.

Some of us still remember those hilarious occasions during the Heath government when Peter Walker, who was then Secretary of State for Industry, announced that Britain was on the verge of an economic miracle, and Mr Heath explained that our problems were the problems of success!

In this respect at least Mrs Thatcher's government has not broken with good old Tory tradition. In November 1980 Sir Geoffrey Howe told us "the fall in output is bottoming out." In January 1981 Nigel Lawson announced "all the signs suggest that we have now more or less reached the bottom." In June 1981 Mrs Thatcher said "recession has just about reached the bottom."

Sir Keith Joseph summed up all this stuff in a memorable piece of syntax: "We are in the bottoming out phase, or very closely approaching it."

Until this week the Government had been remarkably successful at convincing almost everyone that things really were looking up. There was little hard evidence for this, but people seemed almost to be willing themselves to believe it.

The reason is not hard to find. The British love their medicine to taste horrid. They are extremely sceptical of strawberry-flavoured cures. But on the other hand they do like to believe that their endurance will be rewarded. Nothing so delights them as a leader who offers them blood, sweat and tears. When that same leader tells them that it has all been worthwhile and that Nanny is about to dole out the sweets they believe it because they want to believe it.

I suspect that something of this sort is behind the optimism expressed in the CBI's survey. Every CBI member has heard of someone else who has seen a silver lining. He hasn't actually seen one himself but he passionately wants to believe that there is one. The chairman of Grandmet, Mr Stanley Grinstead, expressed it succinctly this week: "I believe that the improvement is beginning to occur. But there is no evidence of it in the business areas we are concerned with." Quite so.

The other reason why ministers believe in the myth of recovery is that they have been taught that there is a respectable theoretical reason to expect one. Just as they learnt from Sir Isaac Newton that what goes up must come down, so they have learnt from Milton Friedman that what goes down must come up. Unfortunately, or fortunately, Americans are much better at popular songs than at economics and in the words of one of their better ones "It ain't necessarily so."

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall, North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

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Tomorrow: Jock Bruce-Gardyne



Deng: 79 years old but he has no time for the grizzled old revolutionaries from the Mao Tse-Tung era.

Peking's new revolution: the old guard makes way for youth and expertise

Up-to-the-minute Chinese careerists are watching Gu Xiulian. She is the peasant's daughter who last week became China's first female provincial governor. With six male vice-governors to command, she is now in charge of Jiangsu, the country's richest agricultural and industrial province.

Gu is a symbol of the deep and sweeping changes in the party, bureaucracy and the army initiated by Deng Xiaoping, at 79 still China's preeminent leader. Thousands of Dengists, who remember Mao Tse-tung chiefly as an Elderly wrecker, have moved into controlling positions in the last three years. By Chinese communist standards, Deng's new methods are gentle: retirement has taken the place of death or detention since Deng's own comeback from the humiliations of the Cultural Revolution.

What is known in the West about Gu Xiulian indicates what Deng wants his new officials to be like. Peking's propaganda machine never discloses personal details about top leaders – until they are smashed. Therefore, we know little about Gu, a technical school graduate, except for her sterling curriculum vitae, which includes a time as a factory worker. Deng wants to promote young people and she is only 46, a stripling by Politburo standards, according to which anyone under 70 is described, with a straight face, as youthful.

Gu is also a specialist, and Deng wants plenty of those. He is through with the grizzled revolutionaries, the Red, Red Sun of Mao shining in their hearts, who can turn their hands to anything. Deng holds them responsible for China's backwardness. They must be shouldered aside, not too roughly nowadays, if China is to become modern by the year 2000, with quadrupled production and a per capita annual income of £600.

Gu Xiulian is also in good standing as a central committee member and former secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party. Deng, since his first great 1977 speech, after his post-Cultural Revolution comeback, has laboured to dim the party's image as the begetter of chaos and violence. There are too many cynics like the young man who jumped on a table in Peking during last year's local elections and received an ovation for stating his primary qualification: not a single member of his family for three generations had been in the Communist Party.

Deng wants to "rectify" the party, half of whose 39 million members he accuses of having entered during the Gang of Four period, 1966-1976. In the past, rectifications tended to be brutal. But at the twelfth party congress, last September, Deng's protege Hu Yaobang, the party's leader made clear that death was no longer on the cards. All 39 million card-carriers would be reassessed over the next three years, and the good ones readmitted.

Deng's new men and women are appearing everywhere. China's official news agency says that in the last six weeks alone, in China's 29 provinces and major municipalities, 200 appointments have been made to key positions. This is a large shift. Most of the new cadres truly are young, many have had little political experience and a third are college graduates, unlike their predecessors.

This non-violent purge is a vast relief to China's bureaucrats, who, since Mao's first "rectification" seven years before he came to power in 1949, have experienced abrupt dismissal, often followed by execution, humilitation, and internal exile. Such provincial shifts, however, are only the most recent moves in Deng's patient drive to chivvy those he considers unqualified or ill-disciplined from office. In 1980 he slid four central figures into oblivion but not disgrace. One of them was the potentially dangerous former commander of Mao's praetorian guard, who in 1976 had organized the arrest of the Gang of Four.

It took longer to pull the props from under Chairman and Premier Hua Guofeng, who claimed to be Mao's personally designated heir. But Hua, even in his disgrace for fostering his own personality cult and overheating the economy, lingers on the central committee, a demonstration that Deng will not destroy his enemies so long as they behave.

In a series of addresses since 1977, Deng has savaged the bureaucracy for over-staffing, paper-shuffling, and the inability to use the telephone to speed up decisions.

The army is not immune to Deng's scrutiny, either. He was on the 1934 Long March and played a leading role as a commissar during the civil war. During his Cultural Revolution exile, he was sheltered by his old comrades. But Deng has made it plain that the once-hallowed People's Liberation Army can be criticized and even abused. In the 1979 "defensive counter-attack" against Vietnam, the Chinese forces were revealed to be decades out of date.

The days are over, Deng said in 1980, when "dare-to-die" soldiers could win battles by firing their rifles, brandishing bayonets, and hurling grenades. He cut the army's annual budget by more than 10 per cent for three years running. A thousand headquarters officers retired last year, including 400 generals. Another 10,000 disappeared from the Peking regiments alone. If this is representative of the entire army it will have lost 10 to 15 per cent of its officers and NCOs within 12 months. Officers will no longer float up from the sturdiest riflemen; all commissions from now on are to be earned in military academies.

Trying to heave China into the second half of the twentieth century is the aging Deng's final task. He has had to jettison much of the Maoist faith that led him to endorse the economic policies of the 1950s which he now admits kept China poor and underdeveloped.

For those in favour with the modernizing leadership, however, and who remember past reversals in policy, the problem will be whether Deng Xiaoping can resist the traditional urge to treat critics as subversives and counter-revolutionaries. In early 1980, they will recall, he told an audience of 10,000 cadres "In the past, the party simply issued one call, and the central committee uttered one sentence . . . and the whole country acted accordingly." It was not appropriate, Deng said, to air views freely, and those who thwarted the party by doing so would "not remain at large."

Even without the threat of old-fashioned killing, such old-fashioned Dengist sentiments may explain why more than 1,000 of the 10,000 elite Chinese students in the United States, acquiring the skills Deng knows China needs, have asked for political asylum.

Jonathan Mirsky

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What a wonderful hatchet job

Christopher Ward on the press and the election

To Fleet Street's shame the most devastatingly effective pages on the election so far were not produced by journalists and did not even appear in newspaper editorial columns. They were the double-page advertisements devised and placed in most newspapers by the Tories' propagandists – sorry, advertising agency – Saatchi and Saatchi.

The powerful punch that the ad delivered below Labour's belt owed everything to the simple formula and savage irony pioneered by the *Daily Mirror* in the campaigning Cudlipp era. Those two Knights of the Right, Sir David English (*Daily Mail*) and Sir Larry Lamb (*Daily Express*) must have kicked themselves for not having thought of something similar; it would have made a thundering front-page editorial.

The advertisement sat less happily in the non-Tory press, of course, but the *Daily Mirror* did the decent democratic thing by writing a leader attacking the ad with one hand and taking money with the other. Publish and be paid.

It did not take Saatchis long before they became an election issue again. In 1979 they were exposed for using Young Conservatives to pose as unemployed workers in a dole queue for the campaign poster "Labour isn't working". On Wednesday the *Daily Mirror* splashed a story (a follow-up from the previous day's *Guardian*) that actors and actresses were to be paid to appear as doctors and nurses in a party political broadcast. Somewhat insensitively, Saatchis chose as their location a hospital shut down by Tory spending cuts.

This kind of damaging revelation can influence voters far more than manifestos. It has certainly livened up what until now has been a rather dull campaign.

The *Mail* fired the first shots on Monday with an exclusive story that the Japanese Nissan car company would scrap plans to build a £500m plant in Britain, with jobs for 35,000, if Labour won. Nissan quickly denied the story, but the harm was done. The *Mail* picked up some free publicity on radio and TV and put the boot in again the following day with a "Car Jobs Row" splash, the only row being the denial of its original story. *The Guardian* accused the *Mail* of being "militant in the pursuit of mendacity", although what it probably meant, I suspect, was "mendacious in the pursuit of militancy".

For the more politically motivated papers – notably the *Mail*, the *Express* and the *Mirror* – propaganda is the name of the game. At the *Mail*, Paul Johnson is temporarily in charge of smears, sneers and innuendoes; the *Express* has George Gale building up a head of steam. Meanwhile reporters tramp the streets searching for nuggets of news favourable to the party their paper supports or scare stories damaging to the opposition.

Yesterday's *Express* conjured up the spectre of 1926 on its front page ("1926 All Over Again") and of 1984 on page nine. ("Shirley's fear of

PUTTING A CROSS IN THE LABOUR BOX IS THE SAME AS SIGNING THIS PIECE OF PAPER.

1. I hereby give up the right to choose which school my children go to and agree to abide by any decision made by the State on my behalf.

2. I empower the Labour Party to take Britain out of Europe, even though my job may be one of the 2½ million which depend on Britain's trade with Europe.

4. I agree that Britain should now abandon the nuclear deterrent which has preserved peace in Europe for nearly forty years. I fully understand that the Russians are not likely to follow suit.

5. I agree to have the value of my savings reduced immediately in accordance with Labour's wishes to [illegible]

a Labour 1984"). The *Mirror* managed to give the impression that the death of a jobless teenager who fell from an electricity pylon after sniffing glue could be laid at the door of No 10.

Seeking out the *good* news has been developed into an art form. On its election pages on Wednesday, the *Express* reported the results of a Gallup poll wholly unrelated to politics, under the headlines, "Traditional values win the day", "We're so healthy and happy, too!" and "Miserly husbands are a vanishing breed", as if Mrs Thatcher had succeeded in curing cancer, depression and meanness at a stroke.

For readers of more than one newspaper, these must indeed be confusing times. On the day *The Guardian* reported "Decline in output dampens hopes of recovery", the *Express* was proclaiming gleefully "Tory cheer as output takes off" while the *Daily Telegraph* steered a middle course of "Production rises by 1.4 per cent". Both the *Mail* and the *Express* described Labour's manifesto as "a fraudulent prospectus", which is precisely how the *Mirror* described the Conservative manifesto yesterday.

Curiously, the *Mirror*, Labour's traditional supporter, not only made no comment at all on Labour's manifesto in its leader column but reported the contents in two brief, dismissive columns. An oversight? Hardly. For me it had all the significance that the dog who didn't bark in the night had for Sherlock Holmes. It is indicative of the *Mirror's* deep discomfort and lack of conviction for Labour policies in this election.

The Guardian also is adopting an independent line, with no commitment to give its readers its verdict either now or later. With several SDP candidates on the staff, there must be considerable pressure to come out in favour of the Alliance, but all the indications from within are that *The Guardian* will remain fiercely Don't Know. This is no bad thing since we must assume that *Guardian* readers are quite capable of making up their own minds when presented with all the facts, which the paper is certainly giving them.

A number of Fleet Street journalists have a personal interest in the outcome of the election. If there is an Alliance landslide and half-a-dozen *Guardian* journalist win seats, there will be some good jobs going in Farringdon Road.

The author was until recently editor of the Daily Express.

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Philip Howard

Westminster? Send them to Coventry

Democracy's ceremonial, its feast, its great function is the election: we know: we know. It's just that they seem to have had more fun at elections in the past. Elections at Loughshane were more taciturn. When Phineas Finn canvassed Lord Tulla, the Earl put him down very quickly: "We won't discuss politics, if you please, Mr Finn; because, as I have already said, I am throwing aside all political consideration." He then rambled on about the sins of his brother George, and the want of all proper pedigree on the part of the new Dean of Kilfenora, before letting the Loughshaners know that Phineas had his support, and ergo the seat.

Elections at Eatanswill were lusher, you remember: exciseable articles were remarkably cheap at all the public houses; and vans paraded the streets for the accommodation of voters who were seized with any temporary dizziness in the head – an epidemic which prevailed among the electors during the contest to a most alarming extent, and under the influence of which they might frequently be seen lying on the pavements in a state of utter insensibility.

According to Lemuel Gulliver, elections in the early eighteenth century were less partisan and frivolous. He described to the King of Brobdingnag a general election, and how the House of Commons were all principal gentlemen, freely picked and called out by the people themselves for their great abilities and love of their country, to represent the wisdom of the whole nation.

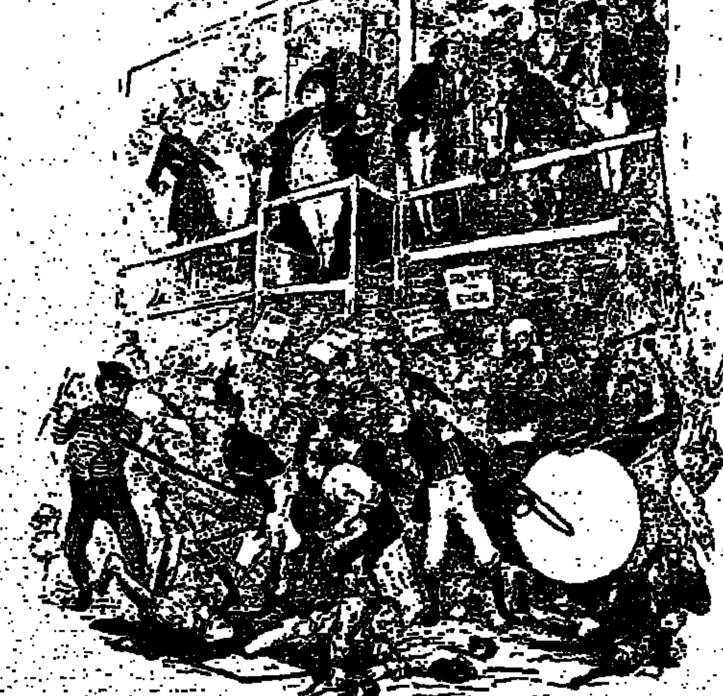
The king was not unduly impressed by Gulliver's account. At the end of it he observed: "I cannot but conclude the bulk of your natives to be the most pernicious race of little odious vermin, that Nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth."

It is conceivable that Swift was being satirical in his account of the magnanimity of contemporary elections. In politics outside fiction, the Middlesex election of 1727, the year after the publication of *Gulliver's Travels*, was not notable for its public spirit. Middlesex was notorious for its rowdy and corrupt elections. The Whig candidate, Henry Barker, who had been given a hard time in the previous election by rude, unruly Tory multitudes, and set on by several clergymen, hired his own mob of about 100 at five shillings each at an alehouse, where they were issued with clubs.

Mr Barker was not confined to land forces only, "for that the captain of a certain man of war went by water to Brentford, and there landed a great number of his ship's crew, which, he said, were there delivered for the service of Mr Barker". As usual at Brentford, various justices of the peace turned up at the polling booth to intimidate voters, and committed several whom they suspected of intending to vote the wrong way.

American elections are funnier than ours, because their presidents tend to be jokers. Lincoln's favourite election story concerned two Quaker ladies who were discussing Lincoln and Jefferson Davies. "I think Jefferson will succeed," said the first Quaker. "Why does thee think so?" asked the second. "Because Jefferson is a praying man," said the first. "And so is Abraham a praying man," said the second. "Yes," said the first, "but the Lord will think Abraham is joking."

Ancient Athenian elections were more democratic than ours, notably in their useful law of ostracism, or giving the old heave-ho for ten years to politicians with whom they were bored. At one ostracism Aristides the Just was said to have written his own name on a potsherd for an illiterate voter who told him that, although he did not know who Aristides was, he wanted him ostracized because he was fed up with hearing him called "the Just". Bring back ostracism, say I, and the House of Commons would be a quieter and wiser place.



Eatanswill, where the floating voter was awash

هكذا من الاهل

هكذا من الاصل



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BACKING FOR BEIRUT

The press conference at which the Syrian government was going to explain its attitude to the Israeli-Lebanese accord was postponed again yesterday for the third day running. For the second day running, the Syrian newspapers confined themselves to attacks on the Phalanges Libanaises (President Gemayel's party) rather than denying the legitimacy of the President himself and his government as they did on Tuesday. The Syrians are apparently still allowing traffic to pass in and out of the sector of Lebanon that they control, subject to a certain amount of harassment and delay. And the shelling of Beirut from Syrian-controlled territory has been in abeyance for the last ten days.

Among Arab governments only Libya and South Yemen, along with the Palestine Liberation Organization, are backing Syria's opposition to the agreement. Algeria, formerly a member of the "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation", has come out on the Lebanese side. Dare one hope that President Assad, faced with such isolation, is having second thoughts; that his refusal to receive Mr Habib is a procedural gesture rather than an outright rejection of dialogue?

One must hope that at least, having rattled his sabre, Mr Assad is going to explore the diplomatic possibilities before deciding to draw it – before deciding, that is, either to complete the partition of Lebanon or to provoke an all-out war with Israel or to launch a new campaign of terror and assassination against Lebanese leaders, or any combination of those options. If so, the moment of uncertainty must be seized and exploited by all true friends Lebanon, in the hope that it can yet be turned to Lebanon's advantage. All reasonable inducements must be offered to get Syrian forces out of Lebanon, without any relaxation of the pressure now being applied.

America's instinct is, it seems, to offer inducements mainly in the form of further derogations from Lebanese sovereignty, seeking to match the concessions already made to Israel with corresponding ones to Syria while hinting that Syria, even without a military presence, can still exert great influence over Lebanese politics. But that approach is unfair to Lebanon and may be taken as insulting by Syria. Syria absolutely rejects any equation between her own position in Lebanon and that of Israel, and she needs no American advice on how to manipulate Lebanon's internal affairs.

Syria's reasonable grievances lie not in Lebanon at all but on the Golan Heights and in the wider regional context, embracing the Palestinian problem. Here her unhelpful reaction to the Reagan plan may seem to preclude any understanding with the United States. But her attitude may not prove immutable if America is willing to recognize her aspirations.

For some reason Syria and the Golan Heights were not mentioned in the Reagan plan, although assurances were apparently sent by diplomatic channels that the principles of the plan did apply to them. Such assurances do not have the same weight as a public statement on the record, and it was striking that in March, when a national day greetings message from President Reagan specifically mentioned the Golan heights, the fact was blazoned in the Syrian media.

Similarly, the plan's prescription for the West Bank and Gaza can be seen, and has been glossed by some authoritative American commentators, as an attempt to chart a path for Palestinian self-determination compatible with Israeli security. But the word "self-determination" is missing. A re-statement of the plan with clarifications on these two points might considerably modify the present tense atmosphere, especially if combined with a serious attempt to secure Soviet co-operation.

On the pressure side, what is missing at present is a strong reaffirmation of European views on Lebanese sovereignty, coupled with a strong reminder of Syria's obligation to respect it. Europe has never minced its words when it considers Israeli forces are where they ought not to be. Now that the recognized government of Lebanon has signed an agreement with Israel, and is asking for the withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian forces, a strong statement of European support for its right to do both those things would surely be in order. The pious hopes expressed by Mr Pym in the Commons last week hardly go far enough.

ROUT OF THE ROTARIANS

The British have never really taken to social science. Many of them suspect that its practitioners and its results are either dotty or faintly subversive. Sir John Clapham, the eminent economic historian, in an official report in 1946 warned the Government against creating a Social Science Research Council as it would encourage "a premature crystallization of spurious orthodoxy".

In 1965 the first Wilson administration established such a council. Its detractors, who include High Tory thinkers like Sir Keith Joseph and Lord Beloff believe that the SSRC has been peddling spurious orthodoxy ever since. Sir Keith, as Secretary of State for Education and Science, very nearly killed it off. His junior minister, Mr William Waldegrave, another High Tory thinker who takes a more relaxed view of these things, persuaded Sir Keith to commission his old Think Tank chief, Lord Rothschild, to review the SSRC before the axe fell. Lord Rothschild, as Mr Waldegrave well knew, did not sympathize with the Rotary Club view of social science.

Lord Rothschild duly reported a year ago and recommended, give or take a minor reform or two, that the SSRC should live. Sir Keith reluctantly concurred. Lord Rothschild, however, left some important unfinished business. He took very seriously, a charge levelled in evidence to him by Lord Beloff, former Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administration at Oxford University. Lord Beloff told Lord Rothschild there was "so much dissatisfaction with the strong pro-TUC bias of the SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit at Warwick University that a new Institute of Labour Affairs is being founded by a group of businessmen and academics". Lord Rothschild said the allegation of bias should be investigate. Mr Michael Posner called in yet another former Think Tank chief, Sir Kenneth Berrill, to do the job.

The Berrill report published yesterday clears the Warwick Unit with one mild reservation about a publication listed in its annual report concerning a piece of research undertaken by a unit member before he was recruited to Warwick. The unit received high praise from a wide range of witnesses who gave evidence to Berrill including the CBI and officials from the Department of Employment. The Beloff accusations fall. Yet it is easy to see how the unease which underlay them arose.

As Lord Rothschild observed in his 1982 report:

> "Social scientists ... exist to question conventional wisdom and so-called common sense ... much of sociology consists in holding a mirror in front of a segment of the community and saying 'Look what you are like'. Home truths are often unpalatable but that does not mean that their proponents are allowing their personal views to influence the objectivity of their studies. But those in charge must be very careful, conscientious and aware of the problem which rarely affects the natural scientist".

His careful, balanced analysis is a timely antidote to the conventional wisdom that, since the 1960s, university life, not to mention social science research has been poisoned by people with a political axe to grind. In the space of a year, the Rothschild and Berrill reports have shown this to be untrue, certainly as far as the SSRC is concerned. The council should now be left in peace in the hope that it will sponsor the kind of applied research needed to help ministers and civil servants manage a perplexed society and a battered economy through the difficult years ahead.

THE LINGUA FRANCA OF DIVORCE LAW

"I divorce you. I divorce you. I divorce you." According to Islamic law that is all a Moslem husband has to say in order to divorce his wife. This type of Moslem divorce, the talaq, used to be not much more than a curiosity of comparative law, reserved for discussion in learned text books on English private international law. But no longer. With the growing number of Moslems living in our country English family lawyers have increasingly had to familiarise themselves with the talaq divorce. How English law should deal with this type of divorce has become an increasingly urgent question.

Traditionally, our law has been very liberal in its approach to the question of recognition of foreign divorces. Provided one of the parties has a sufficient connexion with the country where the divorce takes place, or the divorce is recognised as valid by the parties' domicile, our courts will normally treat the divorce as valid, even if it is obtained on a ground which is unknown to English law.

Until recently, the same has applied to foreign extra-judicial divorces, such as talaq divorces, for the very good reason that if the cause of the divorce is immaterial, so ought the method to be, subject, in appropriate cases, to the requirements of natural justice. Our courts have rightly been careful not to be over-critical of other systems of law, and, where possible they have sensibly followed a policy of preventing limping marriages, described by a great divorce judge in the last century as "the scandal which arises when a man and women are held to be man and wife in one country and strangers in another."

In the last three or four years however, there has been something of a retreat from the previous judicial tolerance shown to foreign talaq divorces. The case reported in yesterday's Law Report is the latest example of this trend. A High Court judge refused to recognize a talaq pronounced in Kashmir on two grounds: firstly, because the method of divorce was too informal to count as "proceedings" within the meaning of the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations Act, 1971, and secondly because recognition would be contrary to public policy.

Last year a different High Court judge, dealing with Dubai talaq, took an opposite view of the statute and held that it did include an equally informal divorce, but he too refused to recognize the talaq, this time on the ground that the wife had not been given advance notice of the divorce (not that any amount of notice could have enabled her to resist it).

The result of all this is that the law in this area is now in a state of complete uncertainty. Lawyers cannot advise their clients with any confidence as to their marital status. Administrators such as marriage registrars, tax inspectors and immigration officers who daily have to deal with these questions in the course of their work, are left completely in the dark. So what is happening is that more and more cases of talaq divorces are having to go to court for a judicial ruling. This may be good for the lawyers, but, since many of these cases are funded by legal aid, it is bad for the public purse.

Why have the judges become so reluctant to recognise these talaq divorces? Because recognition usually entails the court losing its wide powers to make financial orders in favour of a wife after a divorce. These powers only arise after pronouncing an English divorce and not after recognising a foreign one. So, as the law now stands, the effect of recognition may often be to leave a wife quite high and dry financially. If our courts were to have power to award maintenance and capital to a wife after a foreign divorce there would be less reason for our judges to have qualms about recognising the divorce itself. This reform was recommended last year by the Law Commission. Whatever the political complexion of the next government, the proposal should be taken up and put on the agenda for the next session of Parliament.

LETTERS TO HE EDITOR

Irish attitudes to nuclear threat

From Dr Aodhagan Roddy

Sir, It seems that the critical remarks attributed to Mr Heseltine regarding Irish neutrality (your issues of May 6 and 7) are an expression of the current British Government's attitude, since there has been no retraction by the Government.

We do not all perceive the Navy umbrella, or any other nuclear umbrella, as a positive advantage. Whatever Britain's foreign and defence policy, the Irish people have a right to their view of the best and most moral position to be adopted by a small nation in a world fraught with increasing danger.

Neither do we view Irish neutrality as having merely a provisional character rooted in partition, as suggested in your leader of May 7. True, partition was an important factor influencing the decision made in 1949 that Ireland would not join Nato. However, the world of 1983, bristling with many-headed nuclear monsters and stressed by the concomitant international tensions, is far removed from that of 1949.

It is true, as your leader writer remarked, that Ireland has not been ideologically neutral and true also that Irish neutrality has not been developed with the professionalism of the Swiss or the Swedes. Nevertheless, the Irish have increasingly appreciated the wisdom of a policy of neutrality and it most certainly cannot be regarded today as an insincere posture by an Irish people who value it merely as an instrument for pursuing the national aspiration of unity.

It is a positive stance, an expression of sanity in a world of increasing nuclear madness. The neutral nations of Europe should cooperate to seek proper recognition and status for the concept of positive neutrality in the UN and other international agencies. Then, perhaps, the rest of the world can be inspired in its quest to free itself from this nuclear strait-jacket.

We feel that this positive view of neutrality is shared by the majority of people on this island. It is fully compatible with Ireland's independent stance on international issues such as Afghanistan, El Salvador or the Middle East.

Our neutrality is positive; we value it dearly. It deserves and needs to be fostered and strengthened and it deserves too to be respected, if not emulated, by our neighbours

Yours sincerely,
AODHAGAN RODDY, Chairman,
Active Neutrality for Disarmament Group,
University College, Galway,
Republic of Ireland.
May 14.

Land of the free

From Miss Sarah Wright

Sir, As an Italophile I sympathise with Mrs W. M. A. Potts (May 10), but I do think she views Italy through the rose-tinted spectacles of the casual visitor. Certainly there appear to be fewer motoring restrictions than in this country, but there are correspondingly more accidents.

As for petty officials, Mrs Pot obviously did not even attempt register as a resident alien. Mo people (myself included) give up the second day. Of course it does matter since the police are b sympathetic and fond of presents.

Mrs Potts is quite accurat seeing the Italians as a su cheerful people, but how did miss the beggars on the street trains, the pickpockets, the t who will cut off a finger to a ring and above all the armed of the carabinieri?

Florence is very beauti and especially so at this time of but she is also beguiling. Don orget "Oh, to be in England."

Yours faithfully,
SARAH WRIGHT,
9 Egliston Road,
Putney, SW15.
May 10.

Financial constr nt

From Mr Charles Care

Sir, Mr Gerald Ow (May 11) should in his turn co der himself lucky, lucky to have d a teller to count his farthings.

It is my habit to e my trouser pockets at night. Th ext morning, apart from the od its of string, knife, etc (I am a rmer) I only replace the "silver" ns. This both saves my pockets, money.

In a pre-Budget ge to make my currency more id, I proudly presented my sh box full of six years of "coppers the teller in my local bank. He g me that look of pity reserved fo he slightly dotty, implied that he d better things to do than count oney, and pushed over a wad o lythene bags into which I had ort and count my collection. He ply weighed it.

Yours faithfu
CHARLES C EY,
Helland Bar
Delabole,
Cornwall,
May 12.

Eating quirrels

From M ichael Noakes

Sir, W n Edward Lear was travelli in Southern Calabria in 1847, was offered a dish "full of roasted uirrels, adorned by funghi of wo rful shapes and colours."

Un tunately he makes no comm t on their flavour, nor does he t us how they compared in exce ce with his own culinary mas pieces, Crumbobblious Cutlets Amblongus Pie.

Yo faithfully,
V EN NOAKES.
14 Hamilton Terrace,
S hn's Wood, NW8.
M 17.

Pressure groups w single aims

From Mr John Elford

Sir, Your first leader (May 16) the position of single-purp pressure groups within lib democracies should not be allo to pass unchallenged.

Firstly, to compare the po and influence of relatively im ished pressure groups in Britai extremely well funded righ groups in the USA (to wh Carter was undoubtedly refe the speech quoted by Lo sham) is absurd: are She Help the Aged to be put in bracket as the Nation Association and the Majority?

The main criticism in eader is, perhaps not surprising erved for CND. Whilst acce your obvious point that a essure groups should operate in the law, CND, with nucl isarmament as its objective, not be described as a "secti interest group" and it is diffic see how it could become "b d by its objectives".

Moreover, withou king any judgment on the tness or otherwise of CND's ectives and strategy to achieve objectives, the organization be credited with having been ain agent in raising the level of lic debate on the disarmament estion; and surely the degree ich the public becomes inform n this most crucial issue of ou e is a measure of the health our liberal democracy rath an a threat to our individual li

Yours faithfully
JOHN ELFOR
11 Gordon Ho oad, NW5.

From Mrs Dinah Dawson

Sir, According to J. S. Mill, the greatest enemy of individual liberty is not, as your leader writer seems to believe (May 16), "the single-purpose pressure group"; it is "the tyranny of the majority", and I suggest that it is in just the social climate where pressure groups are *not* acceptable that this tyranny has been exercised most successfully, with the result that people are not free to express their desire for reform.

We may congratulate ourselves, and rightly, on our parliamentary democratic system, but we should remember that individual freedom even if not infringed by the state to the extent that obtains in some other countries, is liable to at least the same degree of constraint by the tendency of society to impose its own ideas and practices as rules. It is therefore a good sign for human freedom that pressure groups should continue to be active.

I agree entirely with your leader writer that they should remain within the law, but I find the language and tone of the article offensive: "Enemies of liberty" as a title, for instance, and "the posturing of these pressure groups" – and to relegate the struggle for equality of half the human race to the same sub-clause as animal liberation is to betray far more intolerance and desire for repression than even the proponents of direct action.

Yours faithfully,
D. DAWSON,
46 Leamington Terrace,
Edinburgh.
May 16.

A tax on rgy

From Profess B. Fellgett

Sir, Professo n Fells has drawn attention (M) to the good sense of a tax o ergy usage. In an earlier lette ovember 2, 1971), I proposed ollution-added tax, PAT, whi could make use of existing V machinery. This idea has sinc een developed and generalise a resources, environment and al costs tax, REST; the name ha the further implication of restit for communal costs. A tax on e y would be a special case of REST

Taxa has the duel function of collect evenue and of serving as an ins ent of policy by encouraging th things that are conducive to the mon good and inhibiting those t are unfavourable to it. Fro s latter point of view, a tax on ed-value is exactly the opp of what is required.

tion should penalise, not tho processes which generate we in the community, but those that use resources, or incur environmental or social costs; particularly so if they fail to generate wealth. REST would operate in this sense, and provide effective economic pressure, operating in detail day by day, towards minimising communal costs and maximising communal benefits. Through the mechanism of REST rating, it could be a flexible, selective and finely graduated instrument of policy.

A further consideration is that in modern society with heavy taxation there is inevitably and quite legitimately a large tax-avoidance industry, which at present is not directly wealth-producing. Under REST, however, research and development aimed at reducing communal costs would become an effective means of tax avoidance.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FELLGETT,
Reading University,
Department of Cybernetics,
3 Earley Gate,
Whiteknights,
Reading.

th and reason

* the Reverend K. S. Swithin-*

Mr Graham Dunstan Martin ay 17) states that "faith is not ough" but fails to add "nor is son". To be fair, he goes on to plain the relationship between ith and reason as he sees it and, in oing so, touches on the heart of this debate. However it is here that he parts company with Solzhenitsyn. For to Mr Martin faith is subject to reason, whereas to Solzhenitsyn it is surely the other way round.

The argument over the relationship of faith and reason is not new. St Paul wrote these words to the Corinthian church: "Since, in the wisdom of God, the world did not know God through wisdom, it pleased God through the folly of what we preached to save those who believe."

Man's wisdom on its own will never grasp the "ultimate things". This does not mean that they are irrational but rather supra-rational.

The centre of Solzhenitsyn's argument is surely that the cause of the problems of the present day, both in the East and the West, is to be found in the intellectual pride of Man. It is precisely because we have relied on our own wisdom, both individually and corporately, and have "forgotten God" that "all this has happened".

Absolute individual autonomy, including intellectual autonomy, may sound a high ideal, but it has never been a Christian one. As Jesus said: "Whoever would save his life will lose it; and whoever loses his life for my sake, he will save it."

To become a Christian is thus to renounce one's individual autonomy, not in favour of the state nor any corporate body of men, but in favour of a loving, Creator God.

To do so, and herein lies the paradox, is to gain true freedom, including intellectual freedom, as one learns to use one's mind under the authority of God.

Yours faithfully,
KIM SWITHINBANK,
14 Trinity Street,
Norwich, Norfolk.

Child thieves abroad

From Mrs Marion Woolfson

Sir, Last November, my daughter and I were accosted by a group of women and young boys in the Quartier Latin. At the time, we had not heard of the child thieves of Paris, but we realised what was happening when they began waving posters and placards in front of us and pawing and jostling us.

Although we were greatly outnumbered, we were taller, stronger and apparently more agile than any of our puny attackers and so we pushed them away from us with some force before setting off at speed. After we had outdistanced them, we checked our handbags and discovered that the contents were intact with the exception of my daughter's passport which had disappeared. We chased the gang and demanded the return of the passports and this was meekly handed back to us by one of the boys.

Judging by the experiences of some of your other correspondents, I realise now that we were lucky, but we may not be so fortunate again; and so I have decided to arm myself with a hatpin next time – if this is permitted in France. Or is French law as idiotic as British law, which does not permit the potential victims of muggers, rapists or even murderers to provide themselves with any kind of "weapon" of defence?

Yours faithfully,
MARION WOOLFSON,
35 Camden Mews, NW1.

Saving parish records

From the Chairman of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

Sir, The secretary general of Synod's letter (May 16) about the maintenance of parish records is timely. While inferring from Mr Pattinson's letter that the Church is against compulsion to deposit parish records in diocesan archives, as arbitrarily proposed in Mr Duncan Harrington's feature (May 7), we cannot help thinking that the county record office is really the place for them.

Diocesan archives cannot compare with the CROs in maintenance, repair, and cataloguing historical documents. It is also the case that documents may be inspected at the CROs without charge, thus saving the fees of which Mr Harrington complains.

Since many manorial records are deposited in the CROs, and since historians and genealogists generally need to consult parish and manorial records together, there is an additional advantage of having both under the same roof.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT SMITH, Chairman,
The Manorial Society of Great Britain,
104 Kennington Road, SE11.

'Tag' monitors

From Mr M. M. Charlish

Sir, A less controversial and more socially acceptable use for the electronic "tag" monitor mentioned in your columns on May 5 for the possible surveillance of convicted criminals would be for it to be modified to work in the reverse mode. Instead of its emitting radio pulses continuously to be monitored by a central computer it could be fitted with a switch so that it would emit signals only when the wearer wanted help.

Thus I envisage its being supplied (on request only, of course) to the aged or infirm, especially those living alone or without a telephone or a long way from neighbours. Upon their switching on the monitor its signals would be linked through the computer to, say, an ambulance station.

The idea of employing the "tag" in this way is similar to the use of the rescue beacons supplied to RAF pilots to summon help and to pinpoint their location upon baling-out or when ditching.

Yours faithfully,
M. McEWEN CHARLISH,
132 Park Lane,
Carshalton,
Surrey.

Election's effect on youth training

From Mr Andrew Forrest

Sir, One effect of the calling of the general election has been severely to restrict the Youth Training Scheme at a particularly crucial time. The minute the election was announced the Manpower Services Commission had to suspend all public activities concerned with YTS until after June 9.

This has already meant, for example, that Geoffrey Holland, as Director of MSC, has had to withdraw at short notice from a talk he was due to give to a private meeting of businessmen and that a meeting explaining the Youth Training Scheme to over 100 parents had to be cancelled.

The Youth Training Scheme has its critics, but the fact remains that it was launched with all-party support in Parliament and that thousands of 16-year-olds are now on the last lap of their career. In a few weeks from now it may be too late to explain the scheme to them and to their parents.

For the future we must re-examine the rule about publicly-funded bodies such as MSC effectively being "gagged" during election campaigns, at the very time when their political masters are indulging themselves oratorically up the hilt.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW FORREST, Director,
Youth Employment and Training,
Education for Industrial Society,
48 Bryanston Square, W1.

Equality for all

From Mrs Enid Hutchinson

Sir, I have just received a copy of the discussion paper, *Towards an Adult Training Strategy*, issued last month by the Manpower Services Commission. In his foreword the chairman, Mr David Young, writes that "adult training and re-training will be every bit as important in the eighties as youth training".

Bravely said, but if the illustrator for the paper's cover is carrying out a brief given by the commission the inference is clearly that this importance is restricted to women in the proportion of one in 12. Eleven males are shown in the picture performing a variety of presumably newly learned skills; one young woman sits at a key-board with a collar-and-tie chap directing her. By giving her also an "ethnic" face the commission is able economically to make an appropriate gesture in the direction of another area of disadvantage.

Perhaps the commission itself could do with some re-training.

Yours faithfully,
ENID HUTCHINSON,
8 High Wiend,
Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria.

From Mr Robert H. V. Wright

Sir, The Labour Party's emergency programme states that they will "appoint a Cabinet minister to promote equality between the sexes".

What sex one wonders will such minister be and upon what criteria will the choice be made?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WRIGHT,
The Firs,
The Edge,
Eyam, via Sheffield.

Rival fare

From Mr Thomas W. Hugo

Sir, Re the Conservative Party advertisement in today's issue (May 18) if, in a restaurant, I found that the menu card was devoted entirely to the criticism of the fare on offer at a rival establishment I should be disinclined to order.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS W. HUGO,
Chepmells,
Route Charles,
St Peter Port,
Guernsey,
Channel Islands.

Signs and portents?

From Mr John Hood

Sir, Having seen Dr B. Clark's letter today (May 18), I turned to my desk quotation calendar for June 9 – "Of the two evils the lesser is always to be chosen".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOOD,
1 Vardon Drive,
Wilmslow, Cheshire.

Sunk in gloom

From Mr C. B. Austin and Mr G. White

Sir, As we reach day 30 of the present wet spell – and we stress the word "spell" – may we ask why no party has seen fit to include in its manifesto any provision for protecting our national sport?

We assert that such extraordinary meteorological conditions as those we are currently suffering can be only accredited to a malicious attempt on the part of the (Russian) Bear to undermine English morale. How long is this insufferable situation going to be allowed to continue?

Yours etc,
CHRIS AUSTIN,
GILES WHITE,
Westfield College Cricket Club,
Kidderpore Avenue,
Hampstead, NW3.
May 17.

From Ms Barbara M. Wilkinson

Sir, Due to the political and weather conditions of late, could you possibly advise me of a suitable venue for the construction of my ark? Something tells me I shall be well afloat by June 9 at the latest.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA M. WILKINSON,
Haberdashers' Aske's School for Girls,
Aldenham Road,
Elstree,
Hertfordshire.
May 18.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 19: The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, accompanied by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning presented New Standards to the Household Cavalry on the Horse Guards Parade.

Her Majesty, with Her Royal Highness, drove from Buckingham Palace in a carriage procession escorted by The Queen's Life Guard, found by The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons) with the Guidon of the Regiment.

The Queen and The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips were received by Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard (Colonel, The Life Guards) and General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Colonel, The Blues and Royals, Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons) (Gold Sticks).

After the presentation, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade and Colonel James Hamilton-Russell (Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Household Cavalry, Silver Stick in Waiting) replied.

The Mounted Squadrons of the Household Cavalry ranked past and the Armoured Squadrons of The Life Guards and The Blues and Royals drove past.

This afternoon The Queen attended a Garden Party given by the Household Cavalry at Burton Court.

Lady Abel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 19: The Prince and Princess of Wales were present when The Queen presented New Standards to the Household Cavalry on the Horse Guards Parade this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Chancellor, today undertook engagements at the University of Keele.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

(The court circular was inadvertently printed yesterday.)

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 19: Princess Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, this afternoon received Brigadier D. E. Miller, Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Pett upon relinquishing the appointment as Commanding Officer 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Wolverson upon assuming this appointment, Colonel E. W. Messenger upon relinquishing Command of the 4th Battalion, Territorial Army and Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Day upon assuming this appointment.

This evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy attended the Reception for the first Sir John Keswick Memorial Lecture, in aid of Phab (Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied), at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London W1.

Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were later present at the eightieth Anniversary Reception given by King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers at St James's Palace.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 19: The Duke of Kent, as President, was present this evening at the eightieth Anniversary Reception given by King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers at St James's Palace.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir Noel Hall will be held today at 2.30 at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford.

Requiem Mass for Mr James Dewar will be celebrated at 10.30 today at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, Holborn.

Birthdays today

General Sir Hugh Beach, 60; Dr Sir Clifford Butler, 61; Mr H. T. Cadbury-Brown, 70; Sir Harry Campion, 78; the Rev Sir Owen Chadwick, 67; Professor Richard Cobb, 66; Flight Lieutenant J. A. Cruickshank, VC, 63; Mr Lynn Davies, 41; Dr Sir Moses Finley, 71; Mr Keith Fletcher, 39; Lord Harlech, 65; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir John Harrison, 62; the Earl of Iveagh, 46; the Right Rev Dr John McIntyre, 67; Lady Celia Milnes Coates, 99; Sir Clinton Pelham, 85; Mr Peter Shore, 59; Mr Justice Skinner, 57; Mr James Stewart, 75.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. D. Keir and Lady Sophia Paget
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs James Keir, of Dormansland, Surrey, and Sophia, daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, of Plas Newydd.

Mr J. E. McC. Harington and Miss L. M. Baxendale
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Harington, of Oddington, Gloucestershire, and Lucinda, daughter of the late Major John Baxendale and of Mrs Elizabeth Baxendale, Hailwell House, Framfield, Sussex.

Mr T. A. B. Boulton and Miss E. H. Comstock Smith
The engagement is announced between Adam, elder son of Dr and Mrs Thomas Boulton, of Streatley, Berkshire, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Smith, of London, NW1.

Mr R. G. Burgess and Miss C. M. Callear
The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Burgess, of Weybridge, and Celia, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs A. B. Callear, of Cambridge.

Mr R. Pratt and Miss J. A. Sharp
The engagement is announced between Ralph, son of Mr and Mrs Fred Pratt, of Vancouver, and Jane, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Alan Sharp, of Selly Oak, Birmingham. The marriage will take place at 426 West Keith, North Vancouver, on June 25.

Mr W. H. Lakin and Miss C. M. Collier
The engagement is announced between Bill Lakin, of Brussels, Belgium, only son of Mr Henry Lakin and the late Mrs Lakin, of Leverton, Lincolnshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs James Collier, of Chelsea, London.

Mr M. J. A. McGougan and Miss S. J. Parsons
The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr James McGougan, of The Hermitage, Whitwell, Isle of Wight, and the late former Mrs Caroline McGougan, and Sarah, daughter of Mrs Doreen Parsons, of Milton House, Manningtree, Essex and the late Mr Newman Parsons. The marriage will take place on September 17th, 1983, at Lawford parish church.

Major J. R. Pawson, RE and Miss M. H. Tuckett
The engagement is announced between Richard Pawson and Jo Tuckett. The marriage will take place shortly in Western Australia.

Mr W. B. B. Gammell and Miss G. E. Digney
The engagement is announced between Bill Gammell, BA, of Foxhall, Kirkliston, and Geraldine Digney, MA, CA, of 152 Weirwood Avenue, Garrowhill, Glasgow.

Mr A. Roberts and Miss V. de Trafford
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs E. C. Roberts, of Parkstone, Dorset, and Victoria, daughter of Mr D. H. de Trafford, of Applestone, Hampshire, and Countess Michalowska, of Beaulieu, Hampshire.

Mr C. D. Townsend Green and Miss R. E. Hodgkins
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs K. A. Townsend Green, of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Oxfordshire, and Rachel, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs V. A. Hodgkins, of Charney Bassett, Oxfordshire.

Mr A. G. Rud, Jr and Miss R. M. F. Long
The engagement is announced between Anthony G. Rud, Jr, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Rud, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, United States, and Rita M. F. Long, only daughter of Mr L. G. Long, of Southend-on-Sea, and Mrs N. E. Long, of Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.

Church window recalls SAS men

A stained-glass window commemorating men of the Special Air Service Regiment killed on secret missions since the Second World War was dedicated yesterday by the Bishop of Hereford, the Right Rev John Eastaugh, at a service at the regimental church of St Martin's at Hereford.

The 17ft-high window, depicting the winged dagger emblem of the SAS, a helicopter and faceless soldiers, is the work of a Herefordshire craftsman, Mr John Hobbs. It has been paid for by a £27,000 appeal fund set up after the deaths of 19 SAS men when their helicopter crashed in the South Atlantic during the Falklands conflict.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society

Mr D. G. Wilson, president of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, presided at the finals of the society's Schools Computing Competition, held at the Computer Science Department, Manchester University, yesterday evening. The prizes were presented by Mr Jack Smith and Mr Norman Kyle. Dr J. C. Thynne, of the Department of Industry, was among those present.

Royal society of St George

The following have been elected honorary officers of the Royal Society of St George (City of London Branch) for the ensuing year:
Mr Charles P. Fairweather, chairman; Mr William B. Fraser, secretary; Mr Charles Coward, treasurer.

Latest appointments

The Rev Harry Moore, executive secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who has been appointed Bishop of Cyprus and the Gulf in succession to the Right Rev Leonard Ashton, who retires in June.

Other appointments include:
The Rev George B. Brand to be associate secretary for ecumenical affairs with the Anglican Consultative Council.
Mr B. G. Hutton to be secretary and deputy librarian of the National Library of Scotland. Dr Ann Matheson to be the museum's keeper of printed books and Mr P. M. Cadell to be a keeper of manuscripts.
The following to be deputy lieutenants of Surrey:
[illegible]

Legal

Mr B A Steinberg to be joint registrar of the Rochdale and Salford county courts and joint District Registrar of the High Court at Rochdale from June 1, in succession to Mr Registrar Burton, who transfers to the Oldham group of courts.



Mrs Freda McKay, mo of Sergeant Ian McKay, VC, the paratrooper who died storming an Argentine gun post i he Falklands last year, after the unveiling at Rotherham Town Hall yesterday of a por t of her son commissioned by the town council. The artist is Trevor Stubley.

Luncheon

East European Trade Council
Lord Shackleton presided over luncheon given by the E European Trade Council at the Ca Royal yesterday in honour of Mr N. Manzhulo, Soviet Deput Minister of Foreign Trade, on the occasion of the eleventh session of the British/Soviet Joint Commission. The guests included the Soviet Ambassador and Sir Iain Sutherland, the British Ambassador in Moscow.

in Plaisterers' Hall yesterday evening Mr Peter Thompson, chairman and chief executive, National Freight Consortium, after the John Simmons Lecture 1983, given by Mr Thompson. Among hose present were:
rd Croham, Sir Robert Lawrence, Mr eoffrey Rowell, Mr D S MacDonald, Mr ctor Paige, Mr Richard Jacobson esident, Administrative Management iety), Mr Jack Mynett (immediate past sident, Administrative Management iety).

ociation of Magisterial Officers
the annual conference dinner on Friday May 13, 1983, the dent of the Association of sterial Officers, Mr Ken Leach, ained:
Justice Lawton, Lady Ralphs, n of the Magistrates' Association, is Gray, chairman of the Central of Magistrates' Courts Committees, Barbara Gray, Councillor Jo n, Lord Mayor-elect of Coventry, Thompson, Mr I McKittrick, of the Justices' Clerks' Society, ickittrick, Dr and Mrs S B Marsh, r, Home Office, Mr and Mrs D r and Mrs D Jones and Mr orman.

At t nual general Meeting held after , Mr R A Davis was electe sident, Mr A Hall, vice-presid and Mr A D Green honora easurer.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury, was host at a reception held yesterday evening at Lancaster House in honour of a group of senior French civil servants who have just completed a course at the Civil Service College under reciprocal exchange arrangements between the British and French gvernments.

King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers
The Duke of Kent, President, and the council of King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers were hosts last night at a reception held at St James's Palace to mark the eightieth anniversary of the granting of his name to the hospital by King Edward VII. The guests included Princess Michael of Kent, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Peter Rees, QC, Minister for Trade, accompanied by Mrs Rees, presided over a dinner held last night at Hampton Court Palace on the occasion of the eleventh session of the British/Soviet Joint Commission.

Wheelwrights' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies attended the annual dinner of the Wheelwrights' Company, held at the Mansion House last night. They were received by the Master and Mrs Geoffrey R. Hart, the Upper Warden and Mrs H. F. J. Fenton, and the Renter Warden and Mrs R. H. Gould. Sir George Baker replied to the toast of the guests, which was proposed by Commander A. H. F. Wilks, Commander of the RN College, Greenwich. The guests included:
The Norwegian Ambassador and Mrs R T Busch, The Admiral President of the RN College, Greenwich and Lady Cassels, the Chief Royal Engineer and Lady Beach, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs R A Ramsay-Rae, the Prime Warden of the Blacksmiths' Company and Mrs J C G Wegerif, the Master of the Farriers' Company and Mrs E A Styles and the Master of the Carmen's Company and Mrs C A Hart.

Institute of Administrative Management
The President of the Institute of Administrative Management, Sir Robin Gillett, entertained at dinner

Serv luncheons

Royal A ry Council of Scotla
Brigadier . Robertson presided at the spr uncheon of the Royal Artillery C cil of Scotland, held yesterday Army Headquarters Scotland, giehall, Edinburgh. The guests : General Sir Harry Tuzo, Lieut t-General Sir Alexander Boswe ajor-General G. B. Wilson, Maj K. Bain, Major R. Pettie, Major Forster, RAA, and Captain D. W wells.

Military Intelli e Directorate 1939-45
The annual re n luncheon of Military Intell ce Directorate 1939-45 was yesterday at Intelligence Cor A HQ, Handel Street. Major A. ishop presided and the guest spe was Brigadier D. J. Atkinson.

Service rec tion

Corps of Royal Elec l and Mechanical Eng rs
The Director Gener Major-General T. B. Palmer, an cers of the Corps of Royal E rical and Mechanical Engineers e hosts at a reception at Court, Arborfield, last night. ng those present were the Chi Engineer RAF, Air Marshal E. C nn, the Director General Engine g Council, Dr Kenneth Mill senior service officers and se e representatives of Comm wealth countries and their ladies.

Service dinners

HAC Saddle Club and Light Cavalry
The annual dinner of the AC Saddle Club and Light Caval was held at Armoury House last ht. The principal guests were G al Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour and Colonel Sir John Miller. The speakers were Colonel Paddy Massey, Mrs Jean Tsushima and Mr David Payne. Colonel Brian Kay, president, was in the chair.

Roman Catholic Chaplains, RN
Roman Catholic Chaplains, Royal Navy, held their annual dinner at Mary Mount, Wimbledon, last night. Mgr Vaughan Morgan, Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain (Naval), presided.

RAF Strike Command
A guest night was held yesterday in the officers' mess, Headquarters Strike Command. Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig, AOC-in-C, Strike Command, was present and Group Captain D. J. Sledge presided.

HQ RAF Support Command
Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Air Force Support Command, and members of Brampton Park officers' mess held a dinner yesterday. The principal guest was Sir Arthur Marshall and Group Captain G. H. E. Mitchell presided.

Army Air Corps
Prince Michael of Kent was the principal guest at the annual dinner held by the Director Army Air Corps, Major-General W. N. J. Withall, yesterday at the Army Air Corps officers' mess, Middle Wallop.

Lecture

PHAB
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present to inaugurate the first Sir John Keswick Memorial Lecture by Lord MacLehose of Beoch given in aid of PHAB (physically handicapped and able bodied) at the Royal Institution of Great Britain yesterday. Those present included:
The Belgian Ambassador and Mme Vaes, Lady Keswick, Mr and Mrs Charles Jencks, Lady MacLehose of Beoch, Mr Jimmy Savile (President of PHAB), Princess George Galitzine, Sir Peter and Lady Baldwin, Mr Henry Keswick, Mr Jeremy Brown, Mr J G Curtis, Mr D S Middleditch, Mr M S Henderson, Mr Alan Reid, the Countess of Airlie, Viscount Blakenham, Lady Caccia, the Earl of Drogheda, Sir George Porter, the Dowager Lady Egremont, the Hon Alan Hare, Lord and Lady Killearn, Viscount De L'Isle, VC, Lord Margadale, the Countess of Perth, Lady Jean Rankin, the Hon Jacob Rothschild, the Hon Mrs Nicholas Soames, Sir Michael Stewart and Sir Charles Villiers.

Concert

CRUSE
A concert was given on Wednesday by Mrs Shusha Guppy at the home of Lord and Lady Craigmyle in aid of CRUSE, the national organization for the widowed and their children. Mr Derek Nuttall, director, introduced the evening and Sir Sigmund Sternberg, honorary treasurer, thanked Mrs Sarah Gibb and Mrs Vanessa Wauchope for organizing the event.

Latest wills

£103,444 residue for the RSPCA

Mr Stanley Haigh Walker, of Whitby, left estate valued at £154,944 net. After bequests totalling £51,000 he left the residue to the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs Minnie Wallis Quick, of Helston, Cornwall, left £44,026 net. She left £20,000 to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Gillson, Mr James Stanley, of Liverpool £263,052
Holt, Mr James Alwyn, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire £237,822
Morgan, Mrs Anne, of Llanon, Dyfed £385,157
Price, Mr William Lynam Thomas, of Ammanford, Dyfed £248,414
Taylor, Mr Theodore Joseph Christopher Von Sobbe, of Aughton, Lancashire £214,101

Meeting

Franco-British Society
The Franco-British Society held its annual meeting yesterday at 2 Queen Anne's Gate (by courtesy of Mr John de Courcy Ling, MEP). The Marquess of Lansdowne, president, retired as chairman. The new chairman is Mr James Hadley.

Hereford Cathedral School

Hereford Cathedral School Summer Ball will take place on July 15 and Old Herefordian Day on September 24. Details are obtainable from the school.

Sa room

Keen bidc ng for fine French ırniture

By Geraldine Norman, S e Room Correspondent

Fine French furniture from a single owner was sold for £1,124,161 at Christie's yesterday. Usually such sales have many unsold lots but in this case only 3 per cent was left unsold.

Adrian Ward-Jackson, the London dealer, paid the top price of £129,600 (estimate £25,000 to £35,000) for a Louis XVI ormolu and carrara marble clock, almost certainly of royal origin. It is a sculptural piece all in ormolu, with Minerva seated on a cloud and leaning on a globe, holding a conversation with a military commander.

The commander wears a Roman tunic and an eighteenth-century wig and is thought to represent the Comte d'Artois, youngest brother of Louis XVI. The Wallace collectiion has an almost identical clock, with the king standing in as the Roman commander.

Most of the purchasers at the sale remained anonymous and an unusually high proportion were private people bidding on their own account. A set of eight Louis XV giltwood arm chairs by J. B. Lebas made £86,400 (estimate £60,000 to £80,000) and the same price was paid (estimate £30,000 to £40,000) for a Louis XV tulipwood, amaranth and floral marquetry mmode with scrolling ormolu ounts, by A. Delorme.

In Sotheby's sale of scientific truments Bobinet, the london k dealer, spent £14,300 (esti e £6,000 to £10,000) on an teenth-century wrought iron brass lathe. It is a remarkable of machinery intended for ng medals or for making rose s.

said by the vendor to have bee present to his great great gran ther, Joachim Chalon, (172 00), from Prince Charles of Lorra , Governor of the Belgians. They hared an interest in numis tology. The sale totalled £119,4 with 9 per cent unsold.

Price ere also running high in provinc sales, with £21,500 (estima 10,000 to £15,000) paid for an teenth-century Hepplewhite ogany kidney-shaped writing ta at a Banks and Silver sale of th ontents of Whitlenge House, nea idderminster.

The table d been purchased at the Grosven House Antiques Fair in 1956 fo bout £500. It was bought by a p ate collector.

Christie's picture sales in New York on ednesday were 16 per cent unsol An auction record price was ma for the German Expressionist org Tappert, at $187,000 (£119,i).

OBITUARY

MR JEAN REY

Prominent rôle in European affairs

Mr Jean Rey, who died in Liège on May 19 at the age of 80, had a distinguished career in European affairs which culminated in his period as President of the European Commission from 1967 to 1970.

Rey, a Belgian, had long been a believer in the idea of European unification, and when the EEC was established in 1958, he was one of the members of the first Commission. As such, he did much to set the new organization on its feet. His particular responsibility was external relations, and he led the EEC team in the Kennedy Round negotiations, successfully concluded in 1967.

Later that year he became the first President of the combined Commission, resulting from the merger of the executives of the EEC, The European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom. He found the Community much shaken by internal differences, and his own powers very much restricted. But he continued to urge member countries to find the political will to persevere with the construction of a unified Europe.

Rey was born in Liège on July 15, 1902, the son of a Protestant pastor. His family had been active in politics and, after studying law at the University of Liège, he took the same path. He became a city councillor in 1935 and a Deputy for Liège in 1939. When the Second World War broke out he took part, as a captain in the reserve, in the brief attempt to resist the German invasion in May, 1940. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war until 1945.

Rey's interest in European affairs had begun at an early age, when his consciousness of the weakness of his own country before and after the First World War led him to become an ardent federalist. This was a cause he never relinquished. After the Second World War he returned to national politics as a prominent Freemason and a leader of the Liberal Party. He remained as Deputy for Liège until 1958, and was Minister of Reconstruction 1949-50 and Minister of Economic Affairs 1954-58.

Rey was fluent in English, and had many friends in Britain and the United States. He was critical of General de Gaulle during the often bitter exchanges between Paris and Brussels, and was particularly sharp after de Gaulle's veto on British entry to the EEC in 1963. But he was an acceptable candidate in French eyes when a new President was needed in 1967 to head the new Joint Commission.

Certainly he proved a great deal less abrasive than Walter Hallstein, the President of the old EEC Commission, who clashed publicly with de Gaulle. Rey, as a convinced European, was just as hostile to Gaullism, but was not the man for controntation.

He left the presidency of the Commission before the negotiations began for British entry, but he and the outgoing members had prepared the groundwork, including a report in which they expressed support for enlargement.

On leaving the Commission, Rey went into private industry becoming a director of the Philips Electrical Group and later President of Sofina and Papeteries de Belgique. But he retained an active interest in both European and Belgain affairs. He became chairman of the governors of the College of Europe at Bruges, and in 1974 president of the European Movement in succession to Hallstein. In 1979-80 he was a member of the European Parliament.

From 1972 to 1977 he was President of the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce. He was also member of an international commission set up in 1975 to investigate extortion and bribery.

Rey held honorary degrees from Oxford and several American universities. He was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre and was a member of Belgian and other orders. He was married, with four children.

MR FRANK AIKEN

Mr Frank Aiken, who died on May 18 in Dublin, aged 85, was for many years Foreign Minister of Ireland and, from 1965 to 1969, Deputy Prime Minister. During the 1960s he made a significant impact at the United Nations where he promoted the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. At home, in Ireland, he was probably de Valera's closest friend in politics.

Born on February 13 1898, of strong farming stock at Camlough in the "bandit country" of South Armagh, he joined the newly formed Irish Volunteers in 1913, and was a successful local IRA commander during the Irish war of independence. He rose to become a leader and ultimately commander-in-chief of the republican forces who opposed the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921. Defeated in the civil war, he joined de Valera in the formation of Fianna Fail, which was founded in 1926 with the object of achieving an all-Ireland repuublic by constitutional means.

When de Valera became Prime Minister in 1932 Aiken served in all his Cabinets. Aiken's republican credentials were instrumental in securing the allegiance of many extreme republicans who might otherwise have supported the IRA. Between 1932 and 1939 he was Minister of Defence. During the second world war, as Minister for the Coordination of Defensive Measures Aiken was a pugnacious upholder of Ireland's neutrality, and even earned an unmerited reputation for being pro-German when he was patronized by isolationist groups on a visit to the United States in 1941.

At home he imposed a press censorship which was more severe than that obtaining in Britain. On a more constructive level he pioneered the harvesting of turf from the bogs of Ireland to make up for the shortage of coal. After the war he was Minister of Finance from 1945 to 1948.

As Foreign Minister from 1951 to 1954 and again from 1957 to 1969, it was wholly in character that Aiken, an old revolutionary, should carve out an independent role for Ireland. He had great faith in the role of the United Nations at whose session he spent several months every year. He was able to take some credit for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, eventually signed in 1968. He also made Irish troops available for peacekeeping duties in the Middle East and the Congo. He defied the United States by advocating the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

But he had no sense of Ireland's future role in Europe and he did little to build up his department in preparation for entry to the EEC. It was probably for this reason that Mr Jack Lynch, to whom Aiken had been Deputy Prime Minister, decided to dispense with his services after the 1969 general election. However Aiken remained a member of the Dail until 1973 and supported Lynch's firm repudiation of the use of physical force in Northern Ireland when this was challenged within Fianna Fail.

Aiken was not a clever man and some considered him obstinate and taciturn, but he compensated for this by his tenacity, occasional vision, high standards of honour and loyalty, unfailing courtesy, fine upright appearance and abundant dignity. He was the archetype of the young revolutionary who survived to become a pillar of a conservative Establishment.

He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

FYODOR ABRAMOV

Fyodor Abramov, the Soviet novelist and short-story writer, has died at the age of 63. He was widely respected, both in the Soviet Union and among dissidents living abroad, for his work, which was largely set in the countryside in the north of Russia, where he himself was born and to which he regularly returned.

He had difficulties with the Soviet authorities from time to time because of the unflattering light which he shed on collective farms and the way in which collectivization was carried out. But he never fell seriously out favour, so that on his death Abramov, who has been praised by Solzhenitsyn, had his obituary notice in Tass signed by two members of the politburo, Konstantin Chernenko and Grigory Romanov, and by Mikhail Sholokhov, the novelist.

He was one of the numerous secretaries of the Union of Writers of the USSR, but this was taken as more a sign of the union's desire to take advantage of his reputation than of bureaucratic tendencies in himself.

Fyodor Aleksandrovich Abramov was born in Verkola in the Arkhangelsk region of Russia on February 29, 1920. He began his career as a critic and researcher, and first attracted attention in 1954 with an article in *Novy Mir* in which he attacked what he called the "varnishing of reality" in almost all postwar Soviet fiction dealing with life on collective farms.

He ran into trouble in 1963 when his novel *Round and About*, which had previously been published in the magazine *Neva*, was translated into English and published in London as *The Dodgers*. The book shows up the inefficiency and demoralization on a collective farm in the 1950s. Abramov and some other members of the editorial board of *Neva* were dismissed. But Abramov managed to rehabilitate himself by persuading the cultural authorities that his criticism of collectivization was ideologically orthodox and "constructively socialist-realist".

The truth was that Abramov set out simply to describe the peasants of his native region as they were; and his difficulties arose from the fact that this did not accord with orthodox dogma. Abramov himself was no ideologist, though he was a strong Slavophil, rather in the manner of Solzhenitsyn.

He was closely associated with Sholokhov, having been a joint compiler of a handbook and bibliography on Sholokhov's works. Abramov's fiction showed how badly-handled collectivization led to disaster when the Germans invaded the Soviet Union. Men were carried off, and yet huge supplies of produce were needed, which led to desperate conditions. His main work was a set of four novels named after the family whose fortunes and misfortunes during and after the Second World War it describes, the Pryaslins. Like his other work, it was praised for its narrative sweep, authoritative use of dialect, and knowledge of the culture of the far north.

SIR KENNETH PEPPIATT

Sir Jasper Hollom writes:
The name of Sir Kenneth Peppiatt, whose death at the age of 90 was briefly noticed in your columns on May 16, will perhaps most recall the signature that appeared on Bank of England notes from 1934 to 1949. But that says little of the man who was a dominant figure in the London financial markets from the late 1920s to the late 1950s.

Joining the Bank in 1911 aged 18, "K.O.P's" career was early interrupted by four years in the Army from which he brought back an MC and Bar and an experience of the art of leadership, for which he had a notable gift. Back at the Bank he moved fast and, after a spell on Montagu Norman's personal staff, emerged on to a wider stage in 1928 at the early age of 35 as the Principal of the Discount Office – "the eyes and ears of the Governor" in the City markets. Here for six years he had primary responsibility for the Bank's relations with the discount market and the merchant banking community and gained an intimate knowledge of the money markets as a whole.

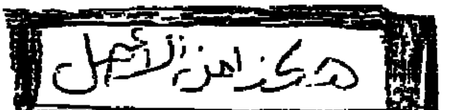
In 1934 he was appointed Chief Cashier and filled that key post through the recovery from the slump, the preparations for war, the war itself and the post-war reconstruction period. The Chief Cashier was then responsible for the whole range of the Bank's operations, its banking business, Government financing in the money and stock markets, management of the gold and foreign exchange markets, and the Bank's operational relationships with overseas central banks; and to these were added such war-time tasks as the introduction of exchange control and capital issues control and the mobilisation of the country's overseas assets.

To K.O.P.'s supple and inventive mind must go much of the credit for the extraordinarily smooth adaptation of the financial machinery to the needs of war – and for the orderly return to freer markets post war as he moved on in 1949 to become Executive Director with responsibility for Home Finance. Retiring from the Bank in 1957 he went on to hold a directorship of Coutts & Co for a further 11 years.

This is a formidable list of achievements over years of great difficulty; but those who were at all close to him will remember the man much more than these attainments. Not only a master of technique, he was above all a master of relationships and he used this skill and his gifts of personality to great effect. Always unruffled whatever the pressures, ever ready to use a darting humour to illuminate a problem, turn an argument or spur a reaction, he seemed to live always at least a jump ahead of others. To those who worked for him he will remain an incomparable leader, always setting and expecting the most exacting standards but combining this with a rare level of understanding and humanity which drew from others the best of which they were capable.

Correction

The Rt Hon Sir Gordon Willmer, OBE, whose obituary was published yesterday, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he later became an honorary Fellow, not Corpus Christi, Cambridge. He was Treasurer of the Inner Temple in 1969, not 1968.



هكذا من الأصل

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 698.4 up 8.6
FT Gilts: 80.67 up 0.06
FT All Share: 427.95 up 3.4
Bargains: 18,107
Tring Hall USM Index: 167.1 up 0.6
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8584.42 down 14.42
Hongkong: 928.22 down 9.24
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1193.79 down 9.77

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5540 down 50pts.
Index 83.9 up 0.1
DM 3.8550
FrF 11.5650
Yen 364.50
Dollar
Index 122.6 up 0.5
DM 2.4785 up 175pts
Gold
$440.50 up $0.05
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $442.60
Sterling $1.5545

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank $10\frac{3}{8}$-$10\frac{1}{4}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9-$9\frac{1}{8}$
3 month DM $5\frac{11}{16}$-$4\frac{15}{16}$
3 month FrF $13\frac{7}{8}$-$13\frac{5}{8}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Collins K. 27.75p up 7.75p
P & O Dfd. 215p up 24p
Oceans Trans. 109p up 12p
L.M.S. 63p up 6p
Dunlop 63p up 6p
J. Brown 25p up 2p
Mettoy 34p down 5p
B. Elliott 38p down 5p
Brooke Tool 10p down 1p
Redfearn 100p down 9p
K C A 47p down 4p
F. S. Geldud £30.8125, down £2.50

TODAY

Interims: Acsis Jewellery, Management Agency and Music.
Finals: Debenhams, A Goldberg and Sons, International Paint, Suter.
Economic statistics; Retail Price Index (April), Tax and Price Index (April), cyclical indicators for the UK economy (April), finished steel consuption and stock changes (first quarter, provisional).

Results boost in property sector

The stock market is bracing itself for a rapid re-rating of the property sector following yesterday's unexpectedly large increase in the asset value of Land Securities, Britain's biggest property company.

Its latest revaluation has thrown up a value of more than £2,000m equivalent to 487p per share, against analysts' best expectations of 449p. The news pushed the shares up 11p to 319p, with most of the big companies following siut.

Land Securities' ability to turn in such figures at the end of a very poor year for property will provide a big boost for the sector.

Investors' Notebook – Page 16.

● **BID ABANDONED:** United Newspapers is ready to make acquisitions in the United States after deciding yesterday to abandon its bid for Benn Brothers, the specialist publishers, rather than continue the battle with Extel. The bid by Extel, recommended by the Benn Board, is now almost certain to succeed.

● **CHEQUE INCREASE:** Barclays Bank is increasing the charge for cashing cheques for customers of other banks from 50p to £1 from July 2. Barclays' aim is to deter the customers of other banks from crowding out their branches on Saturday mornings.

● **HESTAIR BID:** Hestair, the special vehicle maker, has bid £4.2m for Duple International, the coach body builder which has made losses for the last two years. Hestair has picked up 22 per cent of the stake held in Duple by Grovewood Securities, the Eagle Star subsidiary, and together with its own shares now has 29.9 per cent.

● **£10m DEAL:** Britannia Arrow Holdings, the fund management and investment group, has completed a £10m deal to acquire a $1,600m fund management company, Gardner and Preston Moss, based in Boston, Massachusetts.

● **PROFIT ADVANCE:** Philips, the Dutch electronics company, reports that pretax profits for the first quarter of 1982 expanded by 7 per cent to 241m fl (about £56m).

WALL STREET

Shares down slightly

New York – (AP-Dow Jones) – The Dow Jones industrial average was off about three points in early trading yesterday. It had been down about 2 points early in the morning but rebounded to a fractional gain before declining again.

Advancing and declining issues more about in balance.

Mr Charles Lewis, vice-president at Shearson-American Express, said "The market rallied off the 1,200 level in a technical and psychological rebound after yesterday's frantic selling on liquidation by an institution.

Other analysts said smaller investors were buying low-priced issues and blue chips were being left alone for the time being as the market consolidated huge gains made since last August.

The Government said revised figures showed the GNP rising at a 2.5 per cent rate in the first quarter instead of 3.1 per cent as originally reported.

Mesa Offshore was the most active issue up $\frac{1}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$. **ICN Pharmaceuticals** followed up 1 to 12. **Gould Inc** was third (unchanged) at $39\frac{1}{4}$.

Growing support for Volcker

From Bailey Morris
Washington

President Reagan is likely to reappoint Mr Paul Volcker as head of the United States Federal Reserve Board according to Wall Street officials.

"Trial balloons" have been floated by the White House on Wall Street and the response has been overwhelmingly in favour of Mr Volcker, the officials said.

"Mr Reagan will, we believe, consider the financial markets' potential reaction and ask Mr Volcker to stay on. The markets have expressed a preference for Mr Volcker", Mr Jack Lynch, chief economist of Merrill Lynch, said yesterday.

There is a growing belief on Wall Street that a deal would be worked out under which Mr Volcker will agree to stay on as chairman of the Fed until after the election.

Although Mr Volcker does not appear to have support among White House insiders, the fact that Wall Street is backing him is having an impact on Mr Reagan's thinking, officials said.

Meanwhile, Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, yesterday responded with an emphatic "no" when asked to comment on the chances of Mr Volcker's reappointment.

He told a group of contractors and builders that he was not a candidate for the Fed post.

Discussing the economy rather than the Volcker question, Mr Regan emphasized the need for a "stable" monetary policy. He likened monetary policy over "the last couple of years" to alternately stepping on the gas pedal and then slamming on the brakes – an implied criticism of Mr Volcker's policies.

But in the aftermath of the public debate on the question it is not clear at all whether Mr Volcker will accept the job if offered.

£171m to be spent on Port Talbot modernizatio

BSC given go-ahead for £665m investment over three years

By Derek Harris

British Steel's corporate plan, envisaging £665m of new investment over the next three years, was approved yesterday by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Scretary of State for Industry.

Four schemes costing £256m in total are due to start in the 1983-84 financial year and include a £171m modernization of Port Talbot hot strip mill in South Wales.

The Port Talbot scheme is one of the biggest single schemes launched the corporation for several years.

There are no big implications for jobs in the four schemes, according to BSC. But the issue of whether the big Ravenscraig plant in Scotland will supply steel to be finished in the United States is excluded from the plan.

Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC's chairman, wants to complete quickly a deal with the United States Steel Corporation to mop up the entire steel-making capacity fo Ravenscraig which otherwise faces closure because of excess capacity.

In his letter yesterday to McMacGregor approving the corporate plan, Mr Jenkin said that any proposal to supply an American company would be considered on its merits.

The corporate plan was drawn up to take account of the Government's direction last December to BSC that steelmaking should continue at all BSC's five main intergrated plants including Ravenscraig.

Even if the United States deal is done Ravenscraig's finishing mills would close wih the loss of about 1,200 jobs, but the other 2,800 jobs these would be more secure.

But Mr Jenkins gave this warning in his letter: "I recognize that the steel market remains difficult and that the future of any particular plant or works will continue to depend on the way in which markets for their products develop and on the costs and efficiency of their operation."

BSC's external financing limit is £325m for [..]-84. It includes a smaller [..]gin for contingencies than p[..]osed by Mr MacGregor.

This compares [..]th the £365m external fi[..]ial limit for last year whic[..]n March was extended to £[..]m as BSC plunged into d[..]r losses. After 1983-4 BSC[..]s only one more year of cas[..]d from the Government.

BSC's loss ra[..]d has been improving this y[..] In January. losses were running at £9m a week, but towards the end of March, as demand improved, losses were reduced to £6m a week. Since then the lossed have probably declined further.

This means the exteral financing limit would be sufficient to cover losses in 1983-84 provided the improvement is at least sustained.

● If Mrs Thatcher's government were reelected, the whole of the British steel industry could be privatized or closed, a union leader forecast yesterday.

Only the plants at Llanwern and Port Talbot might survive another five years of Conservative rule, Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said.

Even these two works could be sold to private interests under the right market conditions, he argued.

In reply to the Government's endorsement yesterday of British Steel's corporate plan, he said the announcement was rushed through by the Cabinet as an electioneering ploy.

EEC steel production pla

The continuing crisis in the steel industry has persuaded the European Commission to ask for an extension of special powers to hold down EEC production and fix prices (Ian Murray writes from Brussels).

The request is to be put to the next meeting of industru ministers, which has been postponed until after the General Election.

Britain has already said it will not be happy to approve an extension, unless there are alterations in the terms to allow greater flexibilty in the way quotas could be taken up.

The June election means that no Government statement on the commission's request is now likely, considering how sensitive a political subject steel has become.

Nevertheless, the Government is thought not to be over worried about the need for further special measures on the grounds that British Steel is believed to be sufficiently lean to compete

The comm[..]n is, however, concerned t[..] problems remain which [..]ll destroy the industry if [..]does not have powers to [..]trol production and prices [..]l the EEC's steel industry is [..]mpletely restructured. The[..]n is for this to be completed[..] the end of 1985.

Progre[..]wards the target to prune be[..]en 30 million and 35 millio[..]onnes of production capacity[..] the end of 1985 is still lagg[..] badly.

POLLY PECK SHARE PRICE

DATASTREAM

3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500

MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR

Polly Peck profits jump to £8.1m

By Jeremy Warner

Pretax profits of Polly Peck, the controversial Cyprus citrus fruit and packaging group whose shares fell sharply on the stock market in March, rose from £3.1m to £8.1m in the half year to the end of February.

The result is in line with the bullish forecasts of Polly Peck's progress which have been made by L Messel, the company's stock brokers.

It was these forecasts which helped to push Polly Peck shares to £35 before they more than halved in response to an attack on the company's affairs by the Cyprus Government.

The brokers forecast profits of £25m in the year to this August and £42.5m for 1983/84.

The forecasts take no account of a number of new deals and projects which the company announced yesterday. it said that, after extensive research done by a "leading firm of management consultants" into the possibility of pharmaceutical projects in the Middle East, it was planning to buy within the next month, a pharmaceuticals plant close to Middle East markets for £600,000. The plant is believed to be in the Turkish section of Cyprus.

Polly Peck also said that it is on schedule to start assembling video recorders at a new plant in Turkey in three months time. Production of Ferguson colour television sets from the same plant will begin in late autumn.

A second corrugated box factory and packaging station in Northern Cyprus will be operational before the end of this year and planning for a corrugated box plant and two packing houses in Turkey is at an advanced stage, the company said.

Mr Asil Nadir, chairman, was not available for comment yesterday. The shares fell £1 to £16.

Polly Peck
Half-year to 29.2.82
Pretax profit £8.1m (£3.1)
Stated earnings 102p (40p)
Turnover £18.m (£7.8m)
Net interim dividend 9p (6.3p)
Share price £16 down £1

● **BREWERY WARNING:** Davenports Brewery (Holdings) yesterday stepped up its defence against the £26m takeover bid from rival Midlands brewery, Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries by warning that if the takeover goes ahead it will mean drastic rationalization of the Davenports business.

P & O set for bid battle

By Graham Searjeant

Shares in P&O, the shipping-based conglomerate, jumped a further 24p to 215p yesterday as the board cleared the decks for a spirited bid battle with Trafalgar House which has bought 5 per cent of its shares on the stock market.

"There will not be a welcome for any bidder", Lord Inchape, the retiring chairman, said yesterday.

He was echoed by Mr John Denholm, chairman designate. "They may slink away to thei[..] tents", he said of Trafalga[..] "but we are not betting on it. W[..] have done all the beastly thin[..] that had to be done and tak[..] all the knocks. We don't w[..] someone else to get the be[..]fits."

Trafalgar House mainta[..] its silence yesterday, but[..]e stock market is now expect[..]a high opening bid of about [..]0p a share in cash, worth £340[..]or even more if the bid co[..] in shares.

An offer of three Tr[..]gar shares for two P&O woul[..]value the latter at 253p a s[..]e at Trafalgar's current 169[..]down 4p on the day. Some [..]illion shares have changed [..]ds in the past two days.

P&O's merchant [..]ankers Schroders are already[..]eparing a strong defence, base[..]n likely increases in profits[..]nd the potential of the [..]mpany's assets, more than h[..] of which are now in non-shi[..]ng activities.

Although profit[..]may only improve from £3[..] to about £38-£40m this ye[..] they could top £60m in 1984[..] later years. Mr Oliver Broo[..] the retiring managing direct[..] believes the company should[..] making a 25 per cent return [..]ts new mix of assets, which r[..]e from banking to oil deali[..] and construction. This wo[..] imply pretax profits of mor[..]an £100m.

Such figur[..] may not be as fanciful as t[..] seem since the group has hi[..] fixed costs on its remaining s[..]ping operations, which are d[..]essed both by the recession a[..] by unusually low levels of n[..]ral gas production in Saudi [..]abia, where P&O operates [..]tural gas tankers. The grou[..]also paid £40m in interest [..]t year, which will now re[..]ce.

The [..]ence is also likely to seek to[..]stify P&O's balance sheet [..]ets of £462m, which give ea[..] share an asset value of 325p.

"W[..] have set ourselves to shift [..] assets into high-earning [..]inesses over a period of year[..] Mr Denholm said yest[..]ay. Although P&O has yet [..]eceive any approach from Tra[..]gar or its chairman Mr Ni[..] Broackes, it appears to ha[..] been preparing for a ta[..]over attempt for some time. "[..]s just a matter of sharpen[..]ing up some of the figures", Mr [..]oks said last night.

Economic output at three-year high

[..] Frances Williams
[..]nomic Correspondent

[..] British economy grew by 2 [..] cent between the first qu[..]rs of 1982 and 1983, the la[..] official figures show.

[..]e rise, broadly in line with g[..]rnment predictions for [..]nomic recovery this year, [..] come as welcome news to [..]isters after disappointing [..]rch industrial production [..]ures earlier in the week.

The Central Statistical Office [..]id yesterday that the output [..]easure of gross domestic product, the most reliable guide to short-term movements in the economy, rose by an estimated $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in the latest quarter.

The bulk of the increase came from a 1.5 per cent jump in industrial production, which accounts for about 40 per cent of total output.

Output in the economy as a whole is now at its highest level for nearly three years, 2.5 to 3 per cent above its nadir in spring 1981, but still 4.5 per cent below its pre-recession, 1979 peak.

One reason for the latest increase in output is that buoyant home demand is now being met from higher production in Britain's factories rather than from stocks.

Stocks fell by only £35m in the first quarter of 1983, according to provisional estimates by the Department of Industry, after a drop of £566m in the previous three months.

A big increase in retailers' stocks, to cope with record spending in the shops, offset further falls in stocks held by manufacturers and wholesalers.

But capital investment fell slightly, by about 0.5 per cent between the two latest quarters, to its lowest level for a year.

UK GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

112 111 110 109 108 107 106 105

1979 1980 1981 1982

● The Bank of England confirmed yesterday that the broad measure of money, sterling M3, surged by a rapid 1.9 per cent in the April banking month, driven by the year-end government borrowing spree. Bank lending to the private sector rose by only £210m, the smallest monthly increase fot two years.

City Comment

Societies ready for CD cash

The building societies have wasted no time in taking advantage of their new-found freedom to raise funds in the money markets by the issue of Certificates of Deposit.

Two leading societies, Nationwide and Anglia, announced their intention of issuing CDs and most if not all the top 10 societies, as well as some of the second division, are expected to dip a toe in this new pool

On the face of it borrowing money at around $10\frac{5}{16}$ to $10\frac{3}{8}$ per cent in the CD market and lending it to homebuyers at 10 per cent does not look like good business. And this has been cited as one reason why the societies will be reluctant to enter this market. This is nonsense for several reasons.

First, the true interest rate charged to borrowers is nearer 10.5 per cent than 10 per cent and with an increasing proportion of loans being granted on the endowment basis where the quoted interest rate is 10.25 per cent, the average lending rate is probably around the $10\frac{3}{8}$ per cent the societies are going to pay for their money in the CD market.

Secondly, and more important, the societies do not intend that the money markets should become a big source of finance for home loans. Indeed the Registrar of Friendly Societies has made it plain that the maximum exposure to the money markets should be no more than 5 per cent of a society's assets.

Given that most societies have been forced to dip into liquidity to meet mortgage demand, it seems likely that virtually all the leading societies will take advantage of the new borrowing opportunities

The Halifax is prepared and ready to move when the time looks right and most other big societies have taken similar steps.

Conservative estimates put the total building society borrowing in the CD market at around £1bn during the current year, but it could build up to be significantly more

Shell predicts recovery in oil demand

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Shell, which yesterday pleased the market with better than expected first quarter profits, is expecting oil demand to revive by the end of the year after falling for four years in succession.

Sir Peter Baxendell, chairman, told the annual meeting in London that overall oil demand this year would probably be 1 million barrels a day lower than in 1982. But Shell is forecasting a "slight upward trend" towards the end of the year, which would continue into 1984.

Shell's first quarter net income was up from £414m to £508m

Despite falling demand and very competitive market conditions, leading to Opec's crude oil price cuts, earnings in marketing and refining in Europe improved markedly the company said. As a result, stock market analysts have upgraded their forecasts for full-year net income, to between £2,200m and £2,300m, against last year's outturn of £1,993m. Shell's shares rose 14p to 506p.

Investors' Notebook, page 16

Perkins and BL in £22m deal

By Clifford Webb,
Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover and Perkins Engines Peterborough yesterday announced a £22m deal to produce and sell jointly a new lightweight diesel engine for cars which represents a worldwide technological breakthrough for British industry.

It is the first high-speed diesel to feature direct injection of the fuel mixture, method that has long promised exceptional fuel economy in laboratory conditions. Until now, however it has proved unreliable in practice because of the very high temperatures and pressures involved.

Existing car diesel engines use an indirect injection system, where the fuel is ignited in a pre-chamber.

Mr James Felker, Perkins's managing director, said yesterday: "An agreement to go ahead and produce these highly advanced new engines is arguably one of the most significant recent developments in the field of joint cooperation within British industry."

The new two-litre engine is based on Austin Rover's existing "O" series petrol engine, which powers the Ital Ambassador and Rover 2000 models.

Perkins, one of the world's largest manufacturers of diesel engines and part of the Canadian-owned Massey Ferguson group, will use parts of the "O" series engine line at Longbridge. It will complete the final assembly with the addition of unique diesel components. They are believed to include a new type of diesel injector and pump developed by Lucas-CAV. The new engine will appear first early in 1985 in the Maestro and the bigger LM11, due for launch next year, and a few months later in project XX, the new executive car being developed jointly with Honda, Japan.

Motoring column, page 23

Brazil rescue in balance

By Michael Prest

Discussions between Brazil and the International Monetary Fund over whether Brazil qualifies for the second tranche of its $4,900m (£3,161.2m) IMF credit will profoundly affect confidence in the effectiveness of international efforts to support debt-stricken countries, bankers believe.

Brazil is trying to persuade IMF officials that it has met the quarterly and annual targets specified in the March agreement. Part of the agreement is about the interpretation of Brazilian economic data and so far the IMF is thought to have given Brazil the benefit of the doubt.

But Senhor Carlos Langoni, head of the Brazilian central bank, has warned that he may seek a waiver of the IMf terms if agreement is not reached by next week or if the IMF decides that Brazil has wavered from the straight and narrow.

Either of these two outcomes would reinforce the incipient fears among bankers that the rescues mounted quickly around the beginning of the year are failing. Brazil's external debts of about $90,000m are matched only by those of Mexico, and great faith has been placed in the capacity of the IMF to ensure that adjustment policies are followed.

Should relations with the IMF break down, Brazil will lose more than the $400m instalment from the IMF fund. It will also be ineligible for $540m from a $4,400m commercial bank loan signed at the same time. Senhor Langoni has admitted that payments by Brazil under the March agreement are already $807m in arrears.

These uncertainties are reinforcing the predilictions of smaller American and European banks not to renew their interbank credit lines to Brazilian institutions to the maximum achieved last year.

The IMF will be heartened, however, by China's announcement that it will repay a $450m IMF loan ahead of schedule. Unlike some of its Third World counterparts China has increased its foreign reserves from $2,260m at the end of 1980 to $11,130m at the end of last year.

Accord near on Williamsburg 'formul

Fears of summit clash recede

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

A feared confrontation between France and the United States at the forthcoming Willimasburg economic summit has largely been averted by intensive diplomatic work in recent weeks which has produced a proposed final agreement with face-saving results for all, according to sources in Washington.

Despite his sharp criticism recently of US economic policy, President Mitterrand has nonetheless decided to avoid a public clash at Williamsbugh in the interest of preserving Western unity. French oficials say.

This does not mean that the seven nations have resolved finally some, continuing deep divisions over trade and economic policies. It also does not mean that the French President, having mapped out the ground for a fight, may not change his mind at Williamsburg.

What it does mean is that the US, as the conference host, is so anxious to avoid a fight that it has put forward in the last 10 days the bare bones of a final agreement which has been circulated among the other summit nations and appears to have substantial support.

Diplomats in Washington and officials attending a pre-summit conference sponsored by the European Economic Community said there was tentative agreement among the six nations to adopt key trade and economic proposals contained in the US working paper

The document, which a state department spokesman described as a "jointly developed outline", proposes a generalized, common economic recovery plan to lead the world out of recession in addition to a lo[..] key section on East-West tra[..] and specific wording on bud[..] deficits and currencies.

In what appears to b[..]a significant concession to [..]he French, the US docu[..]ent recommends that the [..]nal agreement contain specifi[..]language stating that high [..]dget deficits have the eff[..] of provoking "too high rea[..]interest rates which provoke[..]distortions and volatility in e[..]change rates."

Bretton Woodscall backed by Gisard

President Mitter[..]ad's call for a new Brett[..] Woods conference to stabil[..]e exchange rates has gained su[..]port from a surprising source [..]his predecessor, M Va[..]y Giscard d'Estaing (Frances Williams writes).

Writing in today's *Economist*, M Giscard d'Estaing urges the summit leaders in Williamsburg to agree a phased move to a system of fixed exchange rates, to be followed – rather than preceded – by a world monetary conference.

A three to five year programme of "progressive coagulation" – strengthening the European Monetary System, introducing and gradually narrowing target zones between the European currencies, the dollar and the yen, and the use of coordinated central bank intervention – would be followed by an international conference to set the formal seal of approval on the arrangements.

M Giscard d'Estaing also adds his voice to those calling for coordinated expansion

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COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1142.50–1143.00	1146.50–1147.50
Three months	1172.50–1173.00	1176–1176.50
Standard cash (copper)	–	–
Cash	1105–1107	1110–1112
Three months	1135–1136	1141.50–1142
Tin: cash	8573–8575	8585–8590
Three months	8735–8737	8732–8734
Lead: cash	277.50–278	277–277.50
Three months	288–288.50	287.50–288
Zinc: cash	480.50–481	474.50–475.50
Three months	494.50–495	488.50–489
Silver: cash	846.5–847.5	870.5–871.5
Three months	868–869.0	894–894.5
Aluminium: cash	945–947	945–946
Three months	973.50–974	973.50–974
Nickel: cash	3250–3252	3270–3280
Three months	3340–3341	3360–3365

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 6,950 tonnes; Standard cathodes: 60 tonnes; Tin (standard): 475 tonnes; Lead: 2,125 tonnes; Zinc: 2,900 tonnes; Silver: 42 lots of 10,000 ozs. each; Aluminium: 4,050 tonnes; Nickel: 456 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. $ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. $ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	788–769	759–760
July	757–760	755–760
July-Sept	755–756	752–753
Oct. Dec	756–757	752–754
Jan. March	771–772	765–767
April June	785–787	778–781
July Sept	804–805	796–797
Oct Dec	820–822	812–813
Jan March	837–841	832–833

Sales: Three lots at five tonnes each and 259 lots at 15 tonnes each, including four kerbs and six options.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1955–1962	1962–1957
July	1651–1653	1636–1640
Sept	1609–1610	1583–1585
Nov	1578–1579	1551–1555
Jan	1540–1545	1520–1523
March	1510–1513	1495–1497
May	1485–1500	1470–1475

Sales: 3,071 lots, including fo[illegible]

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	375–1376	1330–1338
July	406–1407	1367–1368
Sept	421–1422	1379–1380
Dec	37–1438	1394–1386
March	46–1448	1403–1404
May	55–1457	1412–1414
July	65–1470	1422–1425

Sales: 6,557 lots, including two [illegible]. ICCO prices: daily (May 18), 93.77c indicator price (May [illegible]) 5-day average, 91.67c. (U.S. cents per lb).

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Aug	162.[illegible]63.00	159.60–159.75
Oct	172.[illegible]72.75	168.30–168.40
Dec	178.[illegible]79.25	174.25–175.00
March	188.[illegible]88.80	183.75–183.90
May	192.[illegible]93.80	188.50–189.00

Sales: 10,301 lots. The London daily "raws" price was raised by £6.00 yesterday, to £152.00 per ton, while the "whites" price was £7.00 higher at £180 per tonne. [illegible] prices (May 18), daily, 9.30c., 15-day average, 8.21c. (US cents per lb).

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	[illegible]	Unq–440
Aug	[illegible]	447–448
Oct	[illegible]	446–448
Dec	[illegible]	446–448
Jan	[illegible]	447–450
March	450[illegible]	450–456
May	458[illegible]	459–465
Aug	465–	467–472
Oct	468–	470–475

Sales: 61 lots, including nine options.

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Extract from Audited Accounts

	28th Feb. 1983 £000	26th Feb. 1982 £000
Share Capital	13,200	11,600
Retained Profit	9,035	8,063
Subordinated Loans (£ equivalent)	15,015	12,495
Deposits	537,462	507,225
Loans	407,404	369,590
Total Assets	588,819	558,823
Profit before Taxation	3,207	4,134
Profit after Taxation	2,573	2,228

ajb

The Sanwa Bank Limited
The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd.
The Mitsui Bank Limited
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Limited

An International Consortium Bank
(Shareholders' aggregate assets well exceeding U.S.$235 billion)
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
29-30 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QA
Tel: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sandy McLachlan

Shell weathers oil price cut

Royal Dutch/Shell Group.
First quarter to 31.3.83.
Net income £508m (£414m).
Turnover £14,930m (£12,973m).
Share price 506p + 14p.

Yesterday's first quarter figures from Shell confirm that falling oil prices need not be all bad news, particularly for the big integrated oil companies. The drop in upstream (exploration and production) earnings have been more than offset for Shell by favourable net currency movements on its operations. Higher North Sea production and a marked improvement in European downstream margins.

It is ironic that Opec's first ever cut in prices shoud be accompanied by the industry's best performance in the refining and marketing business for some two years.

First quarter historic cost net income is up from £414m to £508m, but the underlying improvement on the more important current cost basis shows an advance from £459m in the first quarter last year to £719m.

The downstream business, on this basis, has shown an improvement from £38m to £251m over the last 12 months, underlying that lower crude oil costs have not been matched *pari passu* by lower product prices (particularly in the United Kingdom, as motorists have good cause to know).

The volume figures are interesting, but inconclusive, for those seeking signs of any incipient resurgence in oil demand. Oil product sales are marginally down, but Shell has gained from higher natural gas sales in Europe, with the greater profitability in that sector.

Although Sir Peter Baxendell, chairman, says that the signs of economic recovery are more encouraging than they have been for some time, they have still not been reflected in greater oil demand.

Shell is still benefiting from the build-up in its equity production from the North Sea, up from 689,000 to 807,000 barrels a day. In spite of the inevitably higher North Sea tax charge (up by approximately a quarter), this is one advantage that Shell enjoys over BP. The company is also well placed to benefit from the Budget changes in oil taxation.

Shell is cautious, but well prepared for most eventualities in the still fragile international oil market. Product prices are likely to flatten out over the summer, and gas sales will suffer seasonal declines – quite apart from the danger of Opec's pricing agreement falling apart.

But, with its solid looking yield of 7 per cent and traditional downstream strength, Shell has good defensive qualities and has weathered the oil industry crisis of the last two years in better shape than most to take advantage of any economic upswing.

The shares, which reacted positively to yesterday's better than expected results, are still attractive at today's level, closing last night at 506p.

C E Heath

C. E. Heath the insurane broking and underwriting firm, yesterday effectively scotched market rumours that it was to be the next company to be investigated by the Lloyd's investigatory authorities, while producing 1982 pretax profits at the top end of the City forecasts.

The rumours, which caused a nasty jolt in Heath share price last week, were described by the company as "absolutely disgraceful".

The 15 per cent profits increase on last year to £19.5m were thought to be "creditable in the circumstances". A final dividend of 9.75p is recommended, making 14.75p

But the group figures mask the differing fortunes of the broking and underwriting operations. The £10.8m contribution from broking showed sluggish growth of 4 per cent compared with last year. The £7.5m profits from underwriting reflect a 39 per cent rise.

The broking performance was held back by failure to increase the underlying growth in broking income at the same pace as rivals

Despite the problems, brokers have upgraded their pretax profit forecasts for 1983 from £19m to £21.5m, which would put Heath on a prospective earnings multiple of 8¼ against a sector average of about 10m last night's price of 311p. This reflects market concern about the failure to attract new business.

Land Securities

Land Securities
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £78.2m (£67.4)
Stated earnings 13.25p (11.89p)
Total income £130.6 (£118.2m)
Net total dividend 9.25p (8.4p)
Share price 319p up 11p Yield 4.1 per cent
Dividend payable 15.7.83
Two-for-five scrip issue proposed

Only the most diligent of analysts could have predicted the big jump in asset values at Land Securities, as unexpected as they were welcome to the hard-pressed property sector. But a revaluation at the end of December rather than the end of March would have told a rather different story.

Those three months saw a firmer property market: only six months ago the City expected that the net asset value would be same again 449p rather than the 487p reported yesterday.

Of course, Land Securities is helped by its strong portfolio–about 34 per cent of the total–as well as reversions getting nearer and the buying in of leasehold interests.

Land Securities is the biggest of the property companies but whether it is the best depends on circumstances.

Expect about £87m this year from Land Securities–and a 10 per cent increase in the dividend.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Ropner
Nine months compared with previous 12 months31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £5.46m (£6.05m).
Stated earnings, 10.5p 13.7p).
Turnover, £30.86m (£26.91m).
Net dividend, 4.5p 4.33p).

Redman Heenan International
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax loss, £2.47m (£1.48m loss.
Turnover, £15.56m (£14.41m).
Net interim dividend, nil (1.4p).

Higsons Brewery
Half-year to 1.4.83.
Pretax profit, £419,000 (£426,000).
Stated earnings, 4.24p (4.46p).
Turnover, £13.6m (£12.8m).
Net interim dividend, 0.4p(0.4p).

Selincourt
Year to 31.1.83.
Pretax profit £407,000(£375,000.
Stated earnings (loss), 1.78p(loss, 0.37p.
Turnover, £64.63m(£57.02m).
Net dividend, 0.01p(0.441p).

Stenhouse Holdings
Half-year to31.3.83
Pretax profit, £3.42m(£2.99m).
Stated earnings, 3.94p(3.81p).
Turnover, £75.29m (£60.96m).

● Wm Morrison Supermarkets: At the annual meeting, the chairman, Mr K. D. Morrison, reported that the first-quarter's sales have increased by 17 per cent, which reflects a small amount of increased volume and a healthy contribution from the group's new stores.

● Ultramar's subsidiary, Ultramar Canada Inc, had agreed to buy Murphy Oil's Canadian marketing division, Spur Oil, which is headquartered in the Province of Quebec.

Base Lending Rates

[illegible]N Bank	10 %
[illegible]clays	10 %
[illegible]CI	10 %
[illegible]solidated Crds	10 %
[illegible]oare & Co	*10 %
Ll[illegible]s Bank	10 %
Mi[illegible]nd Bank	10 %
Na[illegible]estminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Will[illegible]s & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 deposits on sums of under £10, [illegible] £10,000 up to £5[illegible], [illegible] £50,000 and over, [illegible]

PETROCON GROUP

Suppliers of equipment and services for oil exploration and production drilling.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1982:
* Profits up and dividend increased by 50%.
* Balance sheet includes nearly £2 million cash.
* Exports represent 42% of sales.
* "The long term prospects for the Group are excellent . . .".

Peter Hodgson, Chairman

Petrocon Group plc

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Petrocon Group plc, Petrocon House, Rosemount Avenue, West Byfleet, Surrey KT14 6LB.

BASF Aktiengesellschaft

Copies of the 1982 annual report are available from

Kleinwort, Benson Limited, 20 Fenchurch Street London EC3P 3DB

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30 Gresham Street London EC2P 2EB

BASF Aktiengesellschaft D-6700 Ludwigshafen

BASF

I. J. Dewhirst Holdings p.l.c.
Clothing Manufacturers
Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman, ALISTAIR J. DEWHIRST

Profits
* Group pre-tax profit £2,926,041 — up 16.2%.

Sales
* Sales of £27,399,183 — up 18.2%.

Dividend
* Total Ordinary dividend for the year of 1.27p per share—representing an increase of 16.8%.

Scrip Issue
* Proposed 1 for 4 scrip issue.

Employee Share Schemes
* Staff reaction to employee share schemes exceeded expectations.

Production and Expansion
* Workforce's acceptance of modernisation vital to competitiveness.
* Policy of investment in modern machinery and design continues.
* New acquisition, Castlecrafts Ltd, expected to operate [illegible]ofitably in current year.

[illegible]ture
* [illegible]olicy of controlled expansion within the limits of fin[illegible]cial resources.
* [illegible]es in first three months of current year appreciably ahea[illegible] of last year.

I. J. D[illegible]hirst Holdings p.l.c., Duwear House, West[illegible], Driffield, North Humberside, YO25 7TH.

ijd

Land Securities

Abridged summary of Results for the Year ended 31st March 1983 (Subject to Audit)

	Increase %	31.3.83 £'000	31.3.82 £'000
Total Income	10.5	130,630	118,155
Net Rents and Interest Receivable	11.9	99,235	88,713
Net Income before Taxation	16.0	78,184	67,397
Taxation	22.0	32,578	26,709
Earnings after Taxation available for Distribution	12.0	45,606	40,688
Dividends per share paid (3.0p) and proposed (6.25p)	10.1	9.25p	8.40p
Earnings per share	11.4	13.25p	11.89p
Dividend cover – times		1.43	1.41

The Knight Frank & Rutley valuation of the portfolio as at 31st March 1983 totalled £2,027,705,000 which exceeded the valuation at the previous year end by £180,000,000, an increase of 9.7%. During the period additions to properties amounted to £64,390,000, incurred on improving interests and in development and refurbishment works. Taking these additions into account and the book value of properties sold, the surplus on revaluation was £121,381,000, an increase of 6.4%.

The valuation has been included in the Accounts at 31st March 1983, and without adjusting for any taxation payable in the event of the properties being sold, the consolidated net assets of the Group at that date amounted to £1,729,710,000 on which basis, the fully diluted net asset value per share was 487p.

Development and refurbishment work completed by or in hand at 31st March 1983 involves approximately 900,000 sq. ft. net of office space in the City, West End and Victoria. The work in hand should all be completed by December 1984 apart from 50,950 sq. ft. due to be completed in the following June. 94% of the space is in freehold buildings and 90% is to be air conditioned.

As a consequence of sales during the year or agreed subsequently, sufficient finance will be available to fund existing capital expenditure commitments.

It is intended in November of this year to propose a capitalisation issue in the proportion of 2 shares for each 5 shares held. Such an issue would not of itself imply an increase in the total distribution for the current year.

The full Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year will be despatched to Shareholders in early June. Non-Shareholders who would like a copy are requested to write to The Secretary:

LAND SECURITIES PLC
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London W1X 6BT

UNILEVER N.V.

DIVIDEND ON CERTIFICATES FOR ORDINARY CAPITAL
ISSUED BY N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR

Final dividends in respect of the year 1982 will be paid on or after 31st May 1983 as follows:-

SUB-SHARES OF FL 12
IN THE NAME OF MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED now MIDLAND BANK TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

A dividend, Serial No 110 of Fl.4.56 per sub-share, equivalent to 105·5678p converted at Fl.4·3195 = £1.

DUTCH DIVIDEND TAX relief is given by certain Tax Conventions concluded by the Netherlands. A resident of a convention country will, generally, be liable to Dutch dividend tax at only 15% (Fl.0.684, 15·8352p per sub-share) provided the appropriate Dutch exemption form is submitted. No form is required from UK residents if the dividend is claimed within six months from the above date. If the sub-shares are owned by a UK resident and are effectively connected with a business carried on through a permanent establishment in the Netherlands, Dutch dividend tax at 25% (Fl.1.14, 26·3913p per sub-share) will be deducted and will be allowed as credit against the tax payable on the profits of the establishment. Residents of non-convention countries are liable to Dutch dividend tax at 25%.

UK INCOME TAX at the reduced rate of 15% (15·8352p per sub-share) on the gross amount will be deducted from payments to UK residents instead of at the basic rate of 30%. This represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate of 15% for the Dutch dividend tax already withheld. No UK income tax will be deducted from payments to non-UK residents who submit an Inland Revenue Affidavit of non-residence in the UK.

To obtain payment of the dividend sub-share certificates must be listed on Listing Forms obtainable from:–

Midland Bank plc, Stock Exchange Services Dept., Mariner House, Pepys Street, London, EC3N 4DA
Northern Bank Limited, 2 Waring Street, Belfast BT1 2EE
Allied Irish Banks Limited, 3/4 Foster Place, Dublin 2
Clydesdale Bank PLC, 30 St Vincent Place, Glasgow

Separate forms are available for use (a) by Banks, UK firms of Stockbrokers, Solicitors or Chartered Accountants (b) by other claimants. Notes on the procedure, in each case, are printed on the forms.

DUTCH CERTIFICATES OF FL.1.000, FL.100 and FL.20

A dividend of Fl.7.60 per Fl.20 against surrender of Coupon No 110. Coupons may be encashed through one of the paying agents in the Netherlands or through Midland Bank plc. In the latter case they must be listed on the special form, obtainable from the Bank, which contains a declaration that the certificates do not belong to a Netherlands resident. Instructions for claiming relief from Dutch dividend and UK income tax are as set out above except that UK residents liable to Dutch dividend tax at only 15% must submit a Dutch exemption form. Dutch dividend tax on this dividend is Fl.1.90 at 25% and Fl.1.14 at 15%. The proceeds from the encashment of coupons through a paying agent in the Netherlands will be credited to a convertible florins account with a bank or broker in the Netherlands.

A statement of the procedure for claiming relief from Dutch dividend tax and for the encashment of coupons, including names of paying agents and convention countries, can be obtained from Midland Bank plc at the above address or from the London Transfer Office.

N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR
London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ.
18th May 1983

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

(N. V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche Petroleum Maatschappij)
Established at The Hague, The Netherlands

FINAL DIVIDEND 1982

The General Meeting of Shareholders of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company held on 19th May, 1983 has decided to declare the final dividend for 1982 at N.fl. 4.65 on each of the 268,037.044 ordinary shares with a par value of N.fl. 10 outstanding at December 31, 1982, so that the total dividend for 1982, including the interim dividend of N.fl. 3.20 already made payable in September 1982, will amount to N.fl. 7.85 on each of the said shares.

In the case of holders of bearer certificates with coupons this final dividend will be payable against surrender of coupon No. 173 on or after 31st May 1983 at the offices of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU on business days between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Payment will be made in sterling at the buying rate of exchange current in Amsterdam at 2 p.m. on 24th May 1983 in the case of coupons presented on or before that date, or on the day of presentation in the case of coupons presented subsequently. Coupons must be accompanied by a presentation form, copies of which can be obtained from N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, and the face of each coupon must bear the stamp or other indication showing the name of the presenter.

Coupons must be left for an appropriate period for examination.

Shareholders may request payment of the dividend in a different currency. Information in this respect will be supplied by the paying agent upon request.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where:

(a) United Kingdom income tax has also been deducted;

(b) Coupons are presented on behalf of residents of the United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden or West Germany, provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 20 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where coupons are presented on behalf of residents of Indonesia or Surinam, provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

In all other cases Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent is to be deducted.

In the case of shares whose dividend sheets were, at the close of business on 19th May, 1983, in custody of a Depositary admitted by Centrum voor Fondsenadministratie B.V., Amsterdam, this final dividend will be paid to such Depositary on 31st May 1983. Such payment will be made through the medium of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, after receipt by them of a duly completed CF Dividend Claim Form.

Where appropriate, the usual affidavit certifying non-residence in the United Kingdom will also be required if payment is to be made without deduction of United Kingdom income tax.

Where under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, 15 per cent Netherlands dividend tax has been withheld, the 15 per cent Netherlands tax is allowable for a resident of the United Kingdom as a credit against the United Kingdom income tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent instead of at the Basic Rate of 30 per cent represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate of 15 per cent.

20th May, 1983 ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Jeremy Warner reviews OFT's case and the counter arguments

The battle for a new-style Exchange

If Sir Nicholas Goodison is not bored stiff defending and justifying the working practices of the Stock Exchange to the outside world, he must be about the only member of the market who is not.

Yet if the system under which they work is not successfully defended next January – when after seven long years of skirmishing the Stock Exchange will finally be brought to court for operating anti-competitive practices – the storm of change that will break on the City will banish boredom for a generation. If there were a Richter scale of events in the City, this one would hit 10.

It is not surprising then that Sir Nicholas can still speak passionately about the virtues of the institution of which he is the chairman, and the threat of the restrictive practices court. "We are meant to be an evolving market but the impending court case has halted that. How can I have constructive discussion with users and members about change when I am in the clutches of adversarial litigation?

"Bringing us to court is not a constructive thing. It is destructive. I am the last person to say that everything about the Stock Exchange is perfect but the effect of this case is to paint things in black and white terms. Let us have sensible discussion about change by all means, but litigation can surely not be in anyone's interests."

The adversarial nature of the procedure for dealing with restrictive practices has been personified in this case by Sir Nicholas on one side and Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, on the other. The Office of Fair Trading has a legally binding duty to put the case against the Stock Exchange before the court.

The OFT has listed 173 restrictions in the Stock Exchange rule book which it deems relevant to the case. Most of these support the two real bones of contention: that Stock Exchange members collectively impose a table of fixed commissions for dealing in stocks and shares and that they enforce a rigid division between agents and principals in stock trading. This is the cornerstone of the exchange's structure.

It is now the only big Stock Exchange in the world to insist on two types of firm as members. Stock jobbers are the wholesalers who alone are allowed to make a market in stocks and shares on their own account while customers can deal with the jobbers only through the agency of commission-taking stockbrokers. To keep this "single capacity" structure intact, outsiders are not allowed to own more than 30 per cent of any firm.


Sir Nicholas: 'bringing us to court is not constructive'.


Sir Gordon: legally binding duty to put the case before court.

This means that, on average, two groups have to make a profit out of each deal. Big investors would be able to deal more cheaply on large orders if they could negotiate broking commissions, although the small investor might actually pay more.

Crisis at Lloyd's has provided a timely reminder

In practice, the Stock Exchange has argued, the one would be impossible to maintain without the other. American experience shortly before negotiated commissions were formally introduced on Wall Street provides some proof of this. Commission cutting brought competition which in turn led clients to demand that stock transactions were executed at prices more favourable than were being offered in the market. Brokers therefore began to take stock on to their own books encroaching on the market-makers territory and making their own markets ouside the central one. Price competition led inevitably to dual capacity.

Crisis and financial scandal at Lloyd's of London has for the Stock Exchange at least provided a timely reminder of the potential evils of dual capacity.

Some Stock Exchange Council members find it difficult to disguise a kind of perverse delight in the mighty insurance market's fall from grace. It has finally buried a significant part of the Office of Fair Trading's case against them, they believe the single capacity system is safe and the Stock Exchange will be allowed to carry on running its affairs as only it knows how.

Lloyd's appears to have given the Stock Exchange the edge in the public argument. Before last summer, it was easy to knock the Stock Exchange and the anomalies of its rigid system of fixed commissions and division of jobbing and broking functions. But Lloyd's now lies crippled by the recent scandals and has been forced to bring in an outside chief executive, Mr Ian Hay Davison, to restore its credibility. The problems were caused by the conflict of interest – a natural hazard, according to the Stock Exchange, of the collusion between brokers and market makers that occurs if their functions are mixed up.

But although Lloyd's may be useful popular propaganda, war against the OFT, all it has done in reality is to make the arguments on capacity even more complex. It might be argued, for instance, that the difficulties at Lloyd's could have been prevented as well by adequate disclosure of information as by the apparently more chumsy method of strict divisions between insurance broking and underwriting.

Disclosure of information as a method of preventing the problem of possible abuse arising out of conflict of interest, lies at the heart of the OFT's case for an alternative.

The Restrictive Practices Court needs more than an OFT hatchet job on Stock Exchange working practices. It needs to be convinced that there are possible alternatives which are more in the public interest than the current system before sentencing that system to death.

The real argument here is that the Stock Exchange and its member firms are missing opportunities seized in other areas by money broking firms like Mercantile House as well as merchant and clearing banks. Restrictions are stultifying growth. Our firms are small, the brokers often inadequate to compete for international business. Jobbers have too little capital, for instance, to handle a major revival of the corporate bond market.

For many years, member firms were forbidden from trading elsewhere. New they are encouraged to expand into areas like financial futures, but unless price competition cuts numbers and allows big firms to emerge, there is no chance of all-embracing financial service groups such as Merrill, Lynch appearing here.

Abroad, leading banks make the market in Eurobonds on a scale that leaves the London Stock Exchange behind. Entry by the larger merchant banks and particularly the clearing banks would allow an increase in the scope of the Stock Exchange, enable economic mass bond and share ownership here and permit elctronic advances in dealing, credit-checking and settlement that can now only be dreamt of.

There is a wealth of anecdotal evidence of the distortions that fixed commissions can create to suggest the sytem does not work in quite the way it says it does. Effective commission cutting already occurs through continuation transactions, which bring together the deals of several separate funds to get the benefit of the lower commission rates that rule for high volume transactions. There are grey areas of what can be provided as "soft dollar" services, offered free in return for commission.

There is now recognition of need for change

On the other hand, Akroyd and Smithers, a leading jobber, now owns an American firm that acts both as broker and as market maker in the over-the-counter market.

But such evidence will not of itself damn the Stock Exchange rule book. What the OFT must do is show that the main restrictive practices are neither necessary nor desirable for the existence of an efficient securities market with adequate protection for investors.

To do this it has gone to Toronto and New York to see how dual capacity and negotiated commissions work in practice. It has clearly returned impressed, convinced that open trading under which all transactions are publicly disclosed combines prevention of abuse withhhe advantages of free competition.

The OFT is so enamoured of disclosure as an alternative that it is likely to argue that far from needing a more elaborate and costly system of supervision in the brave new world of free competition in securities trading, a less complex structure would be necessary in many areas.

One restriction spins its own web of restrictions around it. When last summer, the rules governing outside investment in broking firms were relaxed so that older members with capital could bow out to younger members without it, a whole structure of new restrictions had to be erected in order to protest the old ones.

The broking firm with a substantial outside investor, which would normally be a company involved in securities trading, cannot allow that company to account for more than 20 per cent of its total commission income – this to prevent the company placing all its business through that broker and then sharing in its income. To do so would be effective commission cutting and close to dual capacity. The problems of refinancing old capital, let alone adding new capital to the market, are apparent given the present framework.

The OFT has a case and it is a good one, some Stock Exchange Council members grudgingly concede. But most of them would prefer to talk and compromise than fight. One council member says: "The case has concentrated the market's collective mind on change. The difficulty in reaching a consensus has always been a great prop for the status quo. But there is now recognition of the necessity for change. The unfortunate thing about the way this case is constructed is its all-or-nothing nature. It is more than likely we will evolve towards negotiated commissions and dual capacity anyway. But we need time to learn to swin."

Industrial notebook

Tories grateful to Mr Lawson

The general election, it now seems safe to predict, will come and go without any further sudden fall in the world price of crude oil. If any new crisis is going to threaten Opec's tenuous March pricing agreement, and some such challenge is inevitable at some point in the coming months, its effects are certainly not going to be felt fully until after June 9.

This will undoubtedly be a source of relief to Mrs Thatcher. In electoral terms it is a moot point which party would benefit most from a renewal of the economic and currency tremors which Opec's disarray sparked.

A case could be made for its helping all three main parties. Nobody really knows. What is not in doubt is that a repeat of the financial uncertainty and panic which confusion in the oil markets has shown it brings is something that Mrs Thatcher, with her commanding lead in the opinion polls, will be happy not to face.

The Conservatives therefore have good cause to be grateful to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, for his successful part in prolonging oil market stability during those tense days of February and March when Opec admitted it could only resolve the oil pricing crisis by dragging Britain and other non-Opec producers into the fray.

Mr Lawson's success in placating Opec, restoring confidence to the oil industry and yet preserving, outwardly at least, his freemarket principles is acknowledged on all sides to have been something of a diplomatic coup.

What has gone largely unappreciated so far however is the help he was given in this way by the Reagan Administration. The United States' decision, while Opec dithered, not to step up the pressure for lower oil prices as the Administration's free market principles undoubtedly inclined them towards was surprising and decisive.

Without it, British officials say, they would almost certainly not have been able to get away with becoming what one acute observer has called "an implicit associate member of Opec".

The United States' reticence on this score is surprising, particularly when contrasted with the aggressive public stance which the Reagan Administration adopted over the Soviet gas pipeline.

It is possible that the bloody nose which the Americans received from Europe over their rather simpleminded approach to the pipeline has caused them to be more sophisticated in their approach to the complex issue of oil pricing

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion however that the United States is simply uncertain what its policy should be. A recent visit to Britain by Mr Donald Hodel, the new Energy Secretary, was hardly enlightening. Pressed on his earlier prediction that oil prices would fall to the mid $20s, he replied – not entirely convincingly – that for his money $29 a barrel was in the mid $20s.

While repeating that the Administration's free market energy policies were still very much in place, Mr Hodel conceded that liberal democratic societies had shown themselves inadequate in making the kind of investments in capital intensive long lead time energy projects which will be needed if the West is to avoid future energy crises.

The United States has good reasons for being uneasy about the prospect of a sharp fall in oil prices. Its oil industry is going through one of its toughest periods, with drilling down by more than 50 per cent in two years. American banks, with Mexico on their doorsteps, are as aware as any of the debt problems associated with countries excessively reliant on oil revenues.

Pulling in the opposite direction is the conviction among those economic advisers whom President Reagan most admires that lower oil prices could give the United States economy a decisive kick.

Most important of all, however, is the fact that oil prices are but one part of the wider political equation in the Middle East, which has come to dominate the Administration's political agenda.

Jonathan Davis

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Dunlop bid in the air

ACCOUNT DAY : Dealings began, May 9. Dealings end, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

It looks as though Dunlop Holdings, Britain's troubled tyre group, could be next on the acquisition hit list.

A late burst of activity after hours saw the price leap 7p to 63p amid talk of a bid of between 65p and 70p from the Far East within the next 48 hours. Most of the buying was done through New York as more than 2 million shares changed hands. American investors have picked up almost 4 million shares (2.78 per cent of the equity) so far this week. At this level the group is valued at £90.6m.

Favourite candidate to lead the expected assault is Mr Abdul Gafar Baba's, Pegi Multi-Purpose Berhad, which last month spent an extra £7m increasing its stake from 16.7 per cent to 26 per cent with the purchase of an extra 13 million shares. Salomon Bros, the influential American brokers, were believed to have been buying on behalf of the Far East, but they declined to comment.

Brokers on Wall Street readily admitted there had been huge support for the shares over the past couple of days.

Mr Joe Gordan, head of foreign investment for the big US brokers Shearson American Express, said in New York: "There has been a lot of arbitrage business in the shares.

Strong results from insurance broking firms C. H. Heath and Stenhouse Holdings did little to counter the recent bear market in broking shares. C. E. Heath reported a 15 per cent rise in pretax profits to £19.5m and at the same time scotched rumours that it was about to be investigated by the Lloyd's authorities. The shares rallied by 5p to 320p, but closed at 313p. At Stenhouse pretax profits were up from £2.9m to £3.4m and the shares were down 3p at 117p on the day.

We hear there is about to be a bid from the Far East."

But Dunlop was in the dark with several stories doing the rounds. Since 1977 pretax profits of the group have tumbled from £54m and last year the group reported a loss of £7m and cut the final payment.

Dunlop's late run was mainly responsible for the *FT* Index closing at it high for the day 8.6 up at 698.4. Dealers reported firm conditions, but warned that support remained highly selective with investors again looking at the more speculative issues. Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation (P&O) again stood out with a jump of 24p to 215p, after 217p, still awaiting terms from Trafalgar House.

Close observers are talking of a bid in the region of 240p a share cash or a share alternative on the basis of three shares in Trafalgar House for every two in P&O. This values P&O at £310m.

Trafalgar House, which spent most of the day closeted in meeting, closed 4p lower at 169p, after 165p.

After Wednesday's strong run on US support, shares on ICI came in for a bout of profit-taking, but rallied to close all square on the day at 474p. Dealers are convinced that the worst of the group's problems are over and are looking for pretax profits of between £500m and £550m in the current year.

Beechams, another US favourite, fluctuated in narrow limits before ending the day 1p lower at 395p. Support was also forthcoming in Allied-Lyons 7p to 141p and Tate & Lyle 8p to 332p.

Despite recent record profits Sedgwick Group, the Lloyd's underwriter, has continued to fall short of brokers expectations. Yesterday the shares slipped 5p to 214p as a big seller unloaded 1 million shares at around 215p level.

Gilts spent another lacklustre session recording small falls in thin trade as the pound lost 0.60 cents on the foreign exchange to close at $1.5530. Falls of between £1/16 and ½ were recorded in longs, with shorts virtually unchanged on the day.

The bid speculation swirling around London Brick may have subsided but Mr Jeremy Rowe, the chairman, did not miss the opportunity presented by yesterday's annual general meeting to warn off possible predators. Existing management carrying out existing policies would deliver the goods, he promised.

"It is natural at a time when we are doing so well that others might envy our success", he said.

Oils spent another active day taking their lead from Shell which closed 14p up at 506p after the figures. BP rose 2p to 386p and Ultramar 12p to 554p.

Dealers yesterday scotched rumours that a white knight is lurking in the wings to save Davenports Brewery (Holdings) from the £26m Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries takeover bid.

About 70,000 Davenports shares, or 1 per cent of the equity, have changed hands in recent days above the 330p Wolverhampton offer price, but last night the shares closed at exactly 330p.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

C – E

F – H

I – N

O – S

T – Z

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

هكذا من الاصل

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

هكذا من الاصل

GOLF

Jacklin shines in tournament and will lead Ryder Cup Team

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

With perfect theatrical timing, Tony Jacklin played a round of 65, five under par, on the first day of the Car Care Plan tournament at Sand Moor, near Leeds, yesterday. How could he have more flamboyantly celebrated the news, made known to him half an hour before teeing off, that he had been chosen captain of the European team to play the United States in Florida for the Ryder Cup in October?

Jacklin, for all the decline in his fortunes in recent years, still carries much of the old magic in his 39th year and he towed along a huge gallery, some, perhaps, anxious to get a glimpse of the old master (not that he has lost any of his youthful bounce) before it is too late. But it is too early, recalling Mark Twain, to write his golfing obituary.

The players, one gathers, still hold him in awe, too, and there seemed to be general rejoicing that the PGA had taken this early opportunity to put the right man at the helm. The precise capacity in which Jacklin will appear at the United States PGA National course, Palm Beach, depends on his golf between now and the Tournament Players' Championship in September, the last event counting towards selection.

The 12 players to face the Americans will be taken straight from the top of the money list at that moment, leaving the selectors no room for manoeuvre for people like Peter Oosterhuis, who plays nearly all his golf in the United States, and Severiano Ballesteros, who travels the world in response to the highest bidder.

Jacklin's inclusion in the party as a player would entail a sharp increase in his performance, sice he finished 20th in the list, last year, in spite of winning the PGA championship. Now, he goes in any case, and does not intend to revise his schedule for the summer in order to give himself more tournament opportunities and therefore a more active role.

Jacklin was "thrilled to accept" and made one telling condition that, "we fly first calss. We are not going over there as second-class citizens, we are going with our heads in the air." Jacklin finds himself in the same postion as his old adversary, Jack Nicklaus, six years his senior. The United States have discarded their previous method, whereby the captain emerged from the 12 players who made the team. Nicklaus has already been appointed, and like Jacklin, his role will depend on how he fares in intervening touraments.

The inspiration that Jacklin may have felt yesterday was not immediately apparent, for he opened with a six at the 458-yards first, to drop two shots, but that was the beginning and end of his misdemeanours. Thereafter, he picked off seven birdies, and played the remaining holes in strict par. Nor did he require anything providential in the way of putts, since the longest of his birdie putts was from five feet. The long 12th surrendered to two drivers but the longer 16th (548 yards) escaped with two sad putts from four feet. His 65 shared the lead with Howard Clark, and Juan Anglada, of Spain.

Clark, who lives not much more than a drive and a pitch from the course, was given a supporting role to Ballesteros yesterday, and responded by comprehensively upstaging the star. He had one huge slice of luck at the first, where he cut his tee shot on to an adjoining fairway, carved a five wood through a greenside bunker, and from an inelegant stance with the ball knee-high (though his knees were not where they should have been either in relation to each other or the rest of his body) holed his bunker shot from 50 yards.

Clark conceded that "it was a nightmare out there on the greens", but he took three putts only once, from 30ft at the sixth, and by way of compensation holed from 18ft three holes later to reach the turn in 33, one under par.

Anglada seemed only a member of the chorus until he suddenly sprang into the spotlight with four birdies in five holes from the 13th, themselves highlighted by a seven iron only an inch from the 160-yards 15th hole. It was the lowest score the 26 year-old Anglada has yet achieved on the European tour.

● Players and caddies were asked to tread carefully when the tournament began. Emergency steps have been taken to protect the greens which are in poor condition after this spring's record rain fall.

John Paramour, tournament director, has asked the players and caddies to spend as little time on them as possible. "Only one caddie should walk on each green to attend the flag," Paramour, said.

First round leaders

65: A Jacklin, J Anglada (Sp), H Clark.
66: D Frost (SA), I Mosey.
67: P Harrison, B Waites, C O'Connor Jun, P Barber, M McLean, [illegible]
68: I Woosnam, M Calero (Sp), J O'Leary.
69: R Drummond, P Carrigill, R Chapman, J Morgan, M Pinero (Sp), [illegible] S Torrance, D Stirling, S Lyle, D Goodwin (US), R Rafferty, T Powell.
70: E Darcy, S Ballesteros (Sp), D Vaughan, G Bond, P Kent, S Bennett, B Gallacher, T Horton, M Montes (Sp), [illegible]
71: P Townsend (US), R Harding (SA), K Brown, G Harvey, D Robertson, P Cowen, [illegible] T Johnstone (Zimb), W Humphreys, C Moody, R Boxall, M James, H Baiocchi (SA).
72: [illegible] J Hall, B Dassu (It), B Marchbank, M Ingham, G Logan, T Minshall, L Higgins, S Martin, D J Russell, G Brand, D Blakeman, G Burroughs, G Graham, N Ratcliffe (Aus), G Brand Jnr, P Way, D Faherty.
73: J Lopez (Sp), D Jagger, [illegible] M Thomas, J Young, J Bennett, [illegible] (US), E Murray, V Fernandez (Arg), M Poxon, J Anderson (Can), I Palmer (SA), D Jones.
74: D Owers, M Mannelli (It), R Fischer (Mex), R Newsome, J Brennand, A Webster, D Bowring, A Stubbs.
75: N Wood, R Foster, J Heggarty, G Manson, J Bland (SA), B Longmuir.
76: W Westner (SA), R Lee, M Garcia (Sp), G Potter.
77: D A Russell, G Hay.
78: G Hutchinson, J Hammond.
79: B Mitchell, A Chandler, I Lee, E Polland.
80: T Mitchell, G Ralph.
81: L Fickling, A Gillard, N Job.



Tony Jacklin driving towards round of 65 at Leeds yesterday.

TENNIS

Pastures new for green Dickson

From John Ballantine, Rome

Mark Dickson, given a decent draw, could be one of the new successes at Wimbledon next month. I say "could" advisedly, because Dickson has never played on grass and until one sees how this powerful, talented player from Florida reacts to the challenge of turf, it is impossib to say whether the gren stuff will inspire or repress him.

But at 23, 6ft 3ins and 13st 7lb, Dickson, who resembles a sharper-featured John Feaver and who has beaten Ivan Lendl, possesses all the weapons to make his mark in England: the classic big-bang American twist service combination, tidily tucked away volleys, a thunderous overhead and an attacking forehand.

Even his heavily sliced backhand, which contributed to his defeat by his small, canny compatriot Jimmy Arias 7-6 (7-1 in the tie-breaker), 6-3 in the last 16 of the Italian Open here yesterday, could prove an advantage at the All England Club, used in Martina Navratilova style as the key to a flowing net attack.

After a week of watching the Latins of South America, Italy and France and the young, post-Borg Swedes weave slow, intricate and often very beautiful patterns of permutated topspin on red clay, one thanks heaven for Wimbledon's pace and panache.

Not that this event, despite its restricted entry, brought about by the absence of appearance money and the need for the top contenders in the French Open next week to rest and practise, is without its attractions.

But Wimbledon is different. Lucky Dickson will find that his cannonball services will be a valuable ally, and like his countryman Brin Gottfried, another big game player who was also shipwrecked here, going down 6-4, 6-1 to Stefan Simonsson, he will make those clay court wizards who deign to attend Church Road suffer.

The trouble with topspin, although the most logical stroke for slow courts, is that it is so difficult to put the ball away, as yesterday's 90-stroke rallies between Higueras and Barazzutti testified.

RESULTS: Second round: H Gildemeister (Chile) bt J Brown (US(6-1, 6-1; T Tulasne (Fr) bt L Pimek (Cz) 6-0, 6-4; E Dibbs (US) bt J Alexander (Aus) 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. Third round: J Arias (US) bt N Dickson (US) 7-6, 6-3; G Forget (Fr) bt H Gildemeister (Chile) 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; S Simonsson (Swe) bt J Avendano (Spa) 7-6, 6-4; J Clerc (Arg) bt M Schapers (Neth) 6-2, 6-1; H Gunthardt (Switz) bt I Hogstedt (Swe) 6-2, 6-4; E Teltscher (US) bt T Tulasne (Fr) 6-4, 6-2; E Dibbs (US) bt P McNamee (Aus) 6-1, 6-3; J Higueras (Sp) bt C Barazzutti (It) 6-2, 6-4.

CRICKET

Barclay and Gould resist shackles

By Richard Streeton

CHELMSFORD: Essex, with nine wickets in hand, need 162 runs to beat Sussex.

Essex made a bright start under darkening skies when they began their rain-delayed reply to a Sussex total that looked better than at first seemed possible.

When a start was made at 2.15 Essex bowled with a confidence and a uniform steadiness befitting a team with three wins in three matches in the competition. It had been an irritating morning for a good crowd sitting in occasional sunshine waiting for the field to recover from overnight rain. When the game started it was mostly played under threatening clouds.

Lever and Pringle pinned down both opening batsmen and Green was fortunate with an edged four off Pringle through slips that might have yielded a catch. Mendis was kept subdued and had made nine when he was held at slip in the thirteenth over. There was no let up to the pressure on the batsmen when Phillip and Gooch bowled and Ray East, too, gave nothing away when he joined the attack.

Sussex were 45 from21 overs when Green and Wells were out ot successive balls. Green ran himself out. He pushed the ball to Turner at cover point and optimistically set off, but David East gathered a wilf return well as Green tried to get back. Wells was leg before to a full toss which struck his boot.

Barclay and Parker then shared a fourth wicket stand that yielded 48 in 15 overs. Parker struck the ball more firmly than anyone else but played on as he attempted a forcing stroke against East off the back foot. By tea Sussex were 102 for four from 38 overs.

Rain delayed a resumption for 15 minutes. The Essex bowling strength was emphasised by a useful spell from Turner, the sixth bowler used, who ended Barclay's defiance and also dismissed Greig. Both were caught by Fletcher at short extra cover. Barclay, whose 32 in 28 overs included 20 singles, aimed to pull and skied the ball; Greig drove a straightforward catch to the fieldsman.

Gould drove and glanced in a composed manner but le Roux was leg before to Lever's first ball on his return. Lever's figures were 7.1-4-6-2 but then bad light followed by rain brought a 50-minute hold-up.

Gould continued to bat sensibly and positively and in bright evening sunshine he and Phillipson, aided by some no balls from Pringle, added 68 in 6.5 overs before the innings finished.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis c Gooch b Lever	9
A M Green run out	25
*J R T Barclay c Fletcher b Turner	32
C M Wells l-b-w b Gooch	0
P W G Parker b R E East	25
†I J Gould run out	55
I A Greig c Fletcher b Turner	11
G S Le Roux l-b-w b Lever	6
C P Phillipson not out	30
Extras (l-b 8, w 2, n-b 5)	15
Total (8 wkts, 55 overs)	208

A C S Pigott and C E Waller did not bat.

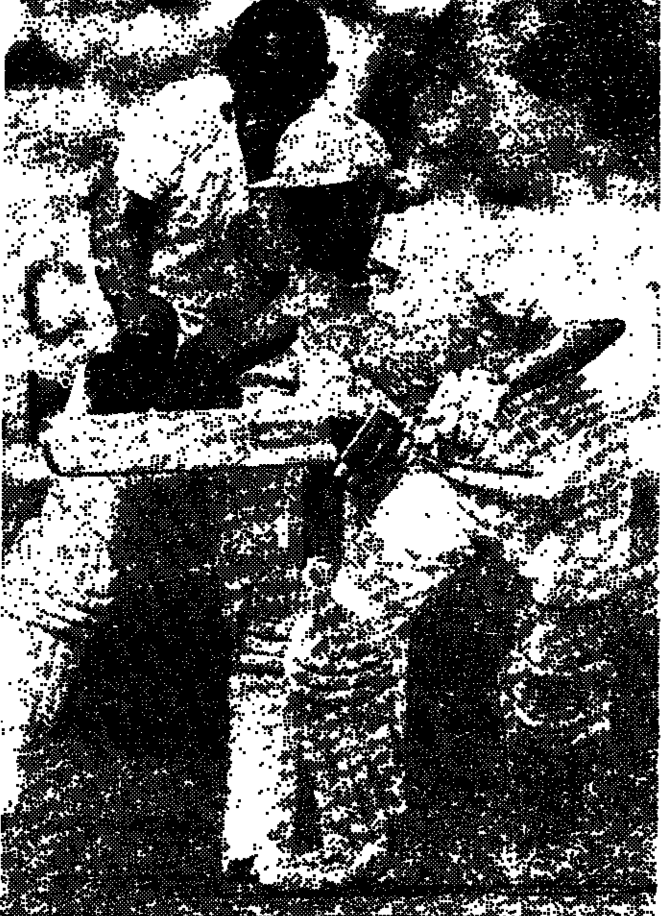
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–22, 2–45, 3–45, 4–93, 5–114, 6–128, 7–140, 8–208. BOWLING: Lever 11-5-36-2; Pringle 11-1-57-0; Phillip 8-1-26-0; Gooch 9-0-23-1; R E East 10-1-25-1; Turner 8-1-28-2.

ESSEX

G A Gooch run out	6
B R Hardie not out	17
K S McEwan not out	20
Extras (l-b 1, w 2, n-b 1)	4
Total (1 wkt, 12 overs)	47

*K W R Fletcher, K R Pont, N Phillip, D R Pringle, S Turner, †D E East, R E East, J K Lever to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15.



John Barclay defies East-to-East manoeuvres.

Leading ladies upstaged

The title holder, Julie Walter, was among the top-ranked players who were eliminated in the English women's championship at Hayling Island yesterday. The British champion, Katrina Douglas, also lost in the second round along with Claire Waite, the 18-year-old British and English girls' champion, and Beverley New, the 1980 title holder.

Janet Soulsby, the 18-year old Curtis cup player from Prudhoe, took her revenge on Miss Walter, beating her by one hole, the exact margin by which she lost at the same stage a year ago.

Miss Douglas, who refused to complain about a deep gash on the middle finger of her left hand, went out to Surrey housewife, Catherine Bailey, one of the oldest competitors in the championship, who won 3 and 2.

Miss Waite was beaten in a marathon, losing a ball off her second shot at the 25th to be beaten by 30-year-old, weekend golfer, Christine Mackintosh, of Winchester.

Miss New also went into extra time before she was beaten at he 20th by the Surrey champion, Jill Thornbill.

Another "sudden death" drama saw a strong recovery by Yorkshire county player Alison Nicholas ended disappointingly at Hayling when she lost at the first extra hole to the Essex champion Elizabeth Boatman.

Boatman: superb

The 21-year-old Miss Nicholas, from Sheffield, was five down after six holes and still two in arrears with only two to play.

FIRST ROUND: E Boatman bt A Nicholas at 19th; C Waite bt P Johnson 3 and 2; C Mackintosh bt L Percival 2 and 1; C Nelson bt C Hayllar at 22nd; L Fletcher bt S Duhig 5 and 4; J Thornhill bt S Hedges 3 and 2; B New bt S Haslam 3 and 2; J Walter bt S Barber at 21st; J Soulsby bt M Gallagher 2 and 1; T Hammond bt C Caldwell 2 and 1; A Brown bt L Davies at 19th; K Douglas bt P Carr 6 and 5; C Bailey bt N McCormack 6 and 5; L Bayman bt P Hunt 2 and 1; A Uzielli bt M Pickard 3 and 2.

SECOND ROUND: Nelson bt Boathan, 6 and 5; Mackintosh bt Waite, at 25th; Grice bt Fletcher, 2 holes; Thornhill bt New, at 20th; Soulsby bt Walter one hole; Brown bt Hammond, 5 and 4; Bailey bt Douglas, 3 and 2; Bayman bt Uzielli, 4 and 3.

Champion falls at wall

By Lewine Mair

On her own admission a shade tentative in her role as defending champion, Jane Connachan went out to Fiona Anderson on the home green yesterday in the second round of the Scottish women's championship at North Berwick.

Miss Connachan had struggled in her morning match against Joan Marshall of Edinburgh, and reckoned that, in the circumstances, she played "as well as could be expected" against Miss Anderson. An outward half of 36 against the par of 38 saw her better than all square, and she fell behind for a first time at the 13th where "a blocked second" failed to clear the wall.

Two down with two to play, the Musselburgh girl came from sand to save the 17th, but bowed out on the home green where her opponent, a strong lass who had packed a lot of tournament golf into her 28 years, had an edmirably unruffled four.

Miss Anderson plays Belle Robertson this morning for a place in the semi-finals. Mrs Robertson survived a thrilling match against another former champion, Lesley Hope. The last time Miss Anderson and Mrs Robertson met was in the final of the 1980 Scottish women's championship at Carnoustie, when Mrs Robertson won on the home green.

Recalling the match yesterday, Mrs Robertson said Miss Anderson could have claimed the last hole and the match. Robertson, replacing her ball on the green, failed to allow for the fact that she had moved her marker a copper-head away, in order to keep off her opponent's line.

"Fiona realized what I had done when I was putting," Mrs Robertson said. "She never mentioned it at the time but, when everyone was talking about it later, she quietly made the point that she would not have dreamed of taking advantage of the situation."

FIRST ROUND: I C Robertson beat J Norris (Hamilton) 5 and 4; L Hope bt E Allison 4 and 3; J Connachan bt J Marshall 2 and 1; F Anderson bt A Laing (NZ) one hole; K Imrie bt M Thomson one hole; J Bald bt F de Vries 4 and 3; S Lawson bt A Campbell 9 and 8; W Aitken bt S Boyd one hole; S Gallagher bt J Paton 5 and 4; P Williamson bt L Bennett one hole; S McKinnon bt P Lees one hole; G Stewart bt L Phinister 4 and 3; E Quinn bt A Wilson 6 and 5; J Nicholson bt A Johnston 3 and 2; J Harrison bt C Middleton one hole; P Wright bt C Lugton 4 and 3.
SECOND ROUND: Robertson bt Hope 2 and 1; Anderson bt Connachan on hole; Bald bt Imrie 2 and 1; Aitken bt Lawson 19th; Gallagher bt Williamson 4 and 3; Stewart bt McKinnon two holes; Nicholson bt Quinn 4 and 2; Wright bt Harrison 6 and 5.

● Vicki Thomas opened her defence of the Welsh women's title with a splendid display against the former champion, Ann Johnson, over the Maesdu course at Llandudno yesterday.

Miss Thomas, of the Pennard club in Swansea, had three birdies on her way to a 4 and 3 success, and was level par when the match finished, despite dropping two strokes at the par four fifth.

She now meets the Gwent county player, Diane Taylor, for a place in the quarter-finals. Miss Taylor was one of the biggest winners on the opening day of the championship, beating Margaret Hutchinson 7 and 6. All four seeds survived their opening hurdles, with the former Curtis Cup international Tegwen Thomas of the Wenvoe Castle Club, Cardiff, sweeping to a 7 and 6 victory over Louise Brown.

FIRST ROUND: J Lapthorne bt J Rosser 3 and 2; A Sheldon bt K Bradley 5 and 4; S Evans bt K Davies at the 19th; R Rowlands bt P Runcie 4 and 3; S Roberts bt P Whitley 4 and 3.
SECOND ROUND: V Thomas bt A Johnson 4 and 3; D Taylor bt M Hutchinson 7 and 6; F Jones bt O Morgan 4 and 3; P Davies bt A Thomas one hole; A Pritchard bt L Jones 21st; F Connor bt J Trott 5 and 4; J Lapthorne bt J Williams 3 and 2; A Briggs bt A Sheldon 4 and 3; M Rawlings bt S Evans 4 and 2; S Roberts bt S Rowlands 3 and 2; D Richards bt A Phillips 2 and 1; A M Magee bt L Toy 3 and 2; W Griffith bt P Smith 5 and 4; H Wadsworth bt S Jump 5 and 4; T Thomas bt L Brown 7 and 6.

IRISH WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: 72: B Lewis. 73: J L Smith, N Thompson, V Marvin. 74: B Cooper, B Huke. 75: J Forest, M Burton, S Moon (US). 76: K Ehrnlund (Swe), S MacKenzie (Aust), D Dowling, J Smith. 77: C Panton, S Bamford, J Smurthwaite, M Marshall (US), T Fernando (Sri Lanka).

O'Connor again

Christy O'Connor defends his PGA seniors' championship for a record fifth time in seven years at Burnham and Berrow, Somerset, from May 23 to 26.

Mrs Lloyd in full flight after fever

From a Special Correspondent
Berlin

Despite her lack of recent match practice, Chris Lloyd believes that she is "in the right frame of mind" to add a fifth French Open title to her collection at the championships which begin in Paris on Monday.

Mrs Lloyd was forced to take things easy for a period of almost two weeks recently after contracting a viral infection, which for a period of almost 48 hours caused her to stay in her sick bed with a temperature of 103°F.

But having played and won two warm-up exhibition matches against Billie Jean King and Andrea Jaeger in Johannesburg last week and having practised with husband John, at Wimbledon at the beginning of this week, she declared herself "fully fit".

Yesterday Mrs Lloyd, the French Open champion four times between 1974 and 1980, looked a little out of tune when she returned to serious tournament competition with a 6-1, 6-2 victory against Lea Pichova in the second round of the German Open.

The 28-year-old American won 11 of the first 12 games to lead 5-0 in the second set, but then her lack of matchplay told as Miss Pichova, a consistent clay court player, won the next two games and almost captured a third. Perhaps if low flying aircraft had not passed overhead on the second game point of that game as she attempted a smash, Miss Pichova may have prolonged the match further.

Mrs Lloyd will be put to a sterner test when she meets another Czechoslovak, Iva Budarova, today.

Miss Budarova, ranked 35 in the world and, like Mrs Lloyd's arch-rival Martina Navratilova, a left hander, has become a much steadier player recently

The British No 1, Jo Durie, will also play for a place in the quarter-finals today, against Pam Casale of the United States. Miss Casale, who defeated Miss Durie at the indoor tournament last year, outplayed Pilar Vasquez from Peru, 6-1, 6-1.

WEST BERLIN: German Open (US unless stated): Second round: C Evert-Lloyd bt L Pichova (Cz) 6-1, 6-2; P Casale bt P Vasquez (Peru) 6-1, 6-1. Quater-finals: A Jaeger bt A Bowes 6-2, 6-1; K Horvath bt A Leand 6-3, 6-3; H Sukova (Cz) bt L Sandin (Swe) 7-6, 6-2.

Reminder from Wood

DERBY: Lancashire have scored 68 for four against Derbyshire.

The former Lancashire all-rounder Barry Wood bowled Derbyshire into a strong position against his old county in yesterday's rain-affected Benson and Hedges match. Put in on a slow pitch Lancashire began cautiously and only 12 runs had come from the first 10 overs when O'Shaughnessy was caught at mid wicket. Fowler, playing with great confidence, and Hayes took the total to 65 before Hayes was caught by Hampshire as he tried to turn Wood off his legs.

Fowler was run out for 37 with no addition to the score, and three runs later Hughes was lbw pushing only half forward to Wood. After only 90 minutes, bad light and rain drove the players from the field just before tea

LANCASHIRE:

G Fowler run out	37
S J O'Shaughnessy c Miller b Oldham	5
F C Hayes c Hampshire b Wood	21
D P Hughes l-b-w b Wood	2
*C H Lloyd not out	1
J Abrahams	0
Extras (l-b 2)	2
Total (4 wkts, 31 overs)	68

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–65, 3–65, 4–68.

DERBYSHIRE: B Wood, J H Hampshire, *K J Barnett, A Hill, G Miller, I S Anderson, R J Finney, C J Tunnicliffe, P G Newman, †R W Taylor, S Oldham.

Umpires: A Jepson and R A White.

Second XI competition

WELLINGBOROUGH: Northamptonshire v Middlesex, match abandoned ground waterlogged.
TAUNTON: Gloucestershire v Somerset, no play yesterday continues today as one-day fixture.
ELLAND: Yorkshire v Derbyshire, no play yesterday.
EGBASTON: Warwickshire 471 for 6 dec (R I H B Dyer 191) P R Oliver 33, D M Smith 52 not out); Leicestershire 257 for 9 (I P Butcher 50, D Thorne 4 for 71).
COLLINGHAM: Essex 213 for 9 (M Field-Buss 58, C Gladwin 55, P M Such 7 for 63) v Nottinghamshire.
SOUTHAMPTON: Sussex 207 for 9 dec and 20 for 0; Hampshire-152 for 4 dec (R A Smith 93 not out).
DUDLEY: Worcestershire 233 for 7 dec (M S Scott 73, N Zaidi 4 for 59); Lancashire 21 for 0.

Shaky start by Counties

BOURNEMOUTH: Minor Counties have scored 74 for 5 in 34 overs against Hampshire.

Steve Malone struck a couple of early blows for Hampshire as the Minor Counties set off to a tottering start in their Benson and Hedges Cup match, losing both Kennedy and Lewis with the scare on 11. Malcolm Marshall bowled Plumb, and the Minor Counties found new depths at 13 for three.

MINOR COUNTIES

A Kennedy c Pocock b Malone	7
S G Plumb b Marshall	6
R V Lewis c Marshall b Malone	0
D Bailey b Tremlett	5
S Greensword st Parks b Tremlett	23
W M Osman not out	18
N A Riddell not out	3
Extras (lb 5, w 6, nb 1)	12
Total (5 wkts, 34 overs)	74

*†F E Collyer, S Davies, D Surridge and I L Pont to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–11, 3–13, 4–38, 5–66.

HAMPSHIRE: C G Greenidge, C L Smith, M C J Nicholas, T E Jesty, D R Turner, *N E J Pocock, M D Marshall, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, T M Tremlett, S J Malone.

Umpires: D L Evans and J H Harris.

No play yesterday

CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Surrey.
LORD'S: Middlesex v Combined Universities.
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Scotland.

Gifts for champion

Jakarta, (AFP) – Icuk Sugiharto, the Indonesian player who last week won the men's world singles, badminton title in Copenhagen, has been showered with gifts upon his triumphant return here. Newspapers reported that Icuk will be presented with a 35m rupiah ($36,000 £22,500) furnished house by the company which sponsors his badminton club here,

The match I will remember after all the others have faded from memory

When seven was a crowd for the firemen's ball

One of my professional ambitions is to report some sports event where there are no spectators – not even the traditional man, boy and barking dog – and no other journalists. I do not think it would be in the least dull, and in any case it would provide me with a "scoop" of sorts that I could brag about in barren moments.

The nearest I have come to it was a rugby match between the London Fire Brigade and the United States Navy at Hayes, Kent, two weeks before christmas in 1967. Almost the entire rugby programme that day had been cancelled because of snow, and when I suggested covering this match *The Times*, instantly recognizing an important occasion, agreed.

There were, as far as I could see (which, in the wintry light, was not very far), seven spectators, including the Navy captain (injured), their coach, and your correspondent. The Americans arrived 35 minutes late and had to borrow a fireman to make up their number. Both teams consisted of 14 players, one of whom wore cricket boots. There were no touch judges. By mutual consent the match was restricted to 20 minutes each way. The Fire Brigade won 32-0. It was coarse rugby in all its glory.

And there was a sequel. Late one night someone from the US Navy, a little the worse for drink, rang the office from somewhere in Mayfair to tell me that I had got one of my facts wrong, although he did not make it clear which fact.

Uninterested

That match, with its seven spectators (six, if you care to split hairs and exclude the national press), has remained in my memory while countless others, attended by hysterically cheering multitudes, have gone for ever. Disliking people in the mass, and not being a club treasurer, I am uninterested in attendances, "gates", crowds.

But public opinion is different. Where football particularly is concerned, I hear more and more people wanting to know how many were at this match or that, and whether it was a record crowd or not, as though the information could somehow add to their knowledge of or pleasure in the game itself.

"What was the gate, mate?"
"The paper says 125,316."

"That all? Chickenfeed. I'm not going there again. No atmosphere."

Similar talk can be overheard among teenage "fans" going home in the train from a match on a Saturday afternoon. First they describe the "aggro" they have enjoyed at the expense of the other team's "fans". Then they argue about the size of the crowd, those in favour of 500,000 pouring scorn on the pessimists who guess 250,000. Finally, but by no means always, and with the air almost of an irrelevant afterthought, they might discuss the game.

Exaggerate

I exaggerate, of course, but it is difficult not to, because at that time I am usually returning from a rugby match that was watched by 200 or 300, if as many. Dropping the average club rugby crowd into a first division football crowd would be like adding a glass water to the Atlantic. It is jus as well I am not subject to inferiority complexes about numbers. If I were, all those digits and noughts flying around the carriage would be enough to make me curl up under the seat. But I never did have a head for figures.

Gordon Allan

BOXING

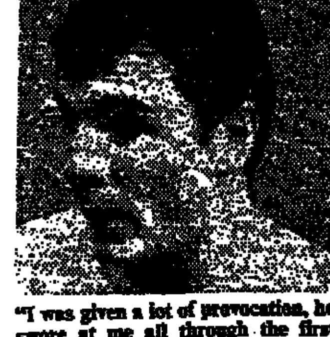
Board fine Kaylor £200

Mark Kaylor, the unbeaten West Ham middleweight, was fined £200 by the British Boxing Board of Control yesterday for his part in the incidents during and after his recent contest at Wembley against Bobby Watts, of the United States. Watts, who was fined $500 on the night did not appear. His manager sent a letter of apology from the United States but the board decided that the fine should remain.

Kaylor, who was charged with conduct likely to be detrimental to the interests of boxing, gave evidence at the hearing, as did his manager, Terry Lawless, the referee Sid Nathan and a board inspector. Mr Lawless claimed afterwards that Kaylor had been punished for doing no more than stare at hid opponent. "I do not accept it and I will be back with a barrister and a solicitor," he said.

The charge related to fighting after the bell at the end of the first round and for the incidents provoked by Watts after the referee had stopped the bout in the fourth. It was an ugly ill-tempered contest and the board clearly wished to stamp out any chance of a repeat.

Kaylor was shocked at the result.



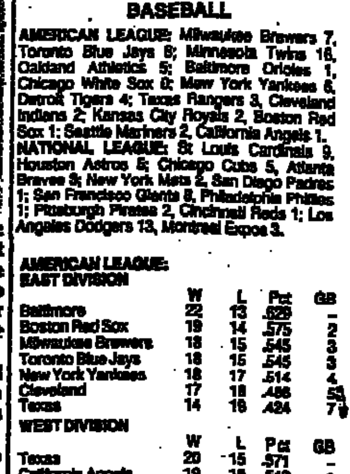
"I was given a lot of provocation, he swore at me all through the first round. When the bell went and we were in a position where we had to pass each other to get back to our corners, he obstructed me and we had to come face to face.

At the end of the bout Watts had to be physically restrained from resuming hostilities and Kaylor was hardly involved.

At present rates of exchange the judgment means that the board consider Kaylor to be about 70 per cent as guilty as the American,

More boxing, page 20

FOR THE RECORD



BOXING

LAS VEGAS: Middleweight: Wilfred Benitez (Puerto Rico) bt Antonio Cerda (US), pts.
LAS VEGAS: WBC light-welterweight: Bruce Curry (US) bt Leroy Haley (US), pts.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Conference finals: Eastern division: Philadelphia 76-ers 115, Milwaukee Bucks 103 (Sixers win series 4-1). Western division: San Antonio Spurs 117, Los Angeles Lakers 112 (Lakers lead series 3-2).

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Milwaukee Brewers 7, Toronto Blue Jays 6; Minnesota Twins 16, Oakland Athletics 5; Baltimore Orioles 1, Chicago White Sox 0; New York Yankees 6, Detroit Tigers 4; Texas Rangers 3, Cleveland Indians 2; Kansas City Royals 2, Boston Red Sox 1; Seattle Mariners 2, California Angels 1.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: St Louis Cardinals 9, Houston Astros 5; Chicago Cubs 5, Atlanta Braves 3; New York Mets 2, San Diego Padres 1; San Francisco Giants 8, Philadelphia Phillies 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 2, Cincinnati Reds 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 13, Montreal Expos 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore	22	13	.629	–
Boston Red Sox	19	14	.575	2
Milwaukee Brewers	18	15	.545	3
Toronto Blue Jays	18	15	.545	3
New York Yankees	18	17	.514	4
Cleveland	17	18	.486	5½
Texas	14	16	.424	7½

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Texas	20	15	.571	–
California Angels	19	16	.543	1
Oakland Athletics	19	17	.528	1½
Kansas City	15	16	.484	1
Minnesota Twins	16	21	.432	5
Chicago White Sox	13	20	.394	6
Seattle	13	25	.342	8½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
St Louis	19	12	.613	–
Philadelphia	18	13	.581	1
Montreal	16	16	.500	3½
Pittsburg	13	18	.419	6
Chicago	13	20	.394	7
New York	13	20	.394	7

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	25	10	.714	–
Atlanta	22	13	.629	3
San Francisco	18	17	.514	7
Cincinnati	16	21	.432	10
San Diego	15	21	.417	10½
Houston	16	23	.417	11

TENNIS

PADDINGTON: Tournament: men's singles, second round: K Barton (Aus) bt M Bryant, 6-0, 6-3; S Richards bt P Tibbe (Uganda), 6-1, 6-2; H Becker bt G Tucker, 6-0, 6-3; F Reinach (SA) bt D Adams, 6-1, 6-2; P Hope bt M Hartnett (Aus), 2-6, 7-6, 6-4; L Alfred bt H Ahmed, 6-4, 6-2; B Young bt J Tregonning, 6-1, 6-2; A Johnson bt N Hilder, 6-4, 7-5; M Mesemaencamp (SA) bt R Darkins, 6-1, 6-1; O Lourenco (Zim) bt S Keelan, 6-2, 6-7, 6-2; D Felgate bt D Bann, 6-2, 6-3; P Reekie bt S Jones, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2; S King bt G Richardt (SA), 6-7, 6-4, 6-3; H McGuinness bt C Harris, 6-1, 6-0; R Drysdale bt P Coyle, 6-3, 6-2. Third round: Barton bt Richards, 6-3, 7-6; Alfred bt Young, 6-1, 6-2; Masencamp bt Johnson, 7-5, 6-3; Felgate bt Lourenco, 6-1, 6-1. Women's singles, third round: R Mantz (SA) bt D Walker, 6-2, 6-1; E May bt J Davies, 6-4, 6-3; N Lusty bt F Leach, 6-4, 6-3; L FitzGerald (Aus) bt T Chapman, 6-2, 6-1; L Jacobs (SA) bt L Pennington, 6-2, 6-4; S Barker bt R Lewis, 6-0, 6-2; J Langstaff bt M Reinach (SA), 6-3, 6-2.

WINDSURFING

TORBOLE (Italy): World team championship: Semi-finals: Australia 2, England 0; Canada 2, Netherlands 0.

IN BRIEF

Two more for Hickstead

Italy and Sweden will be among the eight nations competing in the Everest Nations Cup international showjumping meeting at Hickstead from May 27 to 30. They will replace Belgium and Switzerland in the four-day show's top event, the Prince of Wales Cup team event on Sunday, May 29.

Others challenging the British team as they bid for a morale-boosting win before the European Championships on the same course in July are last year's winners Germany, France, Netherlands, Australia and Ireland.

YACHTING: Two Bulgarians, Atanas Atansov and Onik Czitakian, plan to put their country on the yachting map by competing in the two-handed transatlantic race starting from L'Orient on Sunday. They formed the desire to enter the race when they read about the first two-handed transatlantic competition from reports in Polish newspapers in 1979. "It wasn't easy", Atanasov said. "It took us three months to find the address of the organisers."

VOLLEYBALL: The world's three top women's teams – China, Japan and the United States – will compete in a three-day tournament in Hongkong in July. China, the holders of both the World Cup and world championships, will play the United States on July 6, a match considered a possible final in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

BOXING: The World Boxing Association flyweight champion Santos Laciar of Argentina will defend his title for the fifth time on July17 against South Korean Hishop Shin in Seoul, his manager Juan Lectoure said in Buenos Aires. Laciar will receive $120,000 (£77,000) for the bout and, if he beats Shin, the second ranked WBA flyweight contender, is expected to meet the 10th-ranked Sugar Rojas, of Columbia.

FOOTBALL: Angry Brighton supporters without tickets for tomorrows FA Cup Final have demanded to know where the club's 25,000 allocation has gone. Opponents Manchester United have produced a detailed break-down of their ticket distribution, and the Brighton chairman Mike Bamber admitted yesterday, that some of his club;'s supporters had pressed for a similar disclosure. But He said: "We haven't got a computer like United, and it would be impractical to go through all the individual records.

Their cup full of water

Cricket suffered another weather-hit day, with no play possible in the Benson and Hedges Cup matches between Leicestershire and Scotland, Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire, Glamorganshire and Surrey, Worcestershire and Northamptonshire and Middlesex and Combined Universities.

At Lord's where there have been less than 12 hours play in the 16 days scheduled so far this season, umpire Raymond Julien said when conditions were declared unfit for any play in the match between Middlesex and Combined Universities: "Water does not just squelch under your shoes, it covers them. We hold out very little prospect of play here for the next few days." It has now rained at Lord's on 24 consecutive days.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated

European youth championships
Semi-finals
England v Czechoslovakia (Highbury)
Italy v France (Stamford Bridge)
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Oldham v Barnsley (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich v Birmingham.

CRICKET

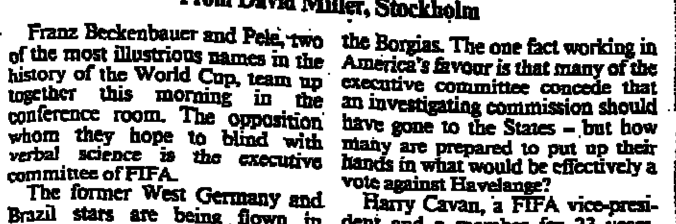
Benson and Hedges Cup
DERBY: Derbyshire v Lancashire
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Sussex
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Surrey
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Minor Counties
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Scotland
LORD'S: Middlesex v Combined Universities
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire

Second XI championship
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Somerset; Southampton: Hampshire v Sussex; Collingham: Nottinghamshire v Essex; Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Leicestershire; Dudley: Worcestershire v Lancashire; Elland: Yorkshire v Derbyshire.

OTHER SPORT

GOLF: English Women's amateur championship (Hayling GC); WPGA Smirnoff Irish Open (Portstewart GC).
TENNIS: LTA Paddington international tournament.
REAL TENNIS: Taylor Cup (Canford Tennis Club); British Professional Singles Championship (Canford Tennis Club).

FOOTBALL



How US plan to force FIFA into extra-time

From David Miller, Stockholm

Franz Beckenbauer and Pele, two of the most illustrious names in the history of the World Cup, team up together this morning in the conference room. The opposition whom they hope to blind with *verbal science* is the executive committee of FIFA.

The former West Germany and Brazil stars are being flown in specially by the United States Soccer Federation delegation which in 30 minutes has to convince FIFIA to change their intention to hand the 1986 World Cup finals to Mexico where the two/famous players dominated the stage in 1970. Subsequently they played for Cosmos in New York and it is that experience of Americal which the USSF now intends to exploit.

Beckenbauer and Pele will line up across the table with USSF President and Vice President Gene Edwards ansd Werner Fricker, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who arrived by private jet from the United States last night. Upon the words of these five hangs the destination of the 1986 finals. They face a 20-man committee: their objective, to get an 11-9 vote in favour of at least a one-month postponement of the decision pending a vistit to inspect American facilities by the organising committee.

Yesterday the odds on Dr. Kissinger's velvet diplomacy's chance of success were rated somewhat less than Brighton's at Wembley tomorrow. It is claimed in many quarters, not least in Mexico, that the deal is already done between FIFA presindent, Joao Havelange, his colleagues Hermann Neuberger (West Germany) and Guillermo Canedo (Mexico) and the *consortium of television moguls* and private finaciers in Mexico City.

The Sheraton Hotel here for the last 48 hours as with so many FIFA meetings, has bristled with more intrigue than the Rome of Caesar or the Borgias. The one fact working in America's favour is that many of the executive committee concede that an investigating commission should have gone to the States – but how many are prepared to put up their hands in what would be effectively a vote against Havelange?

Harry Cavan, a FIFA vice-president and a member for 23 years, says: "A lot of blame lies on our side: the sub-committee should have gone to America as well as Mexico. The problem all began with Columbia because we knew from the *outset that when the final lists* were increased to 24 for Spain that Columbia could not cope. I'm on record as saying the increase was a bad thing.

"But my expectation is that the sub-committee's reccomendation will be for Mexico and that the executive committee will accept it. America's diffuculty is that they did not have their original presentation properly coodinated by the March 11 deadline."

Cavin infers that he would support a vote for a postponement, but says he cannot himself propose it as Vice-Chairman. It was even being said last night that Hevelange milght duck the flak by absenting himself from the meeting on other business and letting Cavin take the chair.

Last night everyone was asking whether America could muster *enough votes. There are nine from* Europe and South America, but at least three of those will certanily side with Havelange, leaving Dr. Kissinger, Pele and the rest needing to convine *five members from* Afro-Asia that America deserves consideration. As Mr Edwards says: "If we go in there to strong-arm then, we're lost. We have to convince them that maybe so far things have not been fair. We have to show that we're prepared to lose with a sporting attitued. This is supposed still to be a game". There are tohose of us who have reluctantly begun to doubt this for some years.

A little sugar but no Milk

By Peter Ball

After Sir Norman Chester comes, of all unlikely people Ken Bates. Suspicions that the Football League Annual General Meeting on June 10 would prove an anodyne affair, the *more telling of the Chester Report's* proposals having been already rejected, failed to take into account the chairman of Chelsea who has tabled a pair of amendments likely to provoke heated discussion.

It is almost as if Mr Bates has been primed, for the first offers an alternative method of cutting down fixtures for the leading clubs, the Chester proposal for a smaller first division having fallen on deaf ears. Instead the Chelsea amendment suggests that clubs taking part in *European competition* should have the opportunity to opt out of the Milk Cup to avoid fixture congestion if they so wish.

Chelsea's second proposition is equally designed to upset the equilibrium of the meeting. It suggests that there should be automatic promotion and relegation between the Fourth Division and the Alliance Premier League, with the bottom fourth division club being replaced by 'that member of the Alliance Premier League obtaining *the highest number of points in their* league competition whose ground facilities and financial stability meets the criteria of the Management Committee'.

Unfortunately, although both proposals have much in their favour, neither are likely to be any better received than the Chester Report's recommendations in the same area. Indeed the proposal for a reversal to the pre-1971 conditions for the League Cup, as it then was, is even less likely to find favour than a smaller first division.

Mr Bates' second idea is less radical and, more importantly, attacks fewer vested interests – at least fewer with voting power. Even so, with the *opposing* block of eight votes from the Associate members, it is unlikely to be passed.

The rest of the agenda is less interesting, but probably has more chance of success. The Chester Report's recommendations which survived the club chairmen's meeting are all being presented with the League Management Committee's seal of approval. The most important are that the majority required to alter League regulations should be reduced from three-*quarters to* two-thirds, and that home clubs should retain their own gate receipts.

In the Milk Cup first and leading second division clubs will be seeded and *the distribution of receipts* will be changed, both proposals applying only to the first and second rounds. A flexible attitude to kick-off times will also be permitted, but the League are suggesting a *tightening* up on playing conditions, with covered stadia barred unless they grant prior permission

Nicholas queue lengthens

The chase for the signature of the Celtic forward, Charlie Nicholas, gathered momentum yesterday following his decision to leave Parkhead and play in England next season. Manchester United, Liverpool, Arsenal and Newcastle United are among the *clubs in contention*. Celtic's chairman, Desmond White, confirmed that they had received offers from two English clubs and expected at least one other by Monday.

Nicholas, whose contract runs out tomorrow, favours signing for Manchester United. "I believe United have got it all going for them as a club", Nicholas said. "I reckon they are headed for stardom and I would love to share in it. They have a marvellous tradition, a glorious *history*, talented players and terrific fans. And, most importantly, I believe I would be under less pressure at Old Trafford".

Chesterfield, relegated to the fourth division, yesterday admitted they were in a desperate plight



Nicholas: favours United

financially and released 10 of their first team squad. They are keeping only eight players and as an added economy measure will cease to field a reserve side in the Central League *next season*.

The third division champions Portsmouth have retained all their players for next season, but Millwall have given free transfers to the forward, Hayes, and defender Madden. Six Crystal Palace palyers, Hinshelwood, Edwards, Jones, Howe, Leader and Baxter, have been released, although the club are signing the Arsenal goalkeeper, Wood, on a free transfer today.

Alan Stevenson, the Burnley goalkeeper who has made 438 league appearances (a post-war record for the club) was one of eight players released yesterday. With him go Cassidy, the Northern Ireland international McGee, Taylor, Dixon, Cavener, Allen and Wright.

The remarkable and the incomparable: Duncan Edwards (left) and Bryan Robson

Winging over Manchester

Why 73 countries are United in nostalgia

Six years ago, when Manchester United were *preparing to* clebrate their centenary, Sir Matt Busby chose a former football correspondent of *The Times*, Geoffrey Green, to write the official history of the most famous club in the world. The book, *There's Only One United*, was penned in a "shack in Twickers", oddly enough within punting distance of the national Rugby Union headquarters.

It seemed appropriate, as United approach their ninth FA Cup final appearance, to follow Sir Matt's example and talk to Green, it was equally apt that Green, rendered almost immobile by "rusted pistons", in his right knee, and recovering from cancer of the throat, used the soubriquet of their opponents, Brighton, to describe himself. "I feel," he said, "like a seagull on a rock."

With flowing white hair, and a magnificent fresh beard, he looks more like Ernest Hemmingway, and words spill as easily from his lips. He recounted how, but for the last minute intervention of *The Times* manger, that saved him from a fate that befell 23 people in Munich, he would have been "roaming the Elysian Fields" for the last 25 years.

Economy measure

He was told 48 hours before the chartered Elizabethan was to fly from Manchester that, as an economy measure, he would be going not to Belgrade, where United were to meet Red Star in the European Cup quarter-final, but instead to Cardiff, where Wales were playing Israel in a World Cup qualifying tie. "On such delicate little threads do lives hang".

The disaster, and United's courageous recovery not only won over millions (there are official supporters in 73 countries) but also cemented Green's link with the club. His pulse had first begun to quicken for United a decade earlier when he watched their 1948 Cup run. Who could blame him? They won 6–4, 3–, 2–0, 4–1 and 3–1, all on foreign soil, before beating Blackpool 4–2 in the final. His winnings from a £5 bet at odds of 25 to one, made victory even sweeter.

"They had attackers in those days. Forward lines with names that roll off the tongue like *honey. Delaney, Morris, Rowley, Pearson and* Mitten. You could rubber stamp them into the team for each match – like the England line-up of Matthews, Mortenson, Lawton, Mannion and Finney. England went to Portugal, considered a very good side, and they won 10–0. Lawton got four, Mortenson got four, and Matthews, and Finney one each, just to keep the party going.

"It was fun, entertaining, and full of goals, then. United would lose 5–1, or 5–2 against Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane, and the result would be the other way round at Old Trafford. Remember that the Busby Babes won their last League match 5–4 at Highbury. They were such a good side that in the 1957 Cup Final they had only to blow the match off to beat Aston Villa.

"But Wood, the goalkeeper, was injured and it all went wrong. The following year, with that broken-down side, it was a fantastic achievement even to get to Wembley. Bobby Charlton, I remember. reached the heights in the quarter-final against West Brom. He beat the world that day, even though he had been in the crash three *months* earlier.

"They rode on an emotional wave that swept the whole country, but they never had much chance against Bolton, although Brighton are now even bigger outsiders. Bolton took the lead with a goal that would never be allowed today. Gregg caught the ball, and Lofthouse gave him fourpennyworth, and the whole lot ended up in the net. But the turning point was when a screamer from Charlton rebounded off the post into Hopkinson's arms.

"They had to rebuild then, and Denis Law thinks that their Cup win in 1963 was the spingboard for their subsequent success. I would say that the side that should have conquered Europe in 1966, and did so two years later, was third in line to the thorne. The 48 team was better, and the *Busby Babes* were incomparable."

Greens admitted that the current players are technically superior, but mourns particularly the *absence of wingers, lost since Sir Alf Ramsay* led the way towards defensive systems 17 years ago. "Tommy Docherty spread United's wings with Hill and Coppell and they beat Liverpool at *Wembley in 1977, but the game has become* so boring.

You could put cows out to graze on the flanks, or sow cabbages. Those long passes became so *prevalent*. The ball hung like a moon above the penalty area and strikers, of torpedoes or whatever they're called these days, needed step ladders to climb up there. And it is all as featureless as a desert.

"The individuals may still be there, but they've been swallowed up, as well. Hardly anyone is worth going to see these days. Hoddle, perhaps, but they don't like him because he's too artistic. And Bryan Robson. He is in a class of his own in this country, but he's not a Duncan Edwards. Edwards was a dreadnought, tremendously powerful. Bobby Charlton says he was the finest player he's ever seen. He used to hold the whole United side together, and I remember him playing for England's Under-23 side in Scotland and the centre forward was carried off. They moved *Duncan* up from centre half, and he scored four goals. He was marvellous.

Emotions stirred

"I've seen the current side only on the box, and, apart from Robson, I like little Coppell and *it is a shame he won't be there on Saturday*. Duxbury and Stapleton would probably have held their own in past sides and Muhren, too. They say he's one-footed, but so was Pele and o was Puskas. By Christ, they knew what to do with it."

In spite of "ridiculous" wages, the indecision of the authorities, poor attendances, hooliganism, court cases, and defensive formations that mar the game, Green's emotions are still stirred by the game, and especially by his adopted club. They ran so high in the old days that, even as a correspondent, he could not bear to witness the closing minutes. He will watch the final on television, but he may choose to wander around his "Twickers" garden at 4.35.

Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

BOXING

A shock wave from an uppercut

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The Roy Gumbs uppercut that knocked Jerry Holly, of the United States, on his back for two minutes and 10 seconds in the ring at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, *London*, on Wednesday and brought two doctors rushing to his aid was one of the most devastating punches I have seen from a British boxer in a long time It could break down a few doors that have ben closed to him ever since he won the British middleweight title two years.

The blow travelled barely 10 inches but it was delivered with perfect timing and leverage. It had that whiplash quality that no other boxer in Britain today possesses, *however* hard they may hit in a conventional way. It was a Gumbs special. The British and Commonwealth champion has been putting together punches like that ever since *his return from Canada a year ago*.

Television ignored his two British title defences, when he destroyed the tough Scot Eddie Burke and the cagey Midlander Glen Mc Ewan, so no one *knew about his technique*. Even Alan Minter, whose one-two straight from the shoulder was a show-and-opponent stopper, said on TV on Wednesday night that anyone who could deliver a knock-out with an uppercut must have a tremendous punch.

Of course it was no suprise to Gumbs that Holly went down on the spot, but his manager, Frank Warren, is so elated that he is taking tapes of that bout and the ones against Ralph Hollet, of Canada, with him to Providence, Rhode Island to show them to the Hagler camp and the presidents of the World Boxing Association and World Boxing Council who will be there for the world title bout between Hagler and Scypion. Gumbs will be accompanying Warren.

Holly's manager, Chris Dundee, was knocked over by the punch. He said: "My God I never knew that gumbs could hit like that. I really thought that Holly was going to stay with him all the way. He has never been knocked out in his life and he's been in the top rank fighters". If American promoters are as impressed as this, life could open out *for the Tottenham* boxer at last. "We want Hagler" Mr Warren said yesterday. There are only two left for him to fight. Scypion and Roldan. He's done the others. They could *do with Roy*".

Gumbs attributed the power of that punch to his natural mobility. "There is no one this side of the world who can move like me from the waist he said. I learnt the trick when I was in Canada training under Teddy McWhirter, who used to train Sonny Banks and Chuvalo and others. He taught me close fighting. He showed me how to get on my bike but to be right in there in hitting distance. Before I went to Canada I used to be more of a stand up fighter. *But now I can do both*".

Gumbs does not believe in wasting energy running round the ring. He leaves it all to his mobility and concentrates on slipping blows and weaving out of trouble. "That is what I mean when I say I can be on my bike but stay close enough to draw in my opponent onto that *uppercut. I have made a study of it.* I hope I end up with a degree – the world title."

Holmes is in a hurry

Las Vegas (AP). – If the heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes, gets Tim Witherspoon in trouble in tonights World Boxing Council title bout, he will not think twice about finishing the job. "You can't let it slide", said Holmes. "I saw a fight on Sunday that could have been stopped. The guy had four cuts, over his eye, under his eye, he took 40 stitches, but they gave him the decision. I don't want to take no chances, I'm going out *there fighting*."

The bout Holmes referred to was the WBC junior-lightweight champion Bobby Chacon's bloody 12-round decision over Britain's Cornelius Boza-Edwards, which started a week of boxing along the Strip. On Wednesday night Bruce Curry had a points victory over Leroy Haley to lift the WBC lightweight title an Wilfred Benitez started his middleweight career with a win over Antonio Cerda, of Nexico.

Tonight, besides the Holmes and Witherspoon bout Michael Dokes defends his World Boxing Association heavyweight title against Mike Weaver. Ossie Ocasio, the WBA *Cruiserweight* champion, faces Randy Stephens and Greg Page meets Renaldo Snipes in a WBC heavyweight elimination bout, with the winner likely to be Holmes's *next opponent*.

● Mexico City (Reuter) The WBC will lift their ban on 15-round title bouts for the middleweight championship match between *Mavin Hagler* and *Wilford Scypion*, because of Haglers contractual obligations.

RUGBY UNION

Jeavons flying out to help stabilize the listing Lions

From Don Cameron, Rotorua

The England flanker Nick Jeavons is to join the British Lions in New Zealand as an understudy to the injured Irishman, John O'Riscoll. The *Moseley player is likely* to be in action soon after arriving in New Zealand this weekend as O'Driscoll is out of action for the next three weeks, although he is remaining with the tour party.

O'Driscoll dislocated a rib cartilege in the defeat by Auckland, and Jeavons, aged 25, learned in the early *hours of yesterday* that he is to cover for him. He said: "I knew I was on the standby list but this has still come as a bit of a shock. I had four months out with a hand injury at the start of *last season* and *had to* fight to get back my England place. But all this is behind me now and I am looking forward to the tour."Jeivons becomes the second Englishman to make the tour on a replacement, following lock Steve Bainbridge who travelled at 24-hours notice when Donal Lenihan withdrew.

It does seem that the fates of rugby are being unkind to the Lions as they seek to overcome the crisis caused by the *loss* to Auckland on Wednesday, and approach a hard, physical match against Bay of Plenty here tomorrow.

It all leads to a certain amount of instability at a time when the Lions *need a solid base on which* to rebuild the forward castle that was knocked over at Auckland. However, the circumstances demand that the four forwards not used so far, *Maurice Colclough, Ian* Stephens, Colin Deans and Iain Paxton play tomorrow and thus represent another forward experiment in a match bound to be played most vigorously up front. The backs have been shuffled about again, with only Clive Woodward and John Carleton remaining from the Auckland match, with Trevor Ringland moving to the left wing. Welsh flanker Jeff Squire will captain the side.

Bay of Plenty represents one of the last Wild West *frontiers of New* Zealand rugby, with its dynamic and utterly fearless forward play. At their best moments they can play with what the Welsh call *Hwyl* and what Bay of Plenty regards as "getting stuck in."

Bay also have an inventive coach in Graeme Crossman, who was a hooker with the 1976 All Blacks in South Africa, and who has the knack of setting his team alight with *a catch-phrase* or two before the game. In 1981 Crossman promised the Springboks "one hell of a match" and gave it to them, with the Boks scraping home 29-24 in quite the most rousing *provincial* game of the tour.

Last year Crossman prefaced the match against the touring Wallabies by promising "all out attack" and his team replied with a sweeping 40-12 win. Yesterday the slogans tripped of Crossman's tongue. The match "would be a firecracker." His *forwards were* "building up their own explosion." Hika Reid, the ebullient All Black booker, was "ready to set the whole game alight."

So *the usually sulphurous air of* Rotorua carried a whiff or two of cordite yesterday, which might be no comfort at all to the Lions trying to get their tour back on course.

Sometimes Bay of Plenty do not respond to Crossman's flair for the up-Guards-and-at-em approach, but if Bay play half as well tomorrow as Crossman talks then the Lions will do very well to steady their ship with a win.

TEAM: W Hare; J Carleton, Woodward, Ackerman, T Ringland; J Rutherford, R Laidlaw; I Paxton, J Calder, M Colclough, S Bainbridge, Squire (capt) I Milne, C Deans, I Stephens.



Jeavons: dawn call

HOCKEY

Southgate's prospects depend on fitness

Sydney Friskin, The Hague

Provided Southgate can field 11 fit men they should make a good start in the European club championship by beating the French champions, Amiens, today. Several Southgate players are still a little shaken by the attack of food poisoning at Brussels where they played two matches before arriving here.

This is a difficult tournament which, in four days, makes excessive demands on the pyysicla resources of the eight teams taking part in two groups, the winners from each qualifying for the final which is expected to be watched by a large Whitsun holiday crowd on Monday.

Southgate were the first English, in fact British, club to win this event in 1976, thus bringing to these shores a gold medal for hockey after *55 years. The previous gold medal* for hockey had been won by England in the 1920 Olympic Games at Antwerp. Southgate successfully defended their European title in 1977 and 1978.

Their hopes of winning for the fourth successive year were thwarted in 1979 here at The Hague when they lost their first group match 1-0 to Edinburgh Civil Service. The format of this tournament is so exacting that an early defeat makes recovery almost impossible. The *1979* tournament was won by the host side, Klein Zwitserland, the favourites to win the 1983 tournament.

The next English club to win the championship was Slough at Barcelona in 1980. They lost it at Brussels *the following year and their attempt* to regain the trophy failed last year in Paris where Klein Zwitserland were beaten in the final by the Russian champions, Dinamio Alma Ata.

Dinamo are now in the same group as Southgate. The Soviet champions are noted for their *superb fitness*, a quality which, at the moment, seems lacking in Southgate who will have to play extremely well if they hope to beat Dinamo on Sunday. Assuming that Southgate beat Amiens they could also find the German champions, Heidelberg, a tough side to beat tomorrow.

This has not so far been a happy season for Southgate. They had hoped to win the premier division of the Londo League, which was dominated by Slough. They lost their *national* title to *Neston*, the Cheshire side beating them on penalty strokes in the semi-final

No squad in this tournament has as many international players as Southgate – nine from England and two from Wales, Thomas and Western. With such a wealth of talent at their disposal they have strong *claims to being* champions of Europe but from a hard season's campaigning have not yet emerged as a powerful striking force.

ROWING

Vichy water will never be the same again

By Jim Railton

The Vichy rowing international, which was to have been held over to the weekend with over 20 nations competing, was cancelled yesterday, as the course is in flood.

This top regatta was to have been the pipe-opener for a large British men's and women's team. But even more disastrous is that fares, accomodation and *other* sundry costs for Vichy amount to almost £7,000 of which the ARA may only *recover £500. Vichy water as far as* the ARA is concerned will never have the same connotation again.

Fortunately, the boat transport was stopped in time. Some countries including *the Italians have already* arrived in Vichy.

The British men's team will now train at Thorpe this weekend and depending on acceptance of a late entry and financial implications may compete at Ratzeburg West Germany, next weekend.

But here again there is a further complication in that the British team cold be involved in three *consecutive* weekend international regattas: Ratzeburg, Nottingham and Munich which would leave them little time for training.

***The British will also compete this* season at Henley Royal Regatta, Lucerne, the national championships in Nottingham and Copenhagen, before the world rowing championships in Duisburg from August 27 to September 4. That is weather permitting!**

Scotland's 18 for Canada

Jock Stein, the Scotland manager, has named a squad of 18 players to tour Canada next month and has asked three other Scottish-based players to stand by in case of injuries.

T Aitken (Celtic), J Bett (Rangers), T Burns (Celtic), A Dawson (Rangers), R Gough (Dundee United), A Gray (Wolves), F Gray (Leeds), P Hegarty (Dundee Utd), J Leighton (Aberdeen), A McLeish (Aberdeen), W Miller (Aberdeen), N Narey (Dundee Utd), C Nicholas (Celtic), G Souness (Liverpool), G Strachan (Aberdeen), P Sturrock (Dundee Utd), B Thomson (St Mirren), P Weir (Aberdeen).

● Jimmy Nicholl has persuaded his Canadian club, Toronto Blizzard, to release him for the home *international championship* which starts next week.

● Graham Taylor has named the England team to face Czechoslovakia in the semi-final of the UEFA Youth Championship at Highbury tonight:

Sucking (Coventry City); Venison (Sunderland), Spearing (Norwich), Norton (Aston Villa), Humphries (Doncaster), Sinnott (Walsall), Karelake (QPR), Painter (Stoke), Rideout (Swindon), Mills (Sheffield Wednesday), Clarke (Notts County).

King's Lynn appeal against move

By Paul Newman

King's Lynn have made a direct appeal to Ted Croker, the secretary of the Football Association, against a decision to move them from the Northern Premier League to the Southern League.

The decision was taken by the joint liasion committee representing the Alliance Premier League and their three "feeders", the Northern Premier, Southern and Isthmian leagues. *The committee are specifically* empowered to move clubs between the Southern and Northern Premier leagues and need to do so because Barrow and Stafford Rangers, the only clubs relegated this season from the Alliance, are both from the Northern Premier League geographical area.

The Southern League are losing Kidderminster Harriers (promoted to the Alliance League) from their premier division and under the joint liason rules they are entitled to have a replacement club of similar standing. Tamworth are joining the Southern League from the Northern Premier League, but for financial reasons are going into the midland division. King's Lynn have therefore been told they must fill the vacancy in the premier division.

King's Lynn say that Stafford should move into the Southern League. They claim that although Stafford are four miles further north than themselves, Stafford's proximity to motorways would make travelling in the Southern League easier for them than for King's Lynn.

Florence Farrier, the King's Lynn chairman, said yesterday: "Three seasons ago we moved from the Southern into the Northern Premier and all our players now come from *the north*. We would have to take on completely new players in the Southern.

"When we moved into the Northern Premier our crowds dropped to less than 100. Now we're back up to 400 but I fear the same could happen if we move again. All our supporters are now adjusted to our playing in the Northern Premier and they don't want to change. If we are forced to move the whole future of the club could be put in doubt."

● Dover, who were compulsorily wound up in the high Court on Monday because of their failure to pay off debts of more than £25,000 hope to reform in time to continue in the Southern League next season.

● Terry Hibbitt, the former Leeds United, Newcastle United and Birmingham City midfield player who has helped take Gateshead to the Northern Premier League championship has told the club that because of business commitments he will not be availeble on a regular basis next season. *Gateshead* and Kidderminster Harriers, runners-up in the Southern League, have not been promoted to the Alliance League.

● Tom Fearey, the former manager of Walthamstow Avenue, has been appointed manager of another Isthmian League premier division club, *Leytonstone/Ilford*. Fearey was selected from eight applicants for the post, which became vacant after the resignation of John Still.

● The goalscoring exploits this season of Isthmian League clubs have cost Servowarm, their sponsors, nearly £7,000. For each win by four goals or more premier division clubs *receive £100, first division* clubs £75 and second division clubs £50. The sponsorship has encouraged second division clubs in particular: of a total of 99 payments, 53 have gone to second division sides and eight to Leyton Wingate alone. The sportsmanship awards, for clubs with the best disciplinary records, go to Wycombe Wanderers (premier divison, £500), Worthing (first division, £300) and Eastbourne United (second division, £200).

● *End of season tables will appear next week.*

No place in the sun for Fulham men

The Fulham manager, Malcolm Macdonald yesterday cancelled his team's flight to Majorca as Fulham continue to strive for promotion to the first division. The players are still in full training, as Macdonald turned to the Football league board of appeal in an attempt to have last weekend's match at Derby replayed.

Macdonald is convinced that Fulham can overturn Monday's commission decision, which allowed Derby's 1-0 win to stand, even though the game finished 78 seconds early. "I've had to call off the holiday. It's a shame for the players, but there is no alternative. As far as we are concerned our *season is not yet over.*" Macdonald said.

The League later confirmed that the appeal will be held next Wednesday. It will be heard by three members of the F.A. council at the League headquarters at Lytham St Annes.

● Harry McNally is the new *manager of the third division club*, Wigan, taking over from Larry Lloyd. McNally was Lloyd's assistant, and is largely responsible for the club's successful youth policy. He joined Wigan two years ago as chief scout.

ATHLETICS

Strong nudge in the ribs

By Pat Butcher

A new grant aid policy announced by the Sports Council yesterday barely disguised another threat to reduce the number of bodies administering athletics in Britain. The Sports Council wants more financial accountability for the money (*£5.8m this year*), which it gives to over 130 sports governing bodies. The grants are largely for administration, and those made from April 1984 will not be given on a yearly basis, as at present, but on a two to three year development programme which each sport must deliver to the Council.

Following the announcement of the new scheme at a conference of governing bodies in London yesterday, John Wheatley, the director-general of the Sports Council said that he was pleased with the positive reaction of the delegates to the news.

Although the new policy is *intended to* 'place more emphasis on investment in potential success', Mr Wheatley was quick to point out that this could simply mean an increase in membership in those bodies whose aim was recreation rather than competitive results.

There is a current Sports Council enquiry into the financial structure of the athletics administration, which Mr Wheatley expects to be ready next week.

But Mr Wheatley implied that the Council is not prepared to continue funding one part of the administration which is responsible for coaching (British Amateur Athletic Board), while getting a substantial percentage of the one million pounds per year that athletics is now attracting in sponsorship.

The member clubs of the AAA voted at their last annual general meeting six months ago, for a working party to explore ways of amalgamating the eight governing bodies in British athletics. This Sports Council decision may prove to be another, and more efficient push in that direction.

De Castella in team

Melborne, (AFP) – The Marathon runner Robert de Castella is among a stong Australian team selected to compete in the inaugural world athletics championships in Helsinki in August.

FENCING

Morale is high in preparation for Morocco

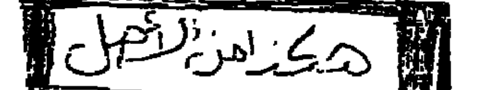
England's *leading* fencers go into the four-nation sabre team tournament at Huddersfield tomorrow in a confident mood. Encouraging individual performances in recent international competitions have lifted the team's morale as they prepare for their opening match against Morocco.

Spain *meet Scotland* in the other semi-final, and though the Scots usualy make up for their inexperience with sheer enthusiasm, the draw looks likerly to produce an England-Spain final.

Last year England were surprisingly beaten 10-8 by the Spaniards but, led by Mark Slade, the in-form *captain*, the home country should reverse that result this time.

On Sunday, the four teams will be joined by representatives from Belgium and West Germany *for the* Ladbroke Hotels Corble Cup tournament.

The British foil championships also take place this weekend in *London*, with Pierre Harper expected to retain the men's title.



هكذا من الأصل



RACING: A 33-1 SURPRISE IN THE LUPE STAKES

YACHTING

Benjamin sole master of breeze

By John Nicholls

Steve Banjamin, one of America's most experienced dinghy helmsmen, had to be on top of his form to win the 470 race at Weymouth yesterday. On a day when the chilly southerly breeze was shifting throughout the race, he maintained his lead when all his immediate pursuers suffered changes of fortune.

Tony Wetherall and Andy Barker were the highest-placed British crew, in second place, and moved into the overall lead on points. They were well supported by Mike Holmes and Ossie Stewart in fifth place, with several of the other British crews having their best race yet in the Olympic Week, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank.

Starting discipline in this most competitive class was again good, with the entire fleet spread along the line, bursting into activity at the starting gun. A German boat, sailed by Helga and Christian Sach, was first at the windward mark, with Wetherall third and Benjamin fifth. There were only a few boat-lengths between them and Banjamin led by the end of the first round.

He was the only race leader to survive at the head of his fleet throughout a race. here were changes galore in the other classes, many of them occurring on the final leg when it was then too late for those overtaken to recover. The Finns had several different leaders during their race, but it was John Greenwood who best mastered the tricky final beat to take the winner's gun.

Willy Van Bladel, of the Netherlands, won his second race in succession in the Tornado class, although he earlier lost his lead and dropped to fifth place before recovering in time for the finish. Robert White was ahead of him at times without being able to capitalize, but is still leading the class on points.

Chris is still unbeaten in the Soling class after five races and Joe Richards scored his third win of he week in his Flying Dutchman. Stuart Childerley thought he had won until disqualified on protest from the Laser race.

FINN: 1, J Greenwood; 2, R Bridge; 3, D Hitchcock. Overall (with discard): 1, M McIntyre and Greenwood 8.7 pts; 3, Bridge.
SOLING: 1, C Law; 2, G Bailey; 3, C Simonds. Overall: 1, Law 0 pts; 2, Simonds 12; 3, Bailey 29.4.
TORNADO: 1, W Van Bladel (Neth); 2, R de Cazenove (Fr); 3, Robert White. Overall: 1, Robert White 3 pts; 2, Van Bladel 6; 3, Reg White 26.7.
470: 1, S Benjamin (US); 2, A Weatherall; 3, K Thelen (Fin). Overall: Wetherall 27 pts; 2, W Hunger (WG) 48.7; 3, L Hutterman (WG) 48.
FLYING DUTCHMAN: 1, J Richards; 2, D Wilkins (Ire); 3, P Blake. Overall: 1, Richards 8 pts; 2, Wilkins 11.7; 3, Blake 14.4.
LASER: 1, A Davis; 2, S Laurenson-Batten; 3, A Bond.
Overall: 1, S Childerley 5.7 pts; 2, Davis 2; 3, M Riley 24.7.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Rochdale link-up on cards

By Keith Macklin

The increasing practice of football and Rugby League clubs sharing a ground to cut costs could be extended to Rochdale in the 1984-85 season. Rochdale Hornets and Rochdale FC have been discussing it for more than 12 months but, after much verbal sparring and mind-changing, ideas have suddenly crystallised.

The plan is that the football ground, Spotland, should be used by both clubs, with Hornets giving up the Athletic Grounds. The Rugby League club have received a substantial offer from a builder for their 20-acre site and, if they play at Spotland and sell the Athletic Grounds, they could pay off their six-figure debts.

The chairman of Rochdale FC, David Kilpatrick, says that, if Hornets can sort out their financial problems, ground-sharing is a distinct possibility in time for the 1984-85 season.

Earlier this week, Hunslet and Leeds United signed a long-term agreement on the sharing of the Eland Road ground.

Hull Kingston Rovers have appealed against the six-match suspension imposed on their international front row forward, Roy Holdstock. The suspension was inflicted upon Holdstock at a special disciplinary committee meeting which watched a videotape of the BBC TV coverage of the Hull KR v Widnes Premiership tie; in which Holdstock was sent to the "sin-bin" for ten minutes after striking the Widnes scrum half Gregory. But sin-bin offences do not qualify for suspension, and the "trial by video" sentence has caused controversy within the game.

● Workington Town Rugby League have appointed Harry Archer, aged 49, as team manager, and Bill Smith as coach. Both are former Workington players

CYCLING

Argentin wins private battle with Bombini

Salero (AP) – Moreno Argentin outsprinted his fellow Italian Emenuele Bombini to win the seventh stage of the Tour of Italy here yesterday.

The world open road champion, Giuseppe Saronni, broke away from the pack to finish third and take the pink jersey as overall leader from another Italian, Silvano Contini, whom he trailed by only two seconds after the sixth stage.

Argentin and Bombini pulled away from the field nine kilometres from the finish and Argentin's sprinting power took him away from Bombini at the end of the 216 kilometres from Campitello Matese.

Belgium's Lucien Van Impe strenghened his leadership in the special section for climbers, passing first on the two mountain passes in the middle of the stage.

Today's stage, an almost flat, 207 kilometre ride from Salerno to Terracina, expected to benefit the sprinters as the tour heads north along the Tyrrhenian coast.

SEVENTH STAGE: (Campitello to Salerno, 216km): 1, M Argentin (It) 5hr 57min 20sec; 2, E Bombini (It) 1sec behind; 3, G Saronni (It) 16sec behind; 4, P Gavazzi (It); 5, F Moser (It); 6, S Mutter (Switz); 7, F De Wolf (Bel); 8, S Ricco (It); 9 F Zappi (It); 10, J Govaerts (Bel), all the same time.

Lack of commitment as the Derby looms

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The extreme openness and uncertainty of this year's Derby is not only reflected by the large number of acceptors, after the latest forfeit stage, which may lead to some being eliminated to accommodate the maximum field of 33, but also by the fact that with only 12 days to go no one yet knows who will ride Teenoso, Tolomeo and Wassl, three leading fancies after the favourite, Gorytus, and arguably the form horses judged on what we have seen this spring.

As far as the 2,000 Guineas runner-up, Tolomeo, is concerned everything now hinges on the colt's owner Carlo d'Alessio. Luca Cumani, who trains Tolomeo, makes no secret of the fact that he would love Lester Piggott to partner the colt, but if Mr D'Alessio remains loyal to his Italian jockey Gian-Franco Dettori, who has done well for him in this country, as well as in Italy, then Cumani says that will be that.

Another imponderable is what will Pat Eddery ride. Obviously, the man who was seen to such good effect on Grundy in 1975 and on Golden Fleece again last year, will be required by Vincent O'Brien if the master of Ballydoyle has a runner. But sensing that he may not, Wassl's trainer, John Dunlop, is refusing to be rushed into engaging a jockey for the time being.

The word from Ireland is that there is an air of uncertainty at Ballydoyle. Eddery remains adamant that our 2,000 Guineas winner, Lomond, is a miler, pure and simple, even though he is a half brother to the American triple crown winner Seattle Slew and his opinion is sharednow by both O'Brien and Robert Sangster, whose colours he carries.

Eddery, himself, is said to lean towards the big Northern Dancer colt Salmon Leap, who won the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown earlier this month. The snag ther is that the Derby might come too soon for Salmon Leap, who lost a lot of weight racing in heavy ground at Leopardstown and still had not put it back by last weekend. These can be testing times for big, immature thoroughbreds.

O'Brien's attempt to give the highly regarded Caerleon a normal preparation following his dramatic eclipse on the Curragh at the end of April has been bedevilled by the weather, which has been every bit as wet there as it has been here recently. Apparently, Caeleon went well in a gallop at Ballydoyle last Sunday but a hard race over a mile and a half in heavy ground at the Curragh on Saturday, would be the last thing wanted with sights set on Epsom and I gather that O'Brien is anxious to get another race into Caerleon before he contemplates going to Epsom.

With Give Thanks under orders for the Gallinule, Caerleon, Solford or whichever O'Brien decides to run is bound to be subjected to a searching test.

Steve Cauthen makes no secret of the fact that he would love to be re-united with Teenoso, on whom he enjoyed such a good ride in the Lingfield Derby trial. But in the event of The Noble Player taking his chance at Epsom, Cauthen will be tied down by his retainer from Barry Hills. We will know more about The Noble Player's prospects after he has run against Diesis in the Heron Stakes at Kempton on Monday evening.

All the while Piggott is lurking in the wings. He rode Teenoso in a gallop at Newmarket on Wednesday and expressed himself pleased with the colt. He would not commit himself, however, so neither will Teenoso's trainer, Geoff Wragg.

With eight victories in the Derby in the bag already and five in the Oaks, he is acknowledged as a law unto himself at Epsom, but as has been also shown from time to time not even the master can deliver the goods without the right horse under him. In this of all years I would imagine that he would be happy to be on Teenoso, Tolomeo or Wassl in the event of not being required for Johm French, who is Henry Cecil's only remaining acceptor.

And so to more mundane matters: namely today's racing at Brighton, Thirsk and Hamilton. Lyphnap, who looked unlucky at Newbury a week ago following an emphatic win first time out at Kempton, is my selection for the Seven Dials Stakes. Half an hour earlier, Time Machine, who was just beaten by Carabinier at Sandown, appears to have a cast-iron chance of breaking his duck in the Southwick Maiden Stakes.

The word from Newmarket is that Veilleuse, Henry Cecil's unraced two-year-old, will be hard to catch in the Carlton Miniott Maiden Fillies Stakes. By Halo, out of a mare by Dancer's Image, she is not exactly wanting for speed in her pedigree and by all accounts she goes quickly, too.

Having seen Gouverno romp away with a race in the mud at Salisbury already this spring I shall look no further for the likely winner of the Helmsley Stakes.

Current Raiser shocks experts

By John Karter

Clive Brittain, who is a dab hand at reducing racecourse crowds to stunned silence, left then speechless again at Goodwood yesterday when his unconsidered filly, Current Raiser, made mincemeat of her seven rivals in the featured Lupe Stakes.

However, although experts and enthusiasts alike were nonplussed by this totally unpredictable result Brittain, himself, made it all sound so logical as he explained the filly's background afterwards that in this wide-open year you felt that the general bookmaker offer of 33-1 about Current Raiser for the Oaks might be the nearest they will get to an act of philanthropy for many a long day.

Bred by her owner, Lord Matthews, the chairman of *Express* Newspapers, Current Raiser was so weak as a yearling that she failed to reach her reserve of only 1,000 guineas at the sales and so Brittain took her back into training. Since then she has developed steadily and shown her trainer all the ability in the world in home gallops. So, as Brittain said, although she has never previously clicked on the racecourse he knew it was only a matter of time before she won a good race like yesterday's.

In previous races Current Raiser had always been ridden up with the leaders, but yesterday's waiting tactics clearly contributed to her vast improvement. Once Current Raiser, who started at 33-1 and paid 61-1 on the Tote, came to tackle Mytinia, who had attracted all the bif money just before the start, the race was over. Brittain's filly drew away to win by six lengths and Tony Ives, who will ride her again in the Oaks, was able to ease right down in the final 100 yards.

Brittain, incidentally, said he would probably have at least two Derby runners in Guns of Navarone, who will be ridden by Phillip Robinson, and Neorion, with yesterday's Predominate Stakes third, Tivian, still a possible but more likely to wait for Royal Ascot.



Current Raiser, and Tony Ives, clear in the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood

Mytinia will probably not run at Epsom. However her trainer, Dick Hern, could still be double represented there by Sun Princess, who has already been confirmed a runner, and Air Distingue, who runs at Kempton on Monday. Jeremy Tree reported that Jolly Bay is back cantering again, and Epsom is still a possibility for her.

Another nice filly on show yesterday was Magdalena, who provided Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott with a much needed shot in the arm when she coasted home from Princess Zita in the United Dominion's Trust Stakes. Magdalena, whose dam Madelia won two French classics, was allowed to start at the amazingly generous price of 9-4 because of hefty support for Allez France's half sister, Desert Broom, who showed promise on her first appearance to take third place. Either the Jersey Stakes or the Coronation Stakes is the likely objective of Magdalena who could well turn to to be top class.

Willie Musson, whose stable brought off a coup thought to be worth at least £50,000 when Roman Beach won here on Tuesday, must be the one around who can afford to laugh at the desperate weather.

Retirement to a place in the sun came another step nearer yesterday when Ashley Rocket landed an even bigger gamble in the Benges Selling Stakes. The colt's fluent success, which completed a double for Ives, apparently netted some £60,000.

Early birds had 5-1 about Ashley Rocket, but the bulk of the business was transacted at odds of 7-2 down to 15-8 favourite, including individual bets of £10,000 to £3,000, £9,000 to £3,000 and several other tasty little sweeteners. Who says old-fashioned gambles are a thing of the past?

Sunny's Halo In Preakness

The Kentucky Derby winner, Sunny's Halo lines up for the second leg of the American triple crown, the Preakness Stakes tomorrow, in Baltimore, Maryland. The Canadian-bred colt is a certain started for the nine-and-a-half furlong race after recovering from a bout of ringworm. He may also be entered for the Belmont Stakes, the triple crown's third leg, next month. Victory in all three races would place Sunny's Halo on a par with the great Secretariat.

Brighton

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.

3.0 PYECOMBE STAKES (Apprentices: £1,473: 1m 2f) (20 runners)

2 000/000 PRINCE SANDRO (K Cundell) P Cundell 6-9-3 .... C Cox 5 16
3 000/00- ZACCIO (C) (K Guerrier) P Mitchell 5-9-3 .... – 11
4 0240/00 COFFEE HOUSE (Mrs I Balding) I Balding 5-8-10 .... A Watkins 5 8
5 4100/0 FLEDGE (K Cundell) P Cundell 6-8-10 .... S Saltmarsh 5 5
6 124/00- GRAND MARCH (Danebury Racing Stables) K Cunningham-Brown 5-8-10 .... M Burnham 5 4
8 003200- PARK BRIDGE (J Davies) M Pipe 6-8-10 .... M Fozzard 12
[illegible]

3.30 OVINGDEAN HANDICAP (£2,250: 1m 4f) (13)
[illegible]
11-4 [illegible] Sagamore, 11-2 Widd, 8 Ice, Golden Brigadier, 10 Steel Kid, 16 Kentucky, 25 others.

4.0 BRIGHTON FESTIVAL HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,664: 1m) (17)
[illegible] OULA OWL (Mrs A Bruckner) L Cumani 9-7 .... L Piggott 13
[illegible] TELEPHONE NUMBERS (K Higson) C Horgan 9-2 .... B Rouse 2
[illegible] SOME SUNNY DAY (R Gibbons) C Benstead 8-4 .... Pat Eddery 12
28 000- MENTON (J Hayter) R Armstrong 8-3 .... R Street 4
5-2 Oula Owl, 9-2 Emad, 7 Trendy Philly, 9 Some Sunny Day, Gemlas, 12 Telephone Numbers, Zaheer, 16 Bobby Bushtail, 25 others.

4.30 HURSTPIERPOINT HANDICAP (Selling: £1,042: 7f) (18)
1 3000-00 NIGHT CLOWN (Mrs J Bailey) A Bailey 4-9-10 .... G Thomas 7 17
2 40/200- SANDAAN (W H Jones) D H Jones 4-9-3 .... J Reid 8
3 00/000- BOND HOUSE (W Joyce) N Vigors 4-9-2 .... P Cook 14
4 0000/0- JAZZ FORTESCUE (Mrs E Jackson) A Davidson 4-9-2 .... M Kettle 16
5 4010-34 ALLURED (B) (R Ellis) J Jenkins 4-9-1 .... – 4
6 441d-00 SKY JUMP (CD) (B Swift) B Swift 9-9-1 .... G Dickie 7 12
7 00200-0 SECOND FLOWER (G MacDonald) D Gandolfo 4-9-0 .... A McGlone 5 18
[illegible]

5.0 SOUTHWICK STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,337: 5f) (8)
[illegible]

5.30 SEVEN DIALS STAKES (3-Y-O: £1,617: 6f) (10)
3 43-13 LYPHNAP (D) (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-8 .... Pat Eddery 8
4 40004-1 SYLVAN NAVARRO (B) (D) (Mrs R Johnson) P Mitchell 9-8 .... B Crossley 3
7 0- BARROW STRAND (D Whelan) D Whelan 9-0 .... – 2
8 00-0 ELMDON (B) (Mrs C Phillipson) J Winter 9-0 .... B Taylor 4
10 00 FREEDOM OF FLIGHT (R Moody) J Sutcliffe 9-0 .... G Sexton 5
11 34-40 HIP HIP HIP (Elsha Holding) G Lewis 9-0 .... P Waldron 1
16 0004-0 GRADILE (B) (Baroness H Thyssen) R Houghton 8-11 .... J Reid 10
21 20- QUILTING (Ld Fairhaven) B Hobbs 8-11 .... G Baxter 7
23 RUSH FOR HOME (A Amersey) B Hobbs 8-11 .... P Hamblett 9
25 000300- WILL BE WANTON (Davies Leisure) Pat Mitchell 8-11 .... – 6
11-8 Lyphnap, 9-2 Sylvan Navarro, 7 Hip Hip Hip, 10 Quilting, 12 Gradile, 16 Elmdon, 20 others.

Brighton Selections

By Michael Phillips

3.0 Mr Fabuleux. 3.30 Sagamore. 4.0 Telephone Numbers. 4.30 Rathdowley May. 5.0 Time Machine. 5.30 Lyphnap.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.0 Mr Fabuleux. 3.30 Sagamore. 4.0 Oula Owl. 4.30 Night Clown. 5.0 Time Machine. 5.30 Rush For Home.

Thirsk

Draw advantage: high numbers best

2.15 NORBY HANDICAP (£1,984: 5f) (17 runners)
[illegible]
9-4 Karen's Star, 3 Sammy Bear, 4 Bonne Baiser, 6 Dawn Ditty, 8 Lawrence Mac, 12 Nanushka, 16 others.

2.45 SKIPTON STAKES (2-y-o: £1,164: 5f) (14)
[illegible]

3.15 GORDON FOSTER HANDICAP (£2,662: 1m 4f) (12)
[illegible]
11-4 Miss Diaward, 7-2 Asserter, 9-2 Basta, 6 Secret Pursuit, Grand Unit, 8 Been Boy, 12 others.

3.45 CARLTON MINIOTT STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,713: 5f) (16)
[illegible]

4.15 HELMSLEY HANDICAP (£2,180: 1m) (18)
[illegible]

4.45 ELMIRE STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,459: 1m 4f) (18)
[illegible]
27 0092-0 NESSHA (Dana Stud Ltd) G Huffer 8-11 .... M Miller 14
31 0-0 RARE FRIENDSHIP (D Palamountain) E Weymes 8-11 .... G Duffield 17
33 20- RELDA (Mrs J Bricken) B Hobbs 8-11 .... E Hide 12
38 00- SYCAMORE SAGA (G Bonson) R Woodhouse 8-11 .... K Darley 13
40 WESTVIEW (L Freedman) H Cecil 8-11 .... N Day 11
41 0 ZAYLIANNE (Mrs T Lockerbie) G Lockerbie 8-11 .... – 9
7-4 Westview, 5-2 Relda, 7-2 Celestial Air, 6 My Lady Muriel, 10 Mariners, 16 others.

Thirsk selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Karen's Star. 2.45 Michael Rice. 3.15 Asserter. 3.45 Veillease. 4.15 Gouverno. 4.45 Westview.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Scottish Agent. 2.45 Arrow Beak. 3.15 Grand Unit. 3.45 Rocket Alert. 4.15 Heart Of Steel. 4.45 Westview.

Hamilton Park

Draw advantage: middle and high numbers best

6.40 MACHANSHIRE STAKES (3-y-o: £715: 6f) (7 runners)

4 3430- DRAGON PRINCE J Etherington 9-0 .... J Seagrave 4
5 2-030 GODLORD T Taylor 9-0 .... – 2
6 0-021 SOME YOYO C Bell 9-7 .... N Carlisle 3 6
8 0 THE PIRATE C Nelson 9-0 .... R Weaver 5
12 0-32 JE T'AIME R J Williams 8-11 .... R Cochrane 7
14 00 MANDY ANN W H Williams 8-11 .... L Charnock 3
15 00-0 NATURALLY ORIS C Booth 8-11 .... G Oldroyd 1
[illegible]

7.5 DRUMLOCH STAKES (2-y-o: £720: 5f) (8)
[illegible]

7.30 DRAFFAN HANDICAP (£1,091: 5f) (11)
[illegible]

8.0 GARRION SELLING HANDICAP (selling: £672: 1m 40yd) (14)
[illegible]
7 0000 HOPSTONE R Hobson 7-9-2 .... J Lowe 6
10 0004- CUTTING COMMENT T Taylor 8-8-13 .... S Perks 11
12 000-0 DANCING KATE M James 8-8-12 .... J Purchase 7 10
13 0000- VIOLINO FANDANGO H O'Neill 5-8-11 .... M Rimmer 3 9
16 SERGEANT JIM R Morris 9-8-10 .... C Dwyer 7
17 0000- LUCKY WEDDING A Young 4-8-9 .... M Wood 13
20 000-0 SHOOTING MATCH Mrs A Bell 5-8-9 .... A Mercer 5
21 2000- HER EXCELLENCY R Morris 6-8-9 .... J Bleasdale 14
22 0000- BARON HOPKINS A W Jones 9-8-9 .... S Webster 1
23 000-0 BOY SANDFORD C Bell 4-8-9 .... N Carlisle 3 8
24 0-030 IRENE'S PRIDE A Bailey 3-8-5 .... P Bloomfield 7 12
2 Irene's Pride, 3 Pitrasi, 5 Jolly Burglar, 8 Lucky Wedding, 12 Violino Fandango, 16 Dancing Kate, Boy Sandford, 20 others.

8.30 TOWNMUIR HANDICAP (£1,830: 1m 1f) (14)
[illegible]
21 0000- PYKESTAFF R O'Neill 6-7-7 .... – 14
3 Reside, 7-2 Market Melody, 5 Fashion Lover, 13-2 Scarlet Town, 8 Done Good, 10 Rossett, 12 Prince Reviewer, 14 Optimistic Dreamer, 25 others.

9.0 HIETOUN MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £736: 1m 4f) (4)
8 00-03 SABHAN G Huffer 9-0 .... M Rimmer 3 3
10 42-0 SWIFT SERVICE R J Williams 9-0 .... R Cochrane 1
15 0 SINDIANA J Hindley 8-11 .... J Bleasdale 2
16 0 SPECIAL TREAT S Norton 8-11 .... J Lowe 4
4-5 Swift Service, 5-2 Sindiana, 5 Sabhan, 8 Special Treat.

Hamilton selections

By Michael Phillips

6.40 Je T'Aime. 7.5 Evans Export. 7.30 Parabems. 8.0 Pitrasi. 8.30 Fashion Lover. 9.0 Swift Service.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.40 Je T' Aime. 8.0 Irene's Pride. 8.30 Optimistic Dreamer. 9.0 Swift Service.

Stratford-On-Avon

6.15 DORSINGTON HURDLE (4-Y-O novices: £690: 2m) (17 runners)
[illegible]

6.45 JIM SLATER CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,694: 2m) (20)
[illegible]

7.15 SAME TRACTORS HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs novices: £3,979: 2m 6f) (20)
[illegible]
9-4 Royal Missile, Drake's Pinnacle, 3 Mark's Mechana, 9-2 Mr Mole, 6 Housemistress, 8 Game Trust, Youghal, 14 others.

7.45 ANTHONY ROBINSON CHASE (Handicap £1,826: 3m 2f) (20)
1 4321 FORTINA'S EXPRESS W Stephenson 9-12-7 .... –
3 4300 ANOTHER CAPTAIN A Scott 11-12-2 .... DOUBTFUL
4 1122 HONOURABLE MAN (D) Mrs P Russell 10-11-13 .... –
6 2101 PARKLANDS H Wharton 8-11-11 (6 ex) .... –
11 0110 DE PLUVINEL K Bailey 10-11-1 .... Capt Prest 4
12 rp4r PIPING REED J Slater 11-11-1 .... Mr Williams 7
13 p422 HOBO J Price 12-10-12 .... G Jones
14 2211 TOOM SQUIRE K Dunn 8-10-11 (6 ex) .... S De Haan
15 0112 TANIA'S LAD (CD) W Francis 9-10-10 .... R Davies
16 p004 MONAD BARD N Henderson 9-10-8 .... S Smith Eccles
18 2pp1 GARRICK SWAINE (D) Miss G Jennings 10-10-7 .... –
19 p000 PENNINE DEREK W Wharton 9-10-4 .... S O'Neill
23 p4-pp GODFREY SECUNDAS R Keenor 13-10-1 .... R Hoare
24 3203 WOODLANDS LAD P Pritchard 8-10-1 .... A Webber
25 0221 PROSPER YOU CAN L Kennard 8-10-0 .... K Mooney
26 4f40 PURPLE HAZE D Nicholson 9-10-0 .... P Scudamore
30 0000 YOUNG SAGERT J Charlton 10-10-0 .... –
33 0f30 HIGHWAY STING G Thorner 7-10-0 .... C McIlfatrick 7
35 pp0f ELLERBY JOE C Miller 8-10-0 .... S Morshead
[illegible]

8.15 SAME TRACTORS CHASE (Novices handicap. £2,315: 2m) (16)
[illegible]

8.45 BISHOPTON HURDLE (4-Y-O handicap: £1,332: 2m) (17)
[illegible]

Stratford selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.15 Bullring. 6.45 Gusty's Gift. 7.15 Housemistress. 7.45 Toom Squire. 8.15 Bold Agent. 8.45 Chantage.

Goodwood results

Going: Soft

2.0 (2.3) [illegible] STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £3,300: 1m)
[illegible] by Nebbiolo – Santa [illegible] .... R Fox (11-4) 1
[illegible] .... B Raymont (13-8 Fav) 2
[illegible] .... A Kimberley (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win [illegible] Places: £1.30, £1.10, £2.00. DF: [illegible] CSF: £7.52. G Wragg at Newmarket [illegible] Huler (11-1) 4th, 15 ran. 1m 50.77s [illegible]

2.30 (2.33) DAILY MIRROR APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP [illegible] STAKESROUND 4 (Handicap. £2,65[illegible])
ALEV ch, [illegible] by Hot Spark – St Citrus (G Yarrow) [illegible] .... A Malone (4-1) 1
Steers [illegible]
Schulz [illegible]
TOTE: W[illegible] £2.60. DF: [illegible]
£2,417.74P Mitchell at Epsom 3l 4l Moree Pip (5-1) 4th 18 ran. 1m 3.58s.

3.00 (3.3) LUPE STAKES (3-y-o: fillies: £6,038: 1m 4f)
CURRENT RAISER b f, by Filiberto– Miss Budock Veen (Ld Matthews) 8-8 T Ives (33-1) 1
Mytinia .... W Carson (11-8 Fav) 2
Handhostess .... Pat Eddery (2-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £62.20. Places: £6.30, £1.40, £1.10. DF: £78.20. CSF: £75.26. C Brittain at Newmarket 6l, 1l. Sul-Eh-Ah (12-1) 4th. 8 ran. 2m 51.62s.

3.30 (3.35) UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST STAKES (3-y-o: maidens fillies: £3,392: 7f)
MAGDALENA b f by Northern Dancer– Madelia (D Wildenstein) 8-11 L Piggott (9-4 fav) 1
Princess Zita .... B Raymond (6-1) 2
Desert Broom [illegible]

4.00 (4.3) BENGES STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £1,272: 5f)
ASHLEY ROCKET b c by Roan Rocket– City Sound (Mrs W Fine) 8 11 ... T Ives (15-8 fav) 1
Mascot Love .... B Raymond (2-1) 2
Libel By Jealousy .... M Thomas (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.90. Places: £1.60, £1.00, £1.60. DF: £5.00. CSF: £8.31. W Musson at Newmarket. 1l 5l Lady So and So (33-1) 4th. 9 ran 1m 08.49sec.

4.30 (4.32) MORTAR MILL HANDICAP £2,082: 1m 4f)
JANUS ro c by Ragstone– January (FR) (K Little) 5 9 6 .... B Rouse (5-1) 1
Cannonally .... W Carson (7-1) 2
Orth Briton .... P Robinson (7-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.20. Places: £2.20, £2.00. DF: £12.50. CSF: £39.91. Mrs N Smith at Chichester 3l 4l. Topeal (6-1) 4th. 6 ran. DAILY double: Current Raiser, Ashley Rocket, £84.35 paid first leg only. Treble: Alev, Magdalena, Janus. [illegible]

Perth

Going: Good to soft

2.15 (2.16) GILLIE BROS BOOKMAKERS HURDLE (novices: £765: 2m 4f)
CARPENTER'S WAY ch m by Lucifer – Pine Princess (Carpenters Patras Ltd) 5-11-4 C Grant (9-1) 1
Lochlanbe .... R Earnshaw (9-2) 2
Feelings .... M Ennis (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £10.40. Places: £2.50, £1.60, £1.80. DF: £17.70. CSF: £50.76. Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. 2l, 2l. Third Realm (2-1 fav). Pohjola (7-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR: Secret Finale.

2.45 (2.48) GELNFARG HURDLE (selling handicap: £561: 2m)
SUNSPEED b g by Warpath – Croisette (J [illegible]) .... C Kettlewell (7-2jt fav) 1
[illegible]

3.15 (3.16) GILLIE BROS ABBOTSFORD HURDLE (handicap: £1,410: 2m)
CLOUDWALKER gr h by Dragonara Palace – Misfired (J Crisp) 5-10-8 .... P Charlton (100-30) 1
All Expenses .... P Tuck (6-1) 2
Wintertime .... J Hansen (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.20, £2.10, £1.70. DF: £5.50. CSF: £24.38. Tricast: £178.28. M Lambert at Malton 2½l, 4l. Cool Decision (9-1fav). Starlight Rocky (20-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Ryecroft, Conform.

3.45 (3.55) GILLIE BROS DUNDEE CHASE novices: £1,104: 3m)
PRINCE ROWAN gr g by Prince Regent (FR) (J Poynton) .... G Bradley (4-6fav) 1
Great Head boy .... J O'Neill (11-2) 2
Who's Free .... D Johnston (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.20. Places: £1.50, £1.10, £2.10. [illegible]
£311.3[illegible] [illegible] Light [illegible] ran. [illegible]
[illegible] DF: £2.30. CSF: £5.19. M Dinson at [illegible]wood. L, l, 30l. Balcraig (33-1) 14 [illegible] NR: Tamarind Gem.

4.15 (4.22) SPITTALFIELD CHASE Handicap: (Value: £1,362: 2m 4f)
HOPE OF OAK b m Icendor-Film Consultation (J Hope) ... G Bradley (12-1) 1
Burn Necks .... J O'Neill (5-1) 2
Tudor Folly .... G Gray (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £20.60. Places: £5.80, £1.00, £1.30. DF: £44.70. CSF: £67.17. T Chalton at Stockfield 4l, ½l. Go Jack (7-2fav Onapsomise 5-1) 4th 14 ran. NR: Bogjob, What A Copp, Moorside.

4.45 (4.47) GILLIE BROS LOCHEE HURDLE amateurs novices: (£720: 3m)
GORTNAHOE BOY b g by Harwell-Lady Bee– (P Gleeson) 0-0 ... P Hughes (5-4fav) 1
Pen Royal .... J Duggan (4-1) 2
Grange Glen .... J Walton (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.400. Places: £2.10, £1.50, £1.30. DF: £3.10. CSF: £8.33. W Stephenson at Bishops Aukland. Nk, 15l. Acqua 5[illegible] (50-1) 4th 19 ran.
PLACEPOT: £2.55.

● The meeting at Kempton park on Wednesday July 13 (evening) and Thursday July 14 has been cancelled, due to the reconstruction of the weighing room. An additional fixture has been granted to Beverley on July 14.

Point-to-point

Tweseldown Club: Hunt: French Peacock. Ladies: Barbs Beau. Novices: Pride of Down. Open: Forbidden Fruit. Maiden: Night Attack.

STATE OF GOING:
Brighton: soft. Hamilton: soft. Stratford: soft. Thirsk: soft. Tomorrow: Bangor: soft. Warwick: heavy. Kempton: heavy.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Ribblesdale Stakes Royal Ascot: Lobb John. All engagements (dead): Akbar II, General Burgoyne, Portree Prince, Nodans.

Justices criticized for hearing mitigation in camera

Regina v Reigate Justices, Ex parte Argus Newspapers Ltd and Another

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered May 19]

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court refused an application for a declaration that in deciding to hear a defendant's plea in mitigation in camera, the Reigate Justices exercised their jurisdiction wrongfully.

The court set out guidelines on the way in which magistrates' courts should approach decisions to conduct proceedings in camera.

The applicants, Argus Newspapers Ltd, and Mr Graham Larcombe, respectively the publishers and editor of the *Surrey Mirror*, sought judicial review by way of certiorari and declaration.

Mr Desmond Browne for the newspaper; Mr Peter Irvin for the prosecutor; Mr Jonathan Haworth for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that on November 1, 1982, the defendant Norman Crawford, had pleaded guilty before the Reigate Justices to a number of charges of burglary, theft and malicious damage. He had elected summary trial.

After the prosecution had dealt with the facts, the defendant's antecedents were handed to the justices. Those showed that the defendant had last been convicted on July 23, 1979 at the Central Criminal Court on 11 serious offences involving burglary, aggravated burglary, robbery with violence and possession of firearms. No fewer than 84 offences had been taken into consideration, but the defendant had been given the extremely lenient sentence of 5 years' imprisonment because of assistance he had given the police. He had been released after only 21 months and had been given a new identity.

Apart from the character and antecedents, the offences to which the defendant had pleaded guilty might well have persuaded the justices either not to embark on summary trial or to elect during the proceedings to proceed as committing justices.

Alternatively, they should without doubt have committed the defendant for sentence at the crown court. If they had done that the problems which had subsequently arisen would have been most unlikely to have arisen.

The defendant's solicitor had handed in a medical report, a letter from Woking Borough Council and a letter from the defendant's wife. There was also a probation report.

The justices, having read the papers, were then asked by the defendant's solicitor to make an order excluding members of the public from the court in the interests of justice. The justices retired, sought the advice of their clerk and, having established that the prosecution had agreed, granted the order.

The court had been cleared and the plea in mitigation had been made in camera. After retiring to consider the matter, the justices then gave sentence in open court.

The defendent had been given six months for the theft and burglary offences, and three months for the criminal damage offences, all to be suspended for two years. No explanation had been offered as to why such leniency had been shown.

There had been an immediate outcry in the press. Nowadays, it was almost inevitable that strong critical comment would follow any unusually strong or lenient sentence if it was not explained.

Not surprisingly, the result was the opposite of what the defence had desired. *The Sunday Express* had written up the case. Then the *Daily Mirror* had interviewed the defendant, revealed his true identity, and given details of the offences for which he had received such a lenient sentence at the Central Criminal Court.

The defendant had told the *Daily Mirror* that since his release, his life and been hell. He had taken to drink and drugs; and had attended psychiatric hospital. An attempt had been made on his life. He had told reporters that the justices had been lenient because of his mental problems.

His Lordship dealt with the jurisdiction of the justices to exclude members of the public. The law was conveniently set out in *Attorney General v Leveller Magazine Ltd* ([1979] AC 440) where Lord Diplock, having referred to *Scott v Scott* ([1913] AC 417), said: "The application of this principle of open justice has two aspects: as respects proceedings in the court itself it requires that they should be held in open court to which the press are admitted and that, in criminal cases at any rate, all evidence communicated to the court is communicated publicly. As respects the publication to a wider public of fair and accurate reports of proceedings that have take place in court the principle requires that nothing shoud be done to discourage this.

"However, since the purpose of the general rule is to serve the ends of justice it may be necessary to depart from it where the nature or circumstances of the particular proceedings are such that the application of the general rule in its entirety would frustrate or render impracticable the administration of justice or would damage some other public interest for whose protection Parliament has made some statutory derogation from the rule.

"Apart from statutory exceptions, however, where a court in the exercise of its inherent power to control the conduct of proceedings before it departs in any way from the general rule, the departure is justified to the extent and to no more than the extent that the court reasonably believes it to be necessary in order to serve the ends of justice."

It was clear from the affidavits of the clerk to the justices, and of their chairman, that the only authority which they had seen on the question had been *Stone's Justices' Manual*, Vol 1, paragraph 1.4, which said: "Justices have no power to exclude any of the public from court unless justice would otherwise manifestly be defeated." They had not seen the *Leveller* case or *Scott*. Both the clerk and the chairman had been in complete agreement that the matter had been one of discretion.

In his Lordship's judgment the justices had been inadequately advised. They had not been told only to exercise their discretionary power if proceeding in open court would frustrate the process of justice. Nor had the distinction been drawn between what was strictly necessary, and what was merely convenient or expedient.

Hearing matter in camera was a course of last resort. The justices should have applied their minds to how else they might have dealt with the matter.

As Lord Justice Donaldson (as he then was) had pointed out in *R v Ealing Justices, Ex parte Weafer* ((1982) 74 Cr App R 204,205): "... let me stress that it is a very exceptional step to take and it is one which should be avoided if there is any other way of serving the interests of justice".

However, as Lord Justice Winn had pointed out in *R v Beckett* ((1967) 51 Cr App R 180): "hardly a day goes by when on which the court is not asked to look at some document which it would be wholly contrary to the interests of the appellant, or indeed of the public, to quote in open court".

There would have been no difficulty in an experienced advocate drawing the justices' attention to the relevant passages in the written documents in order to justify the court taking the unusual step of allowing the defendant to retain his liberty.

Alternatively, an order could have been made at the beginning of the proceedings under section 11 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981, protecting the identity of the defendant.

The relief claimed had been as follows:

(1) An order to quash the decision to sit in camera: Mr Browne had conceded this was futile.

(2) A declaration that the justices had had no jurisdiction; but it was clear that they had so that failed too.

(3) An order that the applicant be shown within 72 hours the clerk's notes of the plea in camera plus any letter or documents referred to. Mr Browne accepted that the applicants were not entitled to that relief either.

But he had submitted that, whether or not he was entitled to the substantive relief claimed, the applicants were anxious to establish that the justices had not applied the strict tests which they should have done when deciding to hear the proceedings in camera.

On the material before the court, the criticism was a fair one. But their Lordships had not seen the documents before the justices, and could therefore only surmise.

They were obliged to accept Mr Haworth's submission that the applicants could not establish that no reasonable bench of justices could have granted the application.

His Lordship had made the criticisms the applicants wanted made, so as to emphasize how exceptional the circumstances had to be for a court to depart from the rule that justice had to be administered in public

Mr Justice Glidewell agreed.

Solicitors: Oswald Hickson Collier & Co; Wontner & Sons; Pellys, Bishop's Stortford.

Forcible injections claim lost

Freeman v Home Office

Before Mr Justice McCowan

[Judgment delivered May 18 and 19]

Where medical prescription of drugs treatment was made by a prison psychiatrist to a prisoner the question of whether the prisoner was capable of giving free consent to such treatment was one of fact in each case, and was not to be presupposed as a matter of law because of the nature of the prison system, and the onus of proof lay upon the plaintiff to prove absence of consent, but such consent in assault and battery could exist if the plaintiff knew in broad terms what he was consenting to.

Mr Justice McCowan so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing a claim by Mr David Freeman for damages for assault and trespass to his person by the administration of drugs by Dr Cedric Xavier, a prison psychiatrist employed by the defendant at Wakefield prison.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, and Miss Judith Beale for the plaintiff; Mr John Laws for the Home Office.

MR JUSTICE McCOWAN said that the plaintiff was in 1972 serving a term of life imprisonment at Wakefield for offences of sexual assault and indecency with juveniles.

It was his case that between September and December 1972 he had been forcibly subjected to intramuscular injections of Modecate, Stelazin and Serenace on the orders of Dr Xavier, at that time the prison psychiatrist. He stated that he had been held down forcibly by prison officers, and given the injections, which had caused him to become depressed and disoriented and to attempt suicide.

That was denied by the prison authorities who said that the plaintiff had consented, albeit apprehensively, to the treatment. The evidence of the medical officers who had worked at the prison at the time and that of the prison staff was to be preferred to that of Mr Freeman, which had been shown to be unreliable.

His Lordship had agreed to make findings on submissions of law by the plaintiff's counsel outside the scope of his case as put before the court, which had been confined to the issue of whether or not force had been used to carry out the injections.

It was submitted for the plaintiff that his consent, to be fully operative, must be fully informed; see *Bowater v Rowley Regis Corporation* ([1944] 1 KB 476). Where assault and battery formed the basis of the cause of action, consent existed if the plaintiff knew in broad terms what he was consenting to.

The burden of proof on the issue of consent was upon the plaintiff: that had been decided in *Chatterton v Gerson* ([1981] QB 432). Otherwise, if the burden of proof rested upon the defendant, then if he were to die having raised the defence of consent, the plaintiff would be entitled to succeed.

The argument that as a matter of law, the coercive nature of prison institutions, and the influence of a medical officer's report upon a prisoner's eligibility for parole and other privileges, so that consent was incapable of being formed and given in an atmosphere of free will, would lead to startling consequences.

Whether such consent was capable of being formed was a question of fact in each case.

The plaintiff's claim would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Treasury Solicitor.

Common errors in appeal documents

Practice Direction (Errors in documents)

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas in the Court of Appeal on May 18, handed down a Practice Direction drawing attention to the commoner errors in documentation which had been causing great trouble and expense.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the purpose of the statement was to remind all concerned that it was the duty of those acting for appellants to ensure that the bundles of documents lodged for the use of the court complied with the relevent rules and directions.

It was also their duty to lodge the bundles within the time limit prescribed by Order 59, rule 9(1), of the Rules of the Supreme Court, as amended. Neglect of those duties might delay the hearing of the appeal or even lead to it being struck out.

Scrutiny of the bundles submitted over the past few months had shown that there were certain errors and omissions which occurred very frequently. For that reason attention was drawn in particular to the following requirements:

(1) All transcripts lodged (whether of evidence or of the judgment) must be originals. Photocopies were not permitted: see the *Supreme Court Practice 1982*, paragraph 59/9/2.

(2) In cases where there was no official transcript of the judge's judgment (eg county court cases and certain High Court hearings in chambers) either the judge's own note of his judgment must be submitted, or, where there was no such note, the counsel or solicitors who appeared in the court below must prepare an agreed note of the judge's judgment and submit it to him for his approval. A copy of the approved note of the judgment must be included in each bundle.

(3) In county court cases a copy of the judge's notes of evidence must be bespoken from the county court concerned and a copy of those notes must be included in each bundle.

(4) Bundles must be clearly paginated and there must be an index at the front of the bundle listing all the documents and giving the page references for each one.

(5) All the documents (with the exception of the transcripts) must be bound together in some form (eg ring binder, plastic binder or laced through holes in the top left-hand corner). Loose documents would not be accepted.

(6) The transcripts, or judge's notes of evidence, must be bespoken as soon as the appeal was set down. Time limits would be strictly enforced except where there were very good grounds for granting an extension. An extension of time was unlikely to be obtained where the failure to lodge the bundles within the prescribed time limit was due to failure on the part of the appellant's solicitors to start soon enough on the preparation of the bundles.

Varying judgment after striking out defence

Bains v Patel

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Dillon) held on May 11, that the effect of an order under Order 24, rule 16(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, that a defence be struck out and judgment be entered accordingly, was to put the defendant in the position of one who had not put in a defence to an action.

Therefore, the judgment so entered was a judgment in default of defence, and like any other such judgment could be set aside or varied on such terms as the court thought just under Order 19, rule 9.

Their Lordships dismissed the defendant's appeal against a judgment of Mr Justice Warner who, dismissing the defendant's appeal against an order of the master, had held that there was no juridiction to set aside the judgment entered.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the judge had based his decision on Order 24, rule 17. Although there was jurisdiction to set aside the judgment under Order 19, rule 9, alternatively, under Order 3, rule 5, their Lordships in exercise of their discretion, had come to the conclusion that the judgment should not be set aside.

Serving outside jurisdiction without leave

Dalal v Dalal and Another

Mr Justice Walton held in the Chancery Division on May 12 that where the writ had been served out of the jurisdiction without leave to do so having first been obtained under Order 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, so that the defendant was not alerted to the method of disputing the jurisdiction, the whole proceedings against that defendant were an abuse of process, although the defendant in question had acknowledged service and had put in a defence, and issued a summons in the proceedings. His Lordship dismissed the action with costs.

Prime City block on the market

A further City freehold has been placed on the market and is expected to be sold early next month. Barclays Bank has asked Richard Ellis to find a buyer for its old Lombard Street building which was originally owned by the former Martins Bank.

Set in one of the City's most prime streets, the 35,000 sq ft building is already attracting a great deal of interest, according to Mr Bill Peach of Ellis. It was rumoured earlier this week that the building had already changed hands, but this is denied by Mr Peach. Apart from its obvious locational attraction, 68 Lombard Street, EC3, has the additional benefit of planning permission to renovate the block and increase the net floor area to 48,000 sq ft.

Ellis is not quoting a sale price. Instead it is following the usual form of inviting offers for the building. Mr Peach stressed that this is not a sale by tender, although clearly the highest bidder with the right sort of financial muscle will emerge as buyer.

Among the interested purchasers are a number of owner-occupiers who regard the Lombard Street address as an important element to their business. This would suggest that a limited collection of foreign banks are keen to acquire the block.

At the moment the market rumour is that prices as high as £17m are being quoted as a possible sale price, although one or two advisers are hedging their bets around the £11m mark. According to Mr Peach, if the building was refurbished and available for letting today it would achieve a rent well in excess of the £32.12 record established last summer by the Kuwaiti bank when it leased 10,000 sq ft at 99, Bishopsgate. Presumably developers are doing their sums based on a rent of around £35 a sq ft.

It is expected to cost at least £5m to undertake the renovation programme on the block, which was built during the early 1930's. The block tends to stand out from other buildings in the street because it is one of the few brick properties; virtually all the others are traditional stone built.

In the past year four or five key City freeholds have come into the market, compared with virtually none in the last decade. There appears to be no underlying reason for the sudden appearance of these rare freeholds apart from a general "weeding out" process by City institutions.

There is a feeling in the City market that a few more freeholds are likely to be offered over the next few months, but they will not be in such prime locations. Sales of these freeholds, usually with an element of refurbishment, have been extremely successful. Last Autumn the Royal Bank of Scotland disposed of its Lombard Street building through Drivers Jonas for £9.5m and earlier this year the bank sold a larger building in Bishopsgate.

The First National Bank of Chicago is selling the freehold of its 1, Royal Exchange block now that it is moving to MEPC's Long Acre development in the heart of Covent Garden. Jones Lang Wootton are handling this sale by tender which should be completed in the next week or so.

Once this spate of freehold sales has been completed we will not see another round of offers for a further 10 years, according to Mr Peach.

● Now that the Viking Property/British Rail joint redevelopment of Birmingham's former Snow Hill Station has attracted two key tenants, accounting for more than 100,000 sq ft at rents well above £7 a sq ft, the local market has received a fillip. According to Mr Michael Dow, of Jones Lang Wootton, sole letting agents for Snow Hill, the Birmingham office market is poised for greater growth and an uplift in rental levels after many years in the doldrums.

Not far from Snow Hill, Ulster Properties has just completed its 63,000 sq ft Berwick House on the corner of Great Charles Street and Livery Street. Accountants Price Waterhouse are to occupy 7,000 sq ft in the building at a rent of £6.50 a sq ft. Joint letting agents are JLW and Elliott Son & Boyton. Price Waterhouse were advised by Edwards Bigwood & Bewlay.



Scottish Mutual is seeking a rent of about £11.75 for its 13,750 sq ft office building in Bracknell, which was completed earlier this week. The high specification building comes complete with full carpeting, air conditioning, double glazing and suspended floors to accommodate computer and power services cabling. Weatherall Green & Smith are sole agents.

● Despite gloomy predictions about retail sales there has been intense competition for a freehold shop investment, Petty Cury, in Cambridge, where the United Kingdom Civil Service Benefit Society has paid almost £500,000 for the small unit reflecting a yield of 3.75 per cent. With a total of 1,000 sq ft on ground and three upper floors, the head lease is held by Dixons Photographic at a rent of £19,250 a year. Elliott Son & Boyton acted for the fund and Richard Ellis advised the vendor.

● Vacant office space in London's SW1 area continues to climb and now stands at 1,906,000 sq ft, according to the latest survey from Debenham Tewson & Chinnock. The floorspace survey shows that total empty office accommodation in the EC, WC, W1 and SW1 postal districts fell slightly in April by 117,000 sq ft and currently stands at 8,850,000 sq ft.

The agents say the most market activity was concentrated in W1 where empty space totals 2,178,000 sq ft, down from 2,364,000 sq ft in March. They note there has been a take-up of several large buildings and the number of blocks over 50,000 sq ft has fallen from seven to five.

In the City area there is now 4,768,000 sq ft on the market, with the EC2 area accounting for the lion's share at 1,301,000 sq ft. Within the City and Holborn areas there are now 19 office buildings over 50,000 sq ft available for letting.

● The Rank Organization's property arm, Rank City Wall, is about to start development of a 3.4 acre industrial site adjacent to the elevated section of the M4 motorway at Chiswick. Consent has been given for 80,000 sq ft of industrial buildings. Weatherall Green & Smith are sole letting agents.

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

The changing face of car auctions

There was a time when car auctions had a bad name. The private motorist who tried to acquire a secondhand bargain frequently ended up with a pig in a poke. The dealers were delighted. The more the amateurs recounted their horror stories, the fewer of them attended auctions, leaving the way clear for the professionals to operate at more realistic prices.

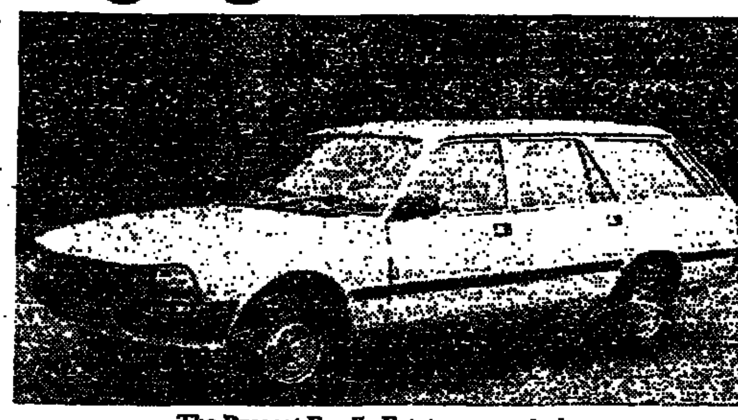
Today the private motorist who buys his car under the hammer from leading auction groups such as British Car Auctions or Central Motor Auctions gets much better protection, and that is reflected in the growing number of non-traders attending auctions. It is estimated that last year one in five of the 750,000 vehicles sold at auction in Britain was purchased by a member of the general public.

In addition, the car-makers are using closed auctions to sell "end of the line" new cars to their own dealers. They, in turn, are auctioning showroom stock which has remained unsold for 60 days and is becoming a cash flow burden.

Attracted by the improving image of the auction business and its growth potential a new company called Car Auctions has just appeared on the scene. It is an offshoot of Cartransport, whose double-deck "artics" delivered 250,000 of Britain's new cars last year and which is a subsidiary of the National Freight Consortium. NFC was sold by the Government just over a year ago to its own workers and is now owned by 10,500 employees, pensioners and their families, with a little help from a consortium of banks put together by Barclays.

But it is no limping casualty of nationalization. NFC is this country's largest freight and travel company, with the sort of clout necessary to take on Mr David Wickens's British Car Auctions, which dominates the auction business with 13 sites.

It is the type, location and availability of sites which lies at the heart of the auction business and is the real explanation for NFC's interest. It has £100m-worth of property assets, including quite a few under-utilized cargo-sorting sheds, warehouses and other covered property connected to its own railway sidings and only minutes from mainline stations.



The Puegeot Family Estate: economical.

The cost of adapting them into auction halls will be minimal.

Work has already started on one at Stoke-on-Trent, where the first sale is planned in August. It has parking space in the open for 300 customer's cars and two acres of covered space where up to 350 sale cars can be inspected in comfort. Heating, ventilation and seating are being provided, together with a restaurant.

The French way

In most countries motorists wanting seating capacity for eight adults would opt for a minibus, of which there is a wide selection. But the French prefer huge 16ft-long estate cars with cavernous interiors housing three rows of seats and still leaving room behind for suitcases.

The Peugeot 505 Family Estate is one of the largest and most economical estate cars around. It is not just an extended version of the 505 saloon, with a huge overhang behind the rear wheels making it tail happy like so many estates of the past, but a design project in its own right.

It took a further two and a half years to develop after the saloon was launched and did not appear until March last year. With its longer wheelbase and space-saving suspension its handling belies its rather cumbersome, heavy-sided appearance. This is not helped by having its tail poised in the air like a road-burning dragster.

Unlike its biggest rival and fellow member of the PSA Group, the Citroen CX 20 Familiale, it does not have self-adusting hydro-pneumatic suspension to cope with extremes of load. The result is long coil springs which settle considerably under load and transform the Peugeot's appearance But empty it is not a pretty sight.

Neither is it a particularly fast mover, although that is only to be expected with a two-litre four-cylinder engine pulling an unladen kerb weight of one and a quarter tonnes, which increases to a staggering two tonnes when laden. Nevrtheless, I got the distinct impression that it would be a more flexible and a happier car to drive if the top three ratios in the five-speed manual gearbox were a little lower.

The never-ending search for improved fuel economy is in danger of spawning a generation of long-legged but gutless wonders. A good three-litre six-cylinder engine with plenty of bottom-end torque would transform the big estate and probably be just as frugal.

But there are compensations which outweigh performance for buyers of this type of transport. The seating arrangement in the big Peugeot is probably unique in that both rows of rear seats fold to extend the cargo bay. The centre row is also divided two thirds and one third, offering quite a range of space permutations.

On a car of this size and weight brakes are of paramount importance and the combination fo servo-assisted discs at the front and big drums at the rear is very progressive and reassuring in its stopping powers.

Vital statistics

Model: Peugeot 505 Family Estate
Price: £8,835
Engine: 1971cc, four cylinders
Performance: Maximum speed, 100.6 mph, 0-60 mph, 14.8 sec
Official consumption: Urban, 24.8 mpg; 56 mph, 44 mpg; and 75 mph, 29.4 mpg
Length: 16ft
Insurance: Group 5

Fastest Acclaim

Avon Coachwork of Warwick has attracted a lot of attention with its luxurious conversions of the Honda-based Triumph Acclaim. Now it is after the go-faster birgade with a turbo-charged version that turns the modestly-powered 1336cc engine into a real fire-eater. Developed in partnership with Turbo Technics of Nothampton, the 105 bhp Avon Toubo Triumph Acclaim is cliamed to be the fastest production saloon under 1600cc on the British market with a 0-60 mph time of 8-9 seconds.

But Avon is being unduly modest. There are quite a few two-litre saloons which are slower off the mark and also unable to match its 116 mph maximum. Perhaps its reticence is explained by the fact that it is trying to persuade companies to buy the little bomb to obtain big car performance for young managers who resent having to pay big car income tax charges. Over 1800cc the scale charge is £650 a year, compared with £425 for the 1300 to 1800cc class.

The conversion costs £2,600 plus VAT, giving an all-in price of £7,789 for a converted Acclaim L and £8,688 for the top of the range CD.

Strada II prices

Five years after Fiat launched the Strada with a great spalsh of publicity as the car built entirely by robots it has given it a substantial facelift. Now it is about to relaunch it in Britain but with a litle more emphasis this time on the human element. It seems we humans still think we are superior to robots and were not terribly impressed by the original "untouched by human hand" campaign.

At prices ranging from £3,990 for the 1100cc Strads 60 Comfort three-door to £5,259 for the 1500cc five-speed Strada 85 Super five-door the new models are very competitively priced against Ford's Escort, BL's Maestro and Acclaim, Vauxhall's Astra and VW's Golf.

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also on page 24

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AND THE LORD . . . will be with thee, he will not fail thee, neither forsake thee: fear not, neither be dismayed. Deuteronomy 31: 8.

BIRTHS

BROWN. – On May 16th, to Elizabeth (nee Pouncey) and Stephen – a son.

HUMFREY. – On May 15th 1983 in New York, to Enid (nee Thomas) & Charles, a son (Nicholas Roderick Charles), a brother for James & Susannah.

JEFFRAY. – On May 18th 1983, at Eastern General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Ann (nee Harris) and Stuart – a daughter (Sarah), a sister for Clair and Amy. Both well.

LANDER.–On May 14th, to Margaret (de Jones) and Derrick – a daughter, Olivia.

PITT-LEWIS. – On 8th May, 1983, at Newport, Gwent, to Janet (nee Tucker) and Chris Pitt-Lewis, a son, John Matthew, a brother for Edmund James.

TERRY. – On May 1st to Linda and David, a son, Michael Alessandro.

TULLOCH – On May 18th to Luisa and James – a daughter (Pandora Kitty) a sister for Alexander.

TURNER.–On May 14th to Virginia (nee Ewer) and Mark, a son, Edward, a brother for Henry.

WHITE.–On 16th May to Philippa and Michael, a daughter, Lucinda Emma.

YAXLEY –On 5th May at University Hospital, Nottingham, to Sue (nee Green) and Chris, a daughter, Eleanor Kate.

YOUNG – On May 16 to Jenny (nee Kennedy) and Michael, a son, Roland Michael Brendon.

BIRTHDAYS

BAGSHAW – On 20th May 1903 at Moss Brow Whitby, Yorkshire, to ...

DEATHS

[illegible]

DEATHS

WELBY, BARBARA, Lady. – Suddenly, on 17th May, dearly loved wife of the late Sir Oliver Welby and mother of Bruno and Julian, and mother-in-law of Jane and a loved grandmother. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, Denton on Tuesday, 24th May at 2.30pm, followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to C. E. Gesson and Son, Denton, Grantham.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HOLLAND. – A memorial service for Helen Holland will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Bramley, Guildford, at 2.30 pm on Thursday, 26th May 1983.

TEN BOOM – On Wednesday 22nd June 1983 at City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1, at 6.30pm, a Memorial and Thanksgiving Service for the life and ministry of Corrie Ten Boom, who passed into the presence of her Saviour on April 15th 1983, on her 91st birthday. Speaker (her nephew) Peter Van Woerden and the Memorial Film 'JESUS IS VICTOR' will be shown.

McNAIR, IVAN. – Died May 20th 1943, aged 22. Remembered with love.

TOPP, R. E., Commander OBE, R.N. Never forgotten, ever loved. Celia and John. 20th May.

BIGNOLD.–On Monday, May 20, 1901, at her residence, Strathban Lodge, Achanalt, Ross-shire, Mary, dearly loved wife of Arthur Bignold, Laird of Loch Rosque. Where the loved and lost are waiting. So far away.

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Edited by Peter Davalle

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6.00 Ceefax AM: News headlines, sport, weather and traffic information that you can recieve with an ordinary TV set (ie teletext is not required).
6.30 Breakfast Time: with Nick Ross, Senlina Scott. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; TV Doctor between 6.45 and 7.00; Keep fit (6.45–7.00); Television (7.15-7.30), Morning papers (7.32 and 8.32) Horoscope (between 8.30 -8.45). Food and Cookery (8.45-9.00). Today's guest, David Essex.
9.05 Election Call (with Radio 4).
10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Plant Foods; 10.40 Archaeology; 11.00 Capricorn Game; 11.19 Hyn o Fyd; 11.40 Life and Social Skills; 12.03 Let's Go; 12.15 Closedown.
12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Financial Report. And subtitled news.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: the lunchtime music and conversation show; 1.45 Postmen Pat.
2.02 For Schools, Colleges: Ian Dury; 2.35 Ghana; 2.55 Interval.
3.00 Casino: A film about Monte Carlo and its famous gambling rooms (r).
3.55 Play School: Peter Spier's story Rain (also on BBC 2, 11.00am): 4.20 The New Schmoo: carton; 4.40 Make 'Em Laugh: The silent comedy days of Harry Langdon.
5.00 NewsroundExtra: with John Craven and Paul McDowell; 5.10 Hunter's Gold: Drama serial set in the New Zealand goldfields in the 1860s. Episode one (r).
5.40 News: with Jan Leeming; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide. Includes Sportswide at 6.45.
7.00 The Good Life: The Press becomes interested in the Goods' unusual life style – a possibility that galvanizes their neighbours the Leadbeatters into activity (r).
7.30 Odd One Out: Paul Daniels hosts another round in this contest in which contestants have to plump for the work, picture or music clue that they believe does not belong.
8.00 The Time of Your Life: For best-selling author Leslie Thomas, the turning point in his career was the day in February 1966 when his book The Virgin Soldiers was published. He mention shs indebtedness to Michael Aspel, and prompting his memories are fellow Fleet Street journalists and army colleagues. Memories of that year are contributed by Suzy Menkes and Tony Blackburn.
8.30 Are You Being Served? The staff at Grace Brothers are invited to No 10 Downing Street. It is Mr Humphries (John Inman) who turns out to be Mrs Thatcher's blue-eyed boy.
9.00 Party Election Broadcast: by the Conservative Party.
9.05 News: and election campaign report.
9.45 Cagney and Lacey: When Mary Beth's holiday has to be postponed, her domestic life is seriously jeopardised.
10.35 A Family Band: Musical show, presented by Roy Castle. Featuring the Stants from Leicester and the Kyles from Great Missenden; 11.05 News headlines.
11.10 Film: The Brain Machine (1954) British-made thriller about a psychiatrist who discovers that a patient; undergoing routine tests, has brain waves identical to those of a psychopath. With Patrick Barr and Elizabeth Allan. Director: Ken Hughes:12.30 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak (presented by Gavin Scott), followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain (Lynda Berry and Nick Owen). Includes News at 6.00, 6.15, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.11; Morning Papers at 6.33 and 8.33; Sport at 6.40 and 7.45; Pop at 6.50; Election report at 7.33; Television at 7.52; Guest celebrity at 8.20; Money talks, at 8.40; Crafty Cooking at 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV / LONDON

9.30 For Schools: British agriculture; 9.55 Life of the Cabbage White butterfly; 10.15 His and Hers; 10.35 French Programme; 10.58 Sex topics; 11.15 Country vet; 11.32 Ironbridge Gorge Museum; 11.44 Wind.
12.00 Topper's Tales: with the late Julian Orchard (r) 12.10 Rainbow: (repeated at 4.00); 12.30 Writers on Writing: Richard Hoggart talks to the novelist A S Byatt.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: I Thought We Were Going to Have a Film Show: Outward Bound leaders in training in the Lake District.
2.00 A Plus: Dr Miriam Rothschild introduces some of the exotic inmates of the London Butterfly House at Syon Park.
2.30 Film: Contraband Spain (1956) Thriller about a gang of currency forgers and gold smugglers, and the two government agents (Richard Greene, Michael Denison) who are after them. With Anouk.
4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r) 4.20 Dangermouse: part 5 of The Great Bone Idol; 4.25 Animals in Action: Bird world babies. With Keith Shackleton; 4.50 Freetime: Results of the pop video competition.
5.15 Make Me Laugh: Bernie Winters and Faith Brown in a raise-a-chuckle contest.
5.45 News; 6.00 The 6o'Clock Show: Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter in a live show that opts for the lighter items of news.
7.00 Family Fortunes: The Astburys from Sandbach, Cheshire v the Joneses from Caerphilly. With Bob Monkhouse.
7.30 Hallelujah! Thora Hird in a Salvation Army comedy series that tries to be something more than that – and occasionally succeeds. Tonight, what happens when she opens the poor box.
8.00 Hawaii Five-O: A British tourist goes missing and Steve (Jack Lord) joins up with British intelligence in the search. (r).
9.00 Party election broadcast (Conservative Party).
9.05 Death of an Expert Witness: The final episode of Robin Chapman's dramatization of the P D James murder story. The man from the Yard (Roy Marsden) engineers an all-important confrontation in his hunt for the killer.
10.05 News from ITN.
10.45 The London Programme: This week has seen the latest round in the police battle to prevent cars choking the streets of the capital: the introduction of the metal clamp which immobilizes the cars of illegal parkers. Tonight, we learn about other ways to control cars which are now being considered. Lack of political determination is said to be the reason that previous schemes have failed.
11.15 Shoot Pool: Andy Loppas plays Steve Josephs for a place in the semi-finals of the John Bull Bitter London Championship.
12.15 Close: Barbara Leigh-Hunt reads an Emily Dickinson poem.

Robin Ellis and Tim Brooke-Taylor in Possibilities (BBC 2 9.30pm)

● Understandably, the advance publicity for Jonathan Raban's play POSSIBILITIES (BBC 2, 9.30pm) has centred on the opportunity to do some straight acting it gives to Tim Brooke-Taylor, one third of The Goodies team and a popular player of popular panel games. Mr Raban has not asked the impossible of him. His role in tonight's strange play is that of an inanely prattling state agent trying to talk a prospective customer into buying a flat. There are several good jokes stitched into his lines and Mr Brooke-Taylor is just the man to unravel them with relish. But this is no comedy. Far from it. The customer, a batchelor, has frightful visions of his (?) disintegrating marriage as the agent is busily engaged in trying to fill his mind with visions of the flat's possibilities. It is, ultimately, a play

CHOICE

that leaves a sour taste in the mouth, even with Mr Brooke-Taylor as sweetener.

● With some huffing and puffing, DR. X (Channel 4, 11.15 pm) manages to squeeze into the category of Great Horror Films of All Time. Despite its old age – it was made in 1932, the year after Whale's *Frankenstein* – it is still a thriller that thrills. We shall be seeing it minus the Technicolor in which it was originally processed. It is interesting to recall that Warner Brothers, at whose studios *Dr X* was made, opted for a multi-colour system to enhance the film's sensational character, whereas Universal bathed their *Frankenstein* in green. That, they insisted, was the true colour of fear. The fact that both films are now screened in black and white probably indicates that these are the colours of economy.

● Radio music choice: The performance of Mahler's ninth, by the BBC SO under Groves (Radio 3, 7.30 pm) is a recording made at the Salle Pleyel in Paris last February . . . The recital by the Parikian/Fleming/Roberts Trio (Radio 3, 9.00 and 10.10 pm) ranges excitingly from Beethoven (the Ich bin der Schneider variations) and Bridge (the Piano Trio No. 2) to Dvorak (the "Dumky" trio, of which it is impossible to tire) . . . And petite, great Edith Piaf is the entertainer saluted in the 20th Century Troubadour series (Radio 2, 9.30 pm).

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths Methods; 6.30 Chemical Reactions; 6.55 Any Old Copper; 7.20 Language Development; 7.45 Constructing a Model. (ends at 8.10).
11.00 Play School: Peter Spier's story Rain (also on BC1, at 3.55). Closedown at 11.25.
5.10 The Great Rebuilding: The economic and social reasons why King's Lynn saw so many structural changes between 1550 and 1660. An Open university film.
5.35 Film: The Falcon Strikes Back (1943*). Thriller with the Falcon (Tom Conway) assisted by a glamorous reporter (Harriet Hilliard) as he investigates a murder, and a forgery racket.
6.40 Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cookery: Cocktail Koftas (r). This is the penultimate film in the repeated series.
7.05 News Summary. With subtitles for the hard of hearing.
7.10 Comic Roots: The early days of the comedy actress and writer Irene Handl, who is now in her early eighties (from BBC1).
7.45 Party Election Broadcast: By the Conservative Party.
7.50 Did You See . . . ? Nick Ross is again in the chair, and the programmes to be discussed are Vietnam (Channel 4), Orchestra (BBC1), and Food and Drink (BBC2). Plus an item on TV's effects on childhood. The panel includes Johnny Apple of the New York Times.
8.35 Gardeners World: Making a start on winter vegetables. Mary Spiller selects her biennials and perennials, and a Kew Gardens expert, Anne Mayo, suggest some good plants for the problem area in our gardens. With Geoff Hamilton.
9.00 Entertainment USA: Jonathan King reports on the show business scene in New York.
9.30 Possibilities: Jonathan Raban's three-hander gives Tim Brooke-Taylor (of the Goodies) his first straight acting role as the estate agent who is showing a prospective buyer over a newly-converted flat in Maida Vale. Co-starring Robin Ellis and Carol Royle (as the strange women who appears in Mr Ellis's intermittent visions).
10.20 Box On: This is the film that won the BBC2's recent film competition for amateurs. Leigh Odlin, a Peterborough art teacher made it, and it is about a wheelchair-bound amateur boxer. Acted by an amateur cast.
10.35 Newsnight: Bulletins and analysis. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Peter Shore and Shirley Williams, take part in a debate on the Governments handling of the economy.
11.35 The Old Grey Whistle Test: With Wahl and Marillion (formerly Silmarillion). Ends at 12.10am.

CHANNEL 4

5.15 Acting with Anna: The final visit to Anna Scher's London school where youngsters find that acting opens doors that otherwise might remain shut. The improvization theme is: Don't spoil the ship for a ha'porth of tar. The children also handle some tongue-twisters.
5.40 Countdown: Words and numbers game. Presented by Richard Whiteley, with Gyles Brandreth as the referee.
6.00 Switch: Pop music show, with the B52s (making their first TV appearance in the United Kingdom), Maze, and Prince Charles and City Beat Band and Star Council, featuring Paul Weller. Presented by Yvonne French and Graham Fletcher-Cook.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.30 The Friday Alternative. Items on import controls (a campaign that goes against established *laissez-faire* attitudes); on the high cost of dying; and a report on the public's interest in the 1983 election compared to that in 1979.
8.00 What a Picture! Lively series for photographers, skilled or unskilled. John Hedgecoe selects Henry Moore, Zandra Rhodes and the Pearly King and Queen of Westminster to illustrate the theme of people and their environment. He also discusses perspective and scale in pictures.
8.30 Jack London's Tales of the Klondike: The Unexpected. There is a murder in the goldfields of Alaska, and a couple (Cherie Lunghi and John Candy) take in the killer. The wife insists that justice must be done. There is an unexpected development.
9.30 Capstick Capers: The Yorkshire comedian's guests are Earl Orkin, Helen Gelzer and Peter Skellern.
10.00 Cheers. Comedy series, set in a city bar in the United States. Sam selects a very unsuitable person for a date.
10.30 Party Election Broadcast. By the Conservative Party.
10.40 Kill or Cure? There are 6,500 medical preparations that can be described on the NHS. Do we need all these drugs? If not, how can the total be reduced? Among the drugs examined tonight are peripheral vaso-dilators (used mainly by the elderly who have "bad legs") and the potassium additive Slow-K, used in conjunction with drugs for high blood pressure. Some experts say both drugs can be replaced by minor changes in lifestyle or diet.
11.25 Film: Dr X (1932*) Warner Brothers horror movie about a "moon murderer" on the loose. A real frightenter in its day. Starring Lionel Atwill, Fay Wray and Lee Tracy. Directed by Michael Curtiz. Ends at 12.40.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today including reports from the Royal Ulster Show.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day; 6.55, 7.55 Weather; 7.0, 8.0 Today's News; 7.25, 8.25 Sport; 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 8.47 Election Broadcast (by Labour Party); 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call (with BBC 1).
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Good Corn' by H E Bates.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Man-Made Plants.
11.48 Bird of the Week.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 My Music†.
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins (4)†.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 We Can Do That. Employment in the 80s.
4.40 Story Time: Stories from the Raj. 'Karma' by Khushwant Singh.
5.00 PM; News Magazine; 5.50 Shipping Forecast; 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week†.
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions? from Twickenham.
9.15 Letter From America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a review of the new Ustinov play Beethoven's Tenth. Presented by Michael Billington.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Injury Time†.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Hooligan Nights' by Clarence Rooks (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Election Platform.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 11.0 For Schools: Music Workshop. 11.30 Listen With Mother. 11.40-12.00 For Schools; Country Dancing Stage II. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.0 News.
7.5 Morning Concert, Elgar, Saint-Saens; records†.
8.0 News.
8.5 Morning Concert (continued) Vivaldi, Monteverdi, Liszt, Respighi; records.
9.0 News.
9.5 This Week's Composer, Luigi Boccherini; records†.
10.0 Songs By Schubert And Beethoven. Given by Martyn Hill (tenor) and John Constable (piano)†.
10.40 Northern Sinfonia Of England, Gretry, Lalo, Schumann, Roussel†.
11.40 Mendelssohn, Piano Trio Op.66. Given by the Robinson Trio (given in St. John's, Smith Square, London, in February 1982)†.
12.15 Midday Concert, BBC Scottish S.O. Part 1: Thomas Wilson, Walton. The Walton work is A Song for the Lord Mayor's Table†.
1.0 News.
1.5 Six Continents.
1.20 Midday Concert, Part 2: Vaughan Williams, Mozart, Stravinsky. The Stravinsky work is The Firebird Suite, and the Vaughan Williams is the overture: The Wasps†.
2.10 Mozart And Faure, Violin and Piano recital by Mayumi Fujikawa and Michael Roll†.
3.0 The British Symphony, Clementi, Havergal Brian; records†.
4.0 Choral Evensong, from the Queen's Free Chapel of St. George, Windsor Castle†.
4.55 News.
6.30 Music For Guitar, Mauro Giuliani, Alfred Uhl, Rodrigo†.
7.0 After Toulouse. Short story by Patrice Chaplin.
7.30 Mahler. Symphony No.9†.
9.00 Parikian/Fleming/Roberts Trio Part 1: Beethoven, Bridge†.
9.50 A Day In The Life Of. . . H. G. Wells, by Donald Bancroft.
10.10 Recital Part 2: Dvorak†.
10.45 The English Madrigal, George Kirbye†.
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15am Diderot and Pleasure; 6.35-6.55 Galante Music; 11.20pm (Music interlude); 11.40-12.0 Control of Education.

Radio 2

5.0 Ken Bruce†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.0 Jimmy Young†. 12.0 Music While You Work. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford, including 2.2 Sports Desk†. 2.30 Ed Stewart, including 3.2 Sports Desk†. 4.0 David Hamilton, including 4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk†. 6.0 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only)†. 7.30 Sequence Time at the Radio 2 Ballroom†. 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night†. 9.30 20th-Century Troubadour†. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.0 Castle's On the Air (new series) with Roy Castle. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight. 1.0 Night Owls†. 2.0-5.0 Bill Rennells presents You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

6.0 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.0 Mike Read. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.0 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell's Slect-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.0 Andy Peebles. 10.0 The Friday Rock Show. 12.0 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.0 am With Radio 2; 10.0 pm With Radio 1. 12.0-5.0 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Sing, Sing, Sing. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Parade. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 With Great Pleasure. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 What the Foreigner Saw. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Oxfam is and Idea. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Love and Mr Lewisham. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Pleasures. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 1/2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Rakio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC WALES 1.02-1.05 News. 2.55-3.53 Showjumping (Welsh Championships). 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 10.35-11.25 Week In Week Out. 11.25-11.26 News. 11.26-11.55 Showjumping. 11.55-1.15am Film: The Brain Machine. SCOTLAND 1.00-1.05 News. 4.40-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.35-11.05 Beechgrove Garden. 11.05-11.10 News. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.02-1.05 News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.35-11.05 Spotlight. 11.05-11.10 News. 12.35am News. ENGLAND 6.00-6.22pm Regional news magazine. 10.15-10.45 East – Weekend. Midlands Tonight. North – One Plus One (Michael Palin). North East – Coast to Coast (Striptease artistes). North West – Changes (Change at Crewe). South – Southern Life: (The Aldershot Murders). South West – Mightier than the Sword (Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch). West – The Golden Horseshoe. 12.20am Close.

S4C

Starts 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Interval. 3.40 This Made News. 4.10 Union World. 4.35 Design Matters. 5.00 Clwb S4C. 5.05 Pili-Pala. 5.10 Bwganod Ar Flo. 5.30 Loose Talk. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Gororau. 8.00 Sion A Sian. 8.30 Y Byd Yn El Le. 9.05 Cheers. 9.30 Soap. 10.05 Election broadcast by the Conservative Party. 10.10 Film on Four: Ill Fares the Land (Fulton Mackay. 12.00 Tales of Klondyke. 12.55 Gair yn Ei Bryd.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4-10 Film: New Love Boat. As TSW. 5.45-6.15 Emmerdale Farm. 6.30-7.00 Brady Bunch. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 8.00-9.00 Lou Grant. 10.35 Film: Die Screaming Marianne. As TSW. 12-25 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30 Trapper John 3.30-4.00 Make me Laugh 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Scotland today 6.30 Sports Extra 6.45-7.00 Hear Here 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy 10.45 Ways and Means 11.15 9 to 5 11.45 Late Call 11.50 City II Angels 12.45am Closedown

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20 News. 1.30 Three Little Words. 2.00 Film: Stolen Face. Plastic surgeon gives a woman criminal the face of his old girlfriend. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00-7.00 News. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.45 Hill Street Blues. 11.45 News. 11.50 Film: Fat City. Ex-prize fighter returns to the ring. 1.40 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Home to Stay. (Henry Fonda) Aging farmer resists being packed off to the funny farm. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.45 Snooker. 11.30 Film: Darkroom. 12.30 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Judd for the Defence: Fall of a Skylark. 3.50-4.00 Animal adaptations in a northern environment. 5.15 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Make me Laugh. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.45 9 to 5. 11.15 Friday Night. 12.00 Film: A Sensitive Passionate Man (David Janssen). Decline and fall of a businessman. 1.55am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Tell Me My Name. Adopted teenager's search for her natural mother. 6.00-7.00 Coast to Coast Cup Final Special. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.45 Newhart. 11.50 Film: Shock Treatment. Mental hospital is not what it seems. 12.50 Company. Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Twenty Mule Team* Rivalry among Bronx miners. 6.00 Look Around. 6.30-7.00 Bygones. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.45 Friday Live. 12.15 News. 12.18 Closedown.

HTV WEST

1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Gambit. 3.00-4.00 The Chisholms. 5.15-5.45 The Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Happy Days. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 11.00 Film: Anatomy of a Seduction (Susan Flannery) College boy falls for mum's friend. 12-45 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 A Question of Stars. 11.15 Thriller: Cry Terror.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Forbidden Games. Children play a strange wartime game.* 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.45 9 to 5. 11.15 Members Only. 11.45 Film: Neither the Sea nor the Sand (Susan Hampshire), Holiday romance turns nasty. 1.30 Window on the World, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30-4.00 Film: Mutiny on the Buses (Reg Varney). Spin-off from TV comedy 6.00-7.00 North Tonight 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy 10.30 Film: Dr Blood's Coffin. Cornish villagers mysteriously disappear 12.00 News 12.05am Closedown

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.30-7.00 Two Of Us 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy 10.45 Church Report 11.15 New Avengers 12.15 Witness 12.20am News, Closedown

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30-4.00 New Love Boat. Romance and comedy continue about the cruise ship 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Today South West 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead 8.00-9.00 Lou Grant 10.47 Late news. 10.50 Film: Die Screaming Marianne (Susan George). Crooked judge sees a victims daughter as a threat 12.40am Postscript 00.43 Weather. 00.45 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm News and Lookaround. 2.30-4.00 Film: Murder She Said (Margaret Rutherford). Miss Marples thriller. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 News. 6.02 Make Me Laugh. 6.30 Northern Life. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.45 News. 10.47 Friday Live. 12.10 Making a Living. 12.40 Three's Company. 12.45 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.

OPERA & BALLET

BLOOMSBURY, Gordon St. WC1. S CC. 387 9629. Groupo Corpo, Brazil's Premier Dance Co in MARIA MARIA. Low price prevs Ton't, Tomor, Mon. 7.00. Opens Tues 7.0. Sub Evgs 8 0.

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ADELPHI S CC 836 7611 Group sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mats Wed & Sat 3pm Credit Card Hotline 930 9232 "A GLITTERING TRIUMPH FOR STEPHANIE LAWRENCE" D MIRR in MARILYN! The Musical "ELECTRIFYING" D TEL Reduced mats. stalls/circle £4. £7.90 "JUST MAGIC!" D Mirr

ALBERY, S 836 3878 cc 379 6565/930 9232. Grp bkgs 836 3962/379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Thur. & Sat. mat. 3.0. ELIZABETH QUINN RON ALDRIDGE CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD

COMEDY THEATRE S 930 2578. cc Bkgs 839 1438. Grp Sales 379 6061. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 8.15. Mats Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.15. Prices £3-£8. (Not suitable for children.) STEAMING By Nell Dunn COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET Award 1981. NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR "Overwhelming warm heartedness." Gdn. "Funny and touching." D. Exp. "A SEXY LIFE-AFFIRMING SHOW." Times. Pre Show supper at Café Royal and stall seats only £9.90 Mon To Thurs. Over 700 perfs.

QUEEN'S, SCC 01-734 1166; 439 3849 4031; Credit Cards 01-930 9232. Group Sales 01-379 6061. Evenings 8.00. Mat Wed 3.00. Sat 5.15, 8.30. PLAY OF THE YEAR Society of West End Theatre Award 'ANOTHER COUNTRY' by Julian Mitchell.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. Mon-Sat 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Now! New acts. New thrills. New sensations for this our SILVER JUBILEE 1958-1983.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, WC2. 836 9988 cc 01-930 9232 (8 lines). Group Sales 379 6061. PETER USTINOV, ROBIN BAILEY in BEETHOVEN'S TENTH a new play by Peter Ustinov. Directed by Robert Chetwyn. "Dazzling delightful, a brilliant piece of light entertainment" Gdn. "Witty and amusing" D. Tel. "Monstrously funny performance" D Mail Evgs 8. Mats Weds 2.45, Sats 4.30. For a Limited Season Only.

CURZON. Curzon St. W1. 01-499 3737. Julie Christie, Shashi Kapoor in "HEAT AND DUST" 15. Film at 1 00 (not Sun) 3.30. 6.00 & 8.35pm. "It is, quite simply superb" D. Tel. "See it and marvel" F.T Fourth record-breaking month.

GATE BLOOMSBURY, 1 & 2. 837 8402. 1 EATING RAOUL (18). 3.30. 5.15. 6.55. 8 40. Last 6 days. Starts Thurs. Istvan Szabo's CONFIDENCE (15). 2 PIXOTE (18). 4.15. 6.30. 8.50. Major Credit Cards accepted. Lic'd Bar.

Browse & Darby 19 Cork St. W.1 01-734 7984 Euan Uglow

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St. W1. 01-629 5116. LEONARD ROSOMAN. Also drawings and watercolours 1800-1980.

FISCHER Fine Art, 30 King St. St. James's, SW1. 839 3942. The American Super Realists – An Anthology. Until 3 June. Mon-Fri 10-5.30

GALLERY 10, 10 Grosvenor Street. W1. An exhibition of paintings and watercolours by NORMAN ADAMS, R.A. Till 15th June. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30; Thur. 10-7; Sat. 10-1.

CONCERTS

THEATRES

CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERIES

SITUATIONS WANTED

SHORT LETS

Seven world records in £23m art auction

Liebermann: £129,814


Der Biergarten.

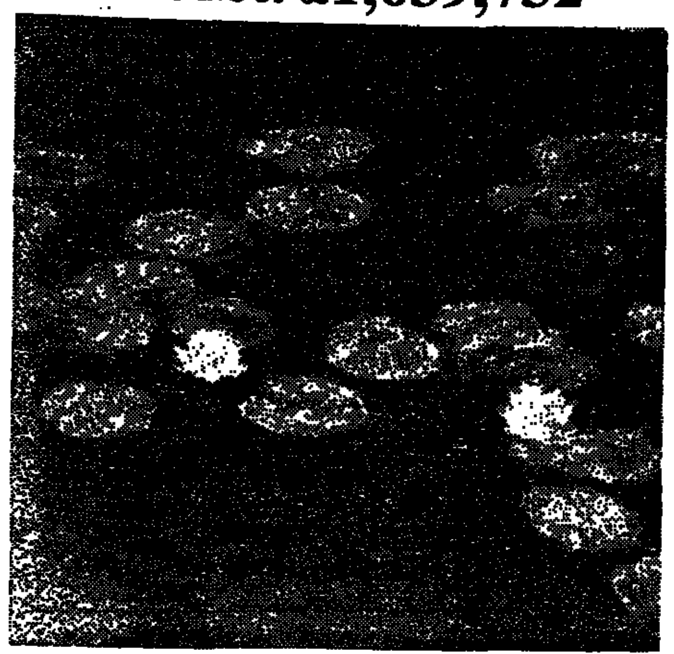
Renoir: £1,708,075


Baigneuse.

Dégas: £2,322,981


L'Attente.

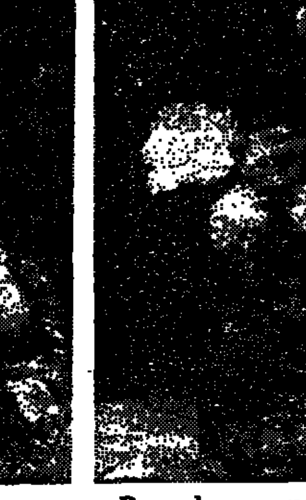
Monet: £1,639,752


Nymphéas (detail).

Corot: £444,099


L'Italienne (detail).

Manet: £956,522


Roses dans un vase de verre.

Dufy: £211,801


Les Régates.

Impressionist and modern pictures and sculpture worth £23.2m have been sold by Sotheby's, topping by a wide margin all previous records for a single art auction, Geraldine Norman writes.

The week-long auction of the Von Hirsch collection in 1978 was the previous record, totalling £18.4m, but on Wednesday evening in New York a sale containing only 90 superlative works of art set seven new auction price records.

It contained 16 paintings from the famous Havemeyer Collection which totalled £10,456,832.

The Hevemeyer Dégas entitled "L'Attente" proved the sensation of the sale. It is a pastel showing a young ballet dancer in a tutu waiting with her mother for an audition.

It was bought by Mr Norton Simon, the Californian collector who has a museum in Los Angeles, in conjunction with the Getty Museum of Malibu, California, for $3,740,000 (estimate $1,500m to $2m) or £2,322,981, an auction record price for the artist and for any Impressionist painting.

Mr Simon's methods of bidding are famous and he lived up to his reputation. First his wife, Miss Jennifer Jones, the actress, began bidding ostentatiously for the picture and stopped equally ostentatiously. But Mr Simon had arranged with the auctioneer before the sale that he should be considered as a bidder as long as his chin was in his hand.

The other price sensations of the auction included a record-breaking Renoir "Baigneuse" of 1891 at $2,750,000 (£1,708,075). The owner had had it on offer at $2.4m but found no takers before putting it into auction.

One of Monet's famous oils depicting the waterlilies in his Giverny garden, a "Nymphéas" of 1897-98, made an auction price record for the artist at $2,640,000 (£1,639,752).

A little 1883 painting, "Roses dans un vase de verre", by Manet matched the previous price record for the artist at $1,540,000 (estimate $600,000 to $800,000) or £956,522.

The other new auction records included a Corot portrait "L'Italienne" at $715,000 (£444,099), a Dufy yachting scene "Les Régates" at $341,000 (£211,801) and Max Liebermann's "Der Biergarten" of 1903 at $209,000 (£129,814).

Sale Room, page 2

Frank Johnson's campaign trail

Strangers on the train eschewing glances

Out into the country yesterday to observe Mr Denis Healey, the man whose ex-officio title in this campaign is The Only One the Tories Fear – apart, that is, from Mr Edward Heath.

Mr Healy would be leaving London on the 10.04 for York, getting off at marginal Peterborough. Through the ticket barrier and King's Cross came the familiar figure. The only difficulty was that it was Mr Roy Jenkins. "Where are you off to?" I enquired of his friend and counsellor, Lord Harris of Greenwich. "Peterborough", the peer replied. "But Mr Healey is going to Peterborough", I protested. "So we understand," said trusty Greenwich. There were the makings here of an incident.

The Jenkins faction installed themselves in a first class carriage. Shortly afterwards, Mr Healey appeared, accompanied by two men of the sort described, in American political parlance, as key Healey aides. They chose the same carriage. We all set out for Peterborough.

After a while, Mr Jenkins, who was sitting a few seats ahead, rose and disappeared down the corridor. I inclined my head in Mr Jenkins's direction and smiled at Mr Healey. "Who was that?" Mr Healey asked. I laughed. But it turned out that he genuinely did not know. "Don't you realize who you're sharing a carriage with?" I asked. "The same man you shared a cabinet with." "Who?" I told him. "Oh," he said, "You mean the David Frost of British politics."

While I was still pondering the signigicance of that remark, we reached Peterborough. The two politicians carefully chose to get out from opposite ends of the carriage.

Awaiting Mr Jenkins were some Peterborough citizenry carryig SDP posters on the end of sticks, at least one television crew, and the microphones and tape machines of local radio. So Mr Healey could not avoid walking into the melee. Mr Jenkins turned and saw him. *The Times* pressed forward to record for history this unconvenented poignant encounter. "Hello, Denis," "Hello, Roy." they shook hands. "I wish you all the worst," Mr Healy said. Mr Jenkins inclined his head with a smile.

Having intruded himself into the pictures of Mr Jenkins' arrival, Mr Healy moved off. "That should bloody muck up his coverage", muttered one of the key aides. The cameras and the tape machines now divided themselves between Mr Jenkins and Mr Healey and started to follow. Those citizens of Peterborough who had nothing better to do of a mid-morning, followed likewise.

I was carried along in the group behind my subject. Mr Healey. Soon we found ourselves across the road in an immense indoor shopping centre of glass. The politician was enjoying much success with a series of passing housewives. It was Mr Jinkins.

It is an error to assume that. because he is not a man of the people, Mr Jenkins is at a disadvantage with housewives.

Once outside, Mr Jenkins moved to shake the hand of a women at a bus stop. As she reciprocated, she transferred her cigarette from her right hand to her left, for she was not dealing with her old man now. She had moved from London. "Do you feel a nostalgia for London", Mr Jenkins enquired. "Sometimes", she said. "The train service to London is very good". he reassured her. "The bus is better", she said. "Yes. it's cheaper", he said. It was like one of the tense, early exchanges of small talk in *Brief Encounter*. A prelude to deeper emotions. Before long they had to part.

I caught up with Mr Healey being asked by local reporters what he thought about Mr Tebbit's saying he needed a sedative. Mr Healey replied that, if he needed a sedative, he would read Sir Geoffrey Howe's speeches.

At the big shoping centre, his way with women was different from Mr Jenkins's, but apparently just as successful. No fancy man from the scented salons of Brussels, he. " 'Ullo, luv," he greeted them. One woman expressed concern on his behalf at having heard Mr Tebbit on the radio call him a liar. He told her he would not lose any sleep over that. "When I feel I might lose sleep, I just read Sir Geoffrey Howe's speeches", he added reworking, as we all do, some old material.

The woman stared at him uncomprehendingly. "I suppose you get called a lot of names in your job", she mused sadly. "Oh yes, dear, yes", Labour's Grand Old name-caller replied.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, President, The Royal Naval Film Corporation, attends the Annual General Meeting on board HMS President, Kings Reach, London, 11.30.

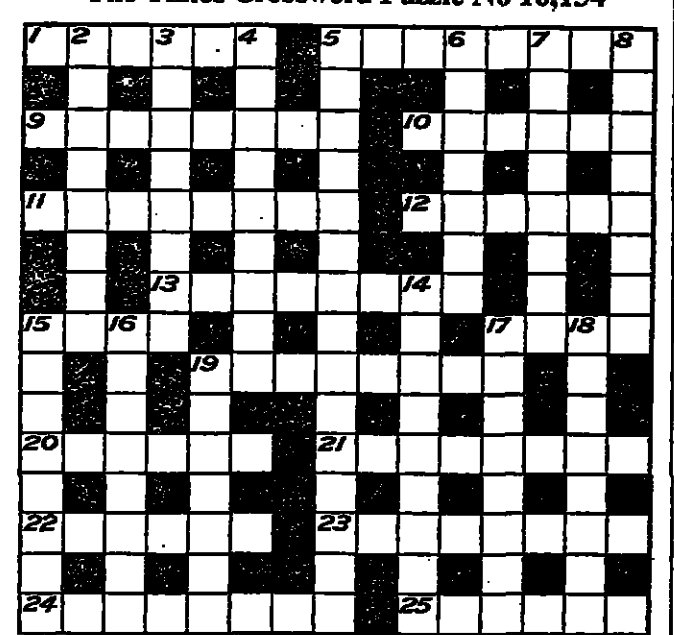
The Princess of Wales opens the Warden-Assisted Accommodation Scheme for old people, London Road, Canterbury, 10.40; visits the Cathedral, 11.35.

Princess Anne visits Critchley Brothers at Brimscombe, Gloucestershire, 4.30; attends silver jubilee celebrations of Selwyn School, Gloucester, 6; attends Gloucester Youth Community Service Association Football League Presentation Ceremony, Gloucester, 7.10.

Princess Margaret, as Grand President of St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, attends gala concert in aid of the Order of St John, Barbican Centre, London, 7.15.

Prince Michael, as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, visits Marshall Limited, Cambridge, 11.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,134



ACROSS

1 Melville being the lady's husband (6).
5 Humble plea made at petrol pump, in highland dress for a spell? (8).
9 After a nil bid, perhaps, exchanged ace for queen (8).
10 Georgia's back with a new hat for her (6).
11 From time to time an apprentice would be needed for magazine (8).
12 Bird dog retrieved with intelligence (6).
13 How sad one felt in Keats's alien cornfield (8).
15 Ian returns to Civil Service (4).
17 Severely criticize a very tricky feat (4).
19 Get away without a key – what a lark! (8).
20 Orderly fraternity house (6).
21 A day's growth on a tree (3-5).
22 This is why shortly numbers are to be changed (6).
23 Repellent thing for a golfer to do? (5, 3).
24 Coward's complaint (3, 5).
25 Slippery Greek midshipman? (6).

DOWN

2 Mysterious East cries to reveal such secrets (8).
3 Its iron tongue told twelve (*M N Dream*) (8).
4 Mice sound disturbing to an old Pharisee (9).
5 Mr Thompson is able to give instruction at Greyfriars (10, 5).
6 Captain's record some aid to mathematicians? (3-4).
7 Good health report of him and his wife Mary (8).
8 Make concession to broadcaster in Lincolnshire (8).
14 Try to get fish – it's a sound skin-food (9).
15 Start out for the service on the river (3, 5).
16 The table d'hote is not remarkable (8).
17 Formal display by draughtsman? (3, 5).
18 Transports emergency supplies – to Berlin? (8).
19 Opening the way to the drum? (3-4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,133

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow,

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New exhibitions

Portraits by David Ward; and Max Wall: Pictures by Maggi Hambling, John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (from today until June 11).

Places and People: Watercolours, oils, fabric, pictures and prints, Sladebrook House, 222 Englishcombe Lane, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6; (from today until June 12).

Last chance to see

Bristol Photographic Society's International Salon of Photography; City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends tomorrow).

John Dennison Carter: British landscape, The Blake Gallery, Georges Lane, Crewkerne; Tues to Sat 10 to 4 (ends tomorrow).

Memphis in Edinburgh: Designs by Milanese Company, Fruitmarket Gallery, Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends tomorrow).

Indian Drawing, Arts Council exhibition selected by Howard Hodgkin, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (ends tomorrow).

Recent paintings, collages and figures by Sian Richards, Chapter Gallery, Concourse Gallery, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff, Mon to Fri 12 to 10, Sat 12 to 4 and 6 to 9 (ends tomorrow).

The Still Picture Show: Photographs by Stuart Roy, Dudley Museum and Art Gallery, 3 St James's Road, Dudley; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends tomorrow).

Six British Blacksmiths: Work by Stuart Hill, James Horrobin, Antony Robinson, Alan Evans, Peter Parkinson and Ian Lamb, Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by Northern Sinfonia of England, Parish Church, Stockton-on-Tees, 7.45.

Concert by Berlin Symphony Orchesta, William Aston Hall, Wrexham, 7.30.

Recital by Nicholas Daniel (oboe) and Julius Drake (piano). The Pavilion, Harbour Street, Broadstairs, 7.45.

Concert by National Centre for Orchestral Studies Orchestra, Horsham, Sussex, 7.45.

Concert in aid of NSPCC, with Sophie Rahman (piano) and Aubrey Murphy (violin), Bishop Otter College, Chichester, 7.30.

General

Royal Ulster Agricultural Society Annual Show and Industrial Exhibition. The Showgrounds, Balmoral, Belfast, 9 to 6. (last day).

Southern Counties Craft Market, The Maltings, Farnham, Surrey, 12 to 6.

Craft Market, Royal Exchange Threatre, St Ann's Square, Manchester, 10 to 4.30 (10 to 2 tomorrow).

Devon Country Show, Devon Country Showground, Exeter, 9 to 6 (today and tomorrow).

Talks, lectures

Prehistoric Armour: Dinosaurs, by C.L. Thompson, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

John Evans and the Development of Archaeology in the Nineteenth Century, by A. Sherratt, Ruskin Lecture Room, Ashmolean, Museum, Oxford, 5.

Food prices

Some vegetable prices may be slightly higher this week due to bad weather. However, English and French spring cabbage and spinach are down in price, 15-25p a pound; English greens are good value at 14–20p a pound – look for bright, crisp heads. Kenyan boby beans at 60-70p a pound (fatter and longer than French beans) are a good buy. Outdoor round lettuce is available now, 20-25p a head; English cos lettuce is excellent, 28-35p a head. Hot-house tomatoes are down in price – don't worry about the lack of colour, the flavour is fine; if you keep them in a warm place they will turn quite red. Spring onions are 15–22p a bunch, and English and Dutch cucumbers at 30-50p each according to size.

Meat prices apart from lamb are unchanged. The extra pennies spent on young fresh lamb should be quickly forgotten once you tuck into this succulent meat. Freezer owners may like to take advantage of Dewhurst's special offer on whole New Zealand lamb, selling at 69p a pound and half lamb packs at 73p a pound. Tesco have good meat buys this week, including stewing steak at 134p a pound, braising steak at 144p a pound, and British spare rib of pork joints at 86p a pound.

National Day

The United Republic of Cameroon on the west coast of Africa celebrates its National Day today. The date commemorates the 1972 referendum when a new constitution was approved to unite formally in a republic the territories of East and West Cameroon. East Cameroon had been administered by the French until it became the independent Republic of Cameroon in January 1960. A year later West Cameroon, which had been part of the British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroon, opted to join the Republic in a federation. It is now the only officially French and English-speaking state in Africa.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.84	1.76
Austria Sch	28.40	26.70
Belgium Fr	79.75	75.75
Canada $	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.22	13.52
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.40
France Fr	11.95	11.38
Germany DM	3.98	3.78
Greece Dr	133.00	126.00
Hongkong $	11.23	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2360.00	2250.00
Japan Yen	382.00	362.00
Netherlands Gld	4.47	4.25
Norway Kr	11.54	10.94
Portugal Esc	161.00	149.00
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.83
Spain Pta	214.80	204.80
Sweden Kr	12.15	11.53
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.14
USA $	1.61	1.54
Yugoslavia Dnr	131.00	124.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 8.6 at 698.4.

Roads

London and South-East: A12: Colchester Road at junction of A127, Gallows Corner, Harold Hill. A2: Lane closures on Boughton bypass, Kent. A25: Single lane traffic at junction of new Godstone bypass, Surrey; use M25 instead.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6). A49/A465: Temporary lights at Belmont Island, Hereford. A11: Temporary lights between Besthorpe and Attleborough, Norfolk.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A 49, Wigan) and 27 (A 5209, Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester. A1(M): Southbound lane closure at Aycliffe intersection, Co Durham. A6119: Lane closures at Whitebirk Drive, Blackburn, Lancashire.

Wales and West: Congestion likely in Exeter and on approach roads including M5 and A30, because of Devon County Show. M5: Northbound lane closures between junctions 11 (Cheltenham) and 12 (Gloucester). A4/37: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol; diversions.

Scotland: A 945: Single lane traffic on Riverside Drive at Wellington Bridge, Aberdeen. Western Approach Road, near Lothian Road, Edinburgh, single lane each way; High Street, Edinburgh; closed between St Mary's Street and Jogn Knox House; Diversion.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

"Pick up the Communist manifesto and it might be Labour's", says the Daily Express "The two have chilling similarities, from unilateral nuclear disarmament to withdrawal from Europe, from economic controls to nationalization – the difference is that the Communists will not win a seat... the voters rumbled them long ago".

Commenting on remarks made by the Labour Party chairman about a return to 1926, The Sun says: "There is the face of Labour as it goes into the general election of 1983: rule not by Parliament but if necessary by Sam McCluskie's private army."

Anniversaries

Births: Honoré de Balzac, Tours, France, 1799; John Stuart Mill, London, 1806; Sigrid Undset, novelist, Nobel laureate 1928, Kalundborg, Denmark, 1882. Deaths: Christopher Columbus, Valladolid, Spain, 1506; John Clare, poet, Northampton, 1864.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) Tootsie
2 (-) Friday 13th part III
3 (2) Sophie's Choice
4 (3) Educating Rita
5 (4) Gandhi
6 (-) The Soldier
7 (6) Local Hero
8 (7) American Gigolo
9 (5) The Wicked Lady
10 (8) Heat and Dust

The top five in the provinces:
1 Tootsie
2 Local Hero
3 The Evil Dead
4 Sophie's Choice
5 48 Hrs

Compiled by Screen International

Weather forecast

A shallow depression will persist over England

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW, NW, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales, Lake District: Fog patches in places soon dispersing, sunny intervals, showers, heavy and thundery in places, perhaps prolonged at times, wind variable, light; max temp 13 to 15c (55 to 59f).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Dull with fog patches on coasts, sunny intervals and showers inland, heavy or thundery in places; wind NE, light; max temp 13c (55f) inland, 9c (48f) on coasts.

Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasow, Central Highlands, Moray, Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Fog patches in places soon dispersing, sunny intervals, scattered showers, heavy or thundery in places; wind N or NE, light; max temp 10c (50f).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain or showers; wind NW, moderate; max temp 9c (48f).

Outlook for the weekend; Little change.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), Straits of Dover: Wind variable, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, light or moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 5.03 am · Sun sets: 8.52 pm
Moon sets: 3.00 am · Moon rises: 1.15 pm
Full moon: May 26.

Lighting-up time

London 9.22 pm to 4.31 am
Bristol 9.32 pm to 4.41 am
Edinburgh 9.57 pm to 4.21 am
Manchester 9.40 pm to 4.30 am
Penzance 9.38 pm to 4.58 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	r	11	52
Birmingham	c	11	52	Inverness	r	10	50
Blackpool	c	12	54	Jersey	f	13	55
Bristol	c	11	52	London	f	13	55
Cardiff	r	10	50	Manchester	c	12	54
Edinburgh	f	11	52	Newcastle	c	10	50
Glasgow	s	12	54	Ronaldsway	c	11	52

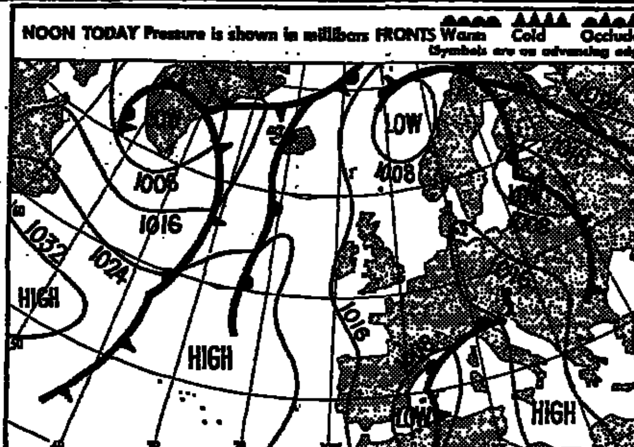
London

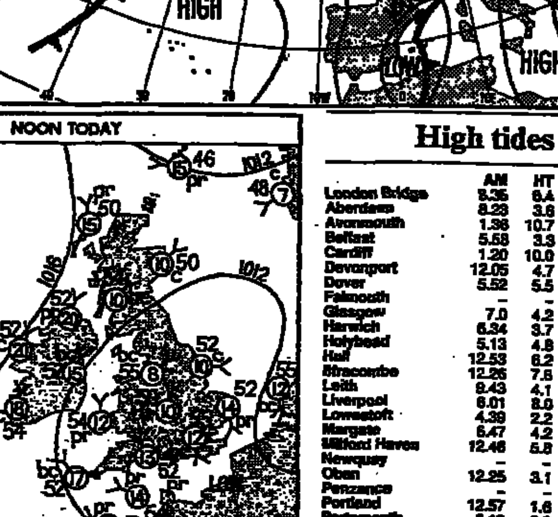
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.06in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1008.5 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

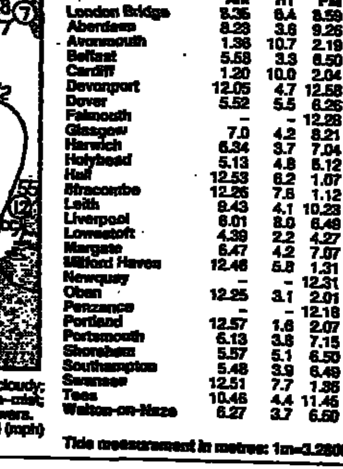
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Jersey, Aspatria, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Lerwick, Filmes, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Stornoway, 0.8 in; highest sunshine: Penzance, 8.4 hr.

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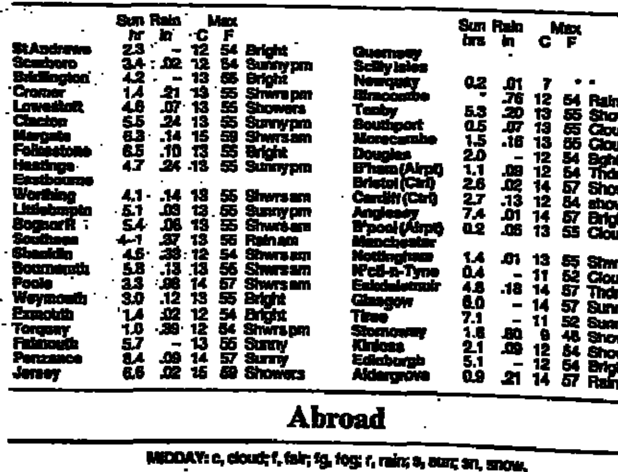




High tides



Around Britain



Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	21	70	Copenhgn	f	17	63	Majorca	s	24	75	Rio de Jan*	s	24	75
Akrotiri	f	24	75	Corfu	s	28	82	Malaga	s	20	68	Rome	s	22	72
Alexandria	f	21	70	Dallas*	f	21	70	Malta	s	31	88	Salzburg	r	10	50
Algiers	s	24	75	Dublin	c	10	50	Melbourne	s	19	66	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	c	13	55	Dubrovnik	s	23	73	Mexico C	s	27	81	S Francisco*	s	19	66
Athens	f	22	72	Faro	s	21	70	Miami*	f	30	86	Santiago			
Bahrain	f	32	90	Florence	f	24	75	Milan	c	19	66	Seoul	c	18	64
Barbados*	f	28	82	Frankfurt	c	12	54	Montreal*	s	14	57	Singapore			
Barcelona	f	20	68	Funchal	c	18	64	Moscow	f	28	83	Stockholm	s	18	64
Beirut	s	24	75	Geneva	f	17	63	Munich	r	9	48	Strasbourg	f	15	59
Belgrade	s	28	82	Gibraltar	s	20	68	Nairobi	f	24	75	Sydney	s	20	68
Berlin	r	18	64	Helsinki	s	20	68	Naples	s	21	70	Tangier	s	19	66
Bermuda				Hongkong	f	28	82	New Delhi	s	30	86	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Biarritz	f	18	64	Innsbruck	r	10	50	New York*	f	14	57	Tenerife	c	21	70
Boulogne	c	12	54	Istanbul	f	21	70	Nice	s	22	72	Tokyo	s	24	75
Bordeaux	f	16	61	Jeddah	s	32	90	Oslo	f	14	57	Toronto*	s	14	57
Brussels	c	14	57	Jo'burg	s	23	73	Ottawa				Tunis	s	29	84
Budapest	s	27	81	Karachi	f	33	91	Paris	r	12	54	Valencia	s	20	68
Buen Aires*	r	13	55	Las Palmas	f	22	72	Peking	s	27	79	Vancouver*	s	13	55
Cairo	s	28	82	Lisbon	f	17	63	Perth	c	22	72	Venice	f	24	75
Cape Tn	r	13	55	Locarno	s	16	61	Prague	c	12	54	Vienna	f	23	73
C'blanca	f	20	68	L Angeles*	s	29	84	Reykjavik	f	5	41	Warsaw	s	23	73
Chicago*	f	18	64	Luxembg	r	12	54	Rhodes	f	23	73	Washington*	f	22	72
Cologne	f	15	59	Madrid	s	19	66	Riyadh	s	38	100	Zurich	f	12	54

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available